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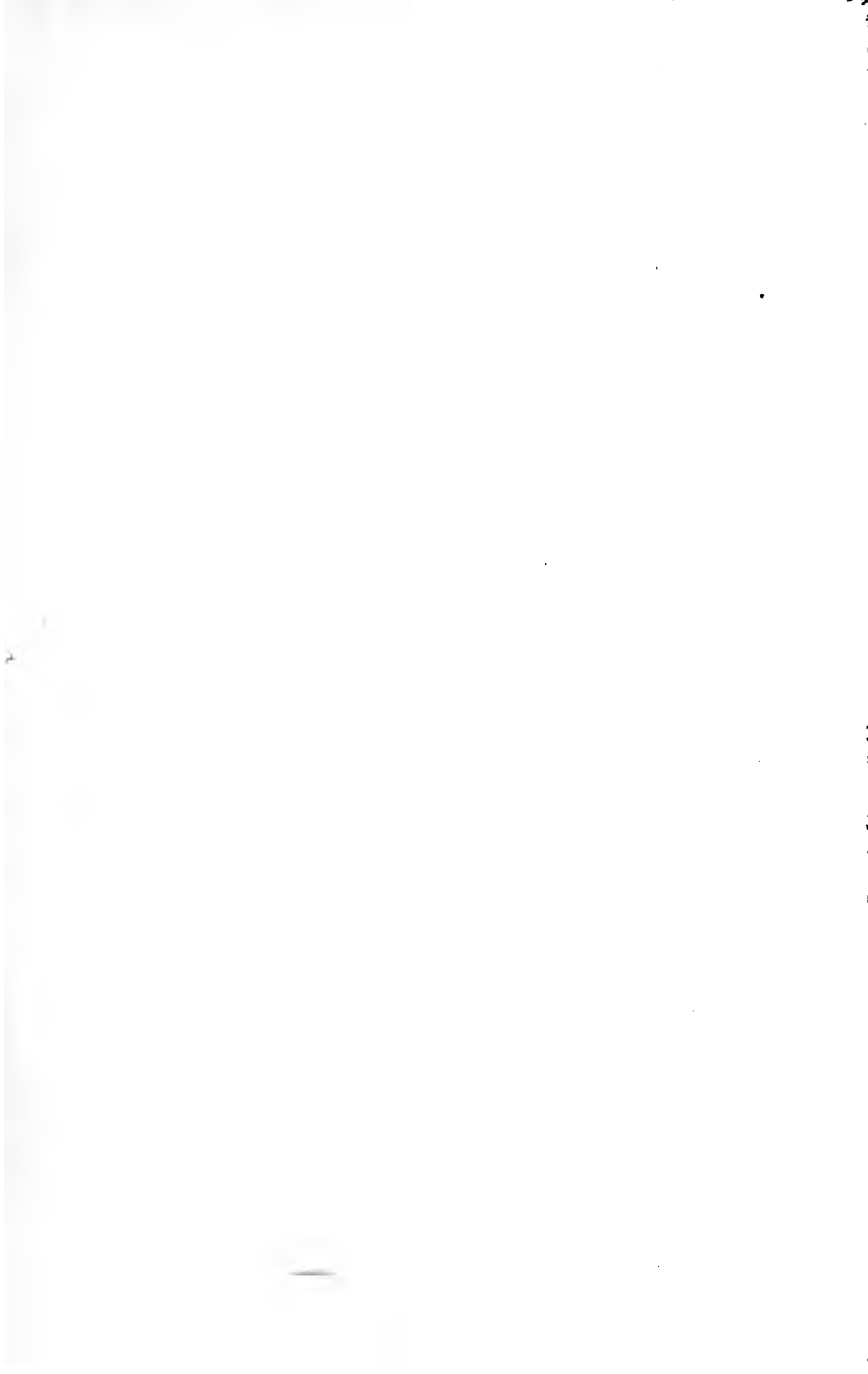
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Mottoes.

PART XVII.

I wandered 'mid surrounding graves,
Where coarse rank weedy herbage waves,
Musing of those who slept below,—
Their tales of joy, or hope, or woe.

Melrose Abbey: Lyrical Poems, ed. by A. W. BROWN.

Out of Monuments, Names, Wordes, Proverbs, Traditions, Private Recordes,
and Evidences, Fragments of Stories, Passages of Bookes and the like, we doe
save and recover somewhat from the Deluge of Time.

BACON.

PART XVIII.

All that is past we seek to treasure here,
All that may make the past a thing of life;
And we would save what else in worldly strife
Might perish, though the present hold it dear.

Not the *grim* past alone we seek to save,
But the *bright* past that lightly bids us smile,
And with its quainter wisdom would beguile,
Mingling with thoughts that border on the grave.

H. R. WADMORE.

PART XIX.

We garner all the things that pass—

• • • • •

Old records writ on tomb and brass,
Old spoils of arrow-head and bow,
Old wrecks of old-worlds' overthrow,
Old relics of Earth's primal slime,
All drift that wanders to and fro;—
We are the gleaners after Time!

The Antiquary.

PART XX.

There is a power
 And magic in the ruin'd battlement,
 For which the palace of the present hour
 Must yield its power, and wait till ages are its dower.

BYRON, *Childs Harold*.

The present is founded on the past, and is inseparably connected with it ;
 neither can it be properly understood or fully appreciated, and certainly no
 idea of the progress of civilization can be arrived at, unless there is an
 intimate acquaintance with the history of the past.

JOHN BATTY, F.R.H.S.

PART XXI.

Attempt the end, and never stand to doubt,
 Nothing's so hard, but *search* will find it out. HERRICK.
 Here is a book made after my own heart—
 Good print, good tale, good picture and good sense,
 Good learning and good labour of old days.
 Book! thou and I henceforth must nowise part.
 Together we will tread Life's journey hence
 And only part at old Death's waterways.

CHARLES SAYLE.

PART XXII.

Love thou thy land, with love far brought
 From out the storied past, and used
 Within the present, but transfused
 Thro' future time by power of thought.

 A wind to puff your idol-fires,
 And heap their ashes on the head ;
 To shame the boast so often made,
 That we are wiser than our sires.

TENNYSON.

PART XXIII.

Spread wide the historic page to ardent youth ;
 With liberal hand to mankind give the right
 To drink deep draughts from wells of purest truth ;
 Hasten the coming time : Let there be light.

MR. HENDERSON.

PART XXIV.

'Tis not time lost, to talk with antique lore,
 And all the labours of the dead : for thence
 The musing mind may bring an ample store
 Of thoughts, that will her labours recompense.
 The dead hold converse with the soul, and hence,
 He that communeth with them, doth obtain
 A partial conquest over time. BULL, *Museum*.



Addenda et Errata.

THE TALBOT.

Additional notes to p. 231.

In an award of the Fire Commissioners dated 25th September, 1676, the "Talbutt" inn is referred to as having been destroyed by the great fire in Northampton in 1675. An order was made for rebuilding it with four tenements in Newland, adjoining, or lying near to, the backside of the inn. In consideration of the rebuilding, and of the payment of £120 to other parties mentioned in the order, Raphael Coldwell, the petitioner was adjudged to be the owner of the inheritance.

We add the following extracts from the *Northampton Mercury* :—

To be Lett, And Enter'd upon immediately, The Talbot Inn, situate in the Market-Place, in Northampton, with the Utensils for Brewing, and Stabling for a great Number of Horses. Enquire of Mr. Snowden, Shop-keeper in Northampton.—(September 17, 1739.)

To be Lett, At Lady-Day, Midsummer, or St. Michael, or directly if required. A Good-Acquainted Inn, in the Sheep-Street, Northampton, known by the Name of the Talbot; and all the Household Goods, Brewing Vessels, and a good Rick of old Hay, to be sold to the Person that takes the Inn, at reasonable Prices; the present Occupier being to leave off the Business. For further Particulars, enquire of Alderman Thomas Peach, or James Williamson, Draper, both of Northampton.—(February 12, 1749-50.)

THE GOLDEN BALL.

Additional note to p. 271.

The house bearing the sign of the Golden Ball was where Messrs. Howes, Percival & Ellen's offices now are.

THE TROOPER.

Additional notes to p. 272.

These premises are referred to in deeds relating to the property anterior to 1750 as a messuage or tenement. The house is first mentioned as a public-house

In 1750, known as the "White Hart," and occupied by John Roe.

In 1781, occupied by Thomas Hill.

In 1794, known as "The Mail Coach," sold for £330, occupied by Henry Spurr.

In 1808, purchased by Thomas Campion for £350.

In 1821, called "The Trooper." Purchased by John Rawlins, of Bedford, wine merchant, for £640.

We append the following extract from the *Northampton Mercury* :

To be Lett, And Enter'd upon immediately, or at Lady-Day next, A Well-built Dwelling-House, in good Repair, situate in Bearward-Street, Northampton; containing three Rooms on a Floor, with Ciel'd Garrets, a good Kitchen, Pantry, and Cellars; two good Gardens well planted with Wall-Fruit all round, a Stable, and all other Conveniences. For further Particulars, enquire of John Roe, at the White-Hart on the Market-Hill in Northampton aforesaid. N.B. There is a Pew in St. Sepulchre's Church belonging to the said House.—(March 6, 1758.)

THE QUEEN'S ARMS.

Additional note to p. 274.

On the retirement of Mrs. Gibson, in 1864, the house was taken by Mr. F. Perkins, who was followed by Mr. Troup in 1874.

P. 110, line 11; for *antem* read *autem*.

Line 25; for *Anlæ* read *Anlæ*.

for *deesseet* read *deesseet*.

Line 27; for *Neminus* read *Ne minus*.

P. 127, line 9; after St. Sepulchre's church, Northampton, insert 255, 266.

P. 132, line 34; Elton is a mistake of Mr. Bloxam's, the cross described being at Etton in this county, as corrected in a later communication, art. 545.

P. 167, line 15; for Peakirk (separated from Glinton) read Glinton (separated from Peakirk).

P. 217, line 33; for Rood loft; piscina read Roodloft piscina. The Rood loft has been long destroyed, but the piscina remains in the clerestory wall.

P. 271, line 10; dele "Rupture Master" and.

*I wandered 'mid the surrounding graves,
Where coarse-rank weeds and herbage waves,
Musing of those who slept below,—
Their tales of joy, or hope, or woe.*

Melrose Abbey. *Lyric Poems*, ed. by A. W. BROWN.

*Out of Monuments, Names, Wordes, Proverbs, Traditions, Private
Recordes and Evidences, Fragments of Stories, Passages of Bookes and
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BACON.

Northamptonshire Notes & Queries,

AN ILLUSTRATED QUARTERLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO

*The Antiquities, Family History, Traditions, Parochial
Records, Folk-lore, Quaint Customs, &c., of the County.*

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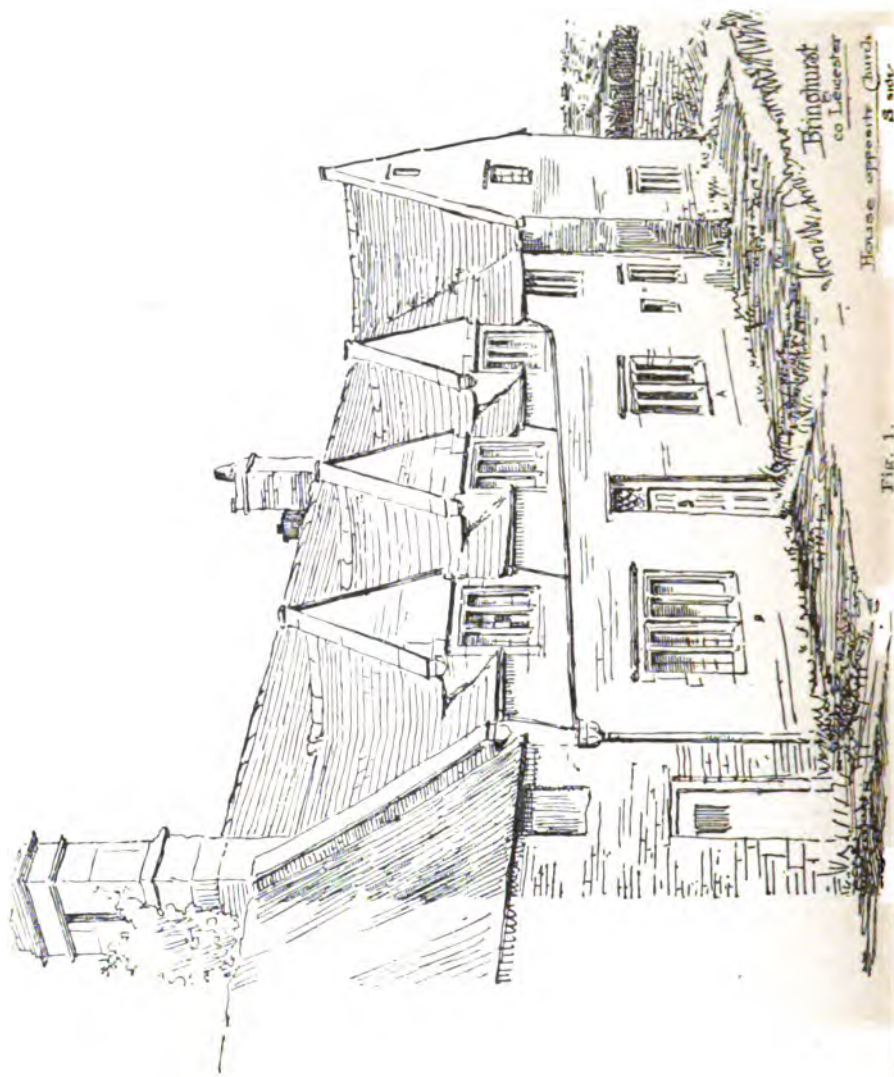
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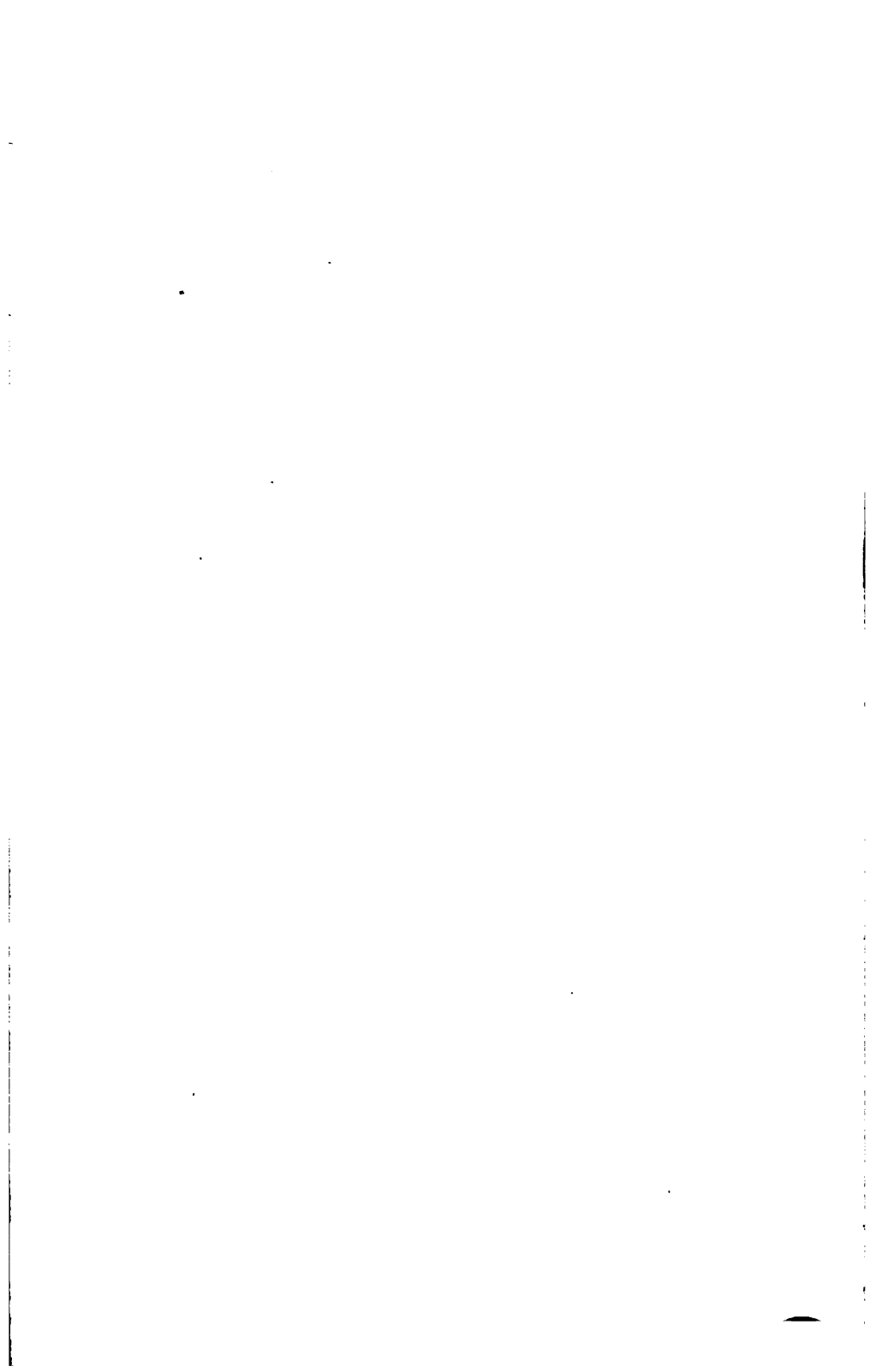


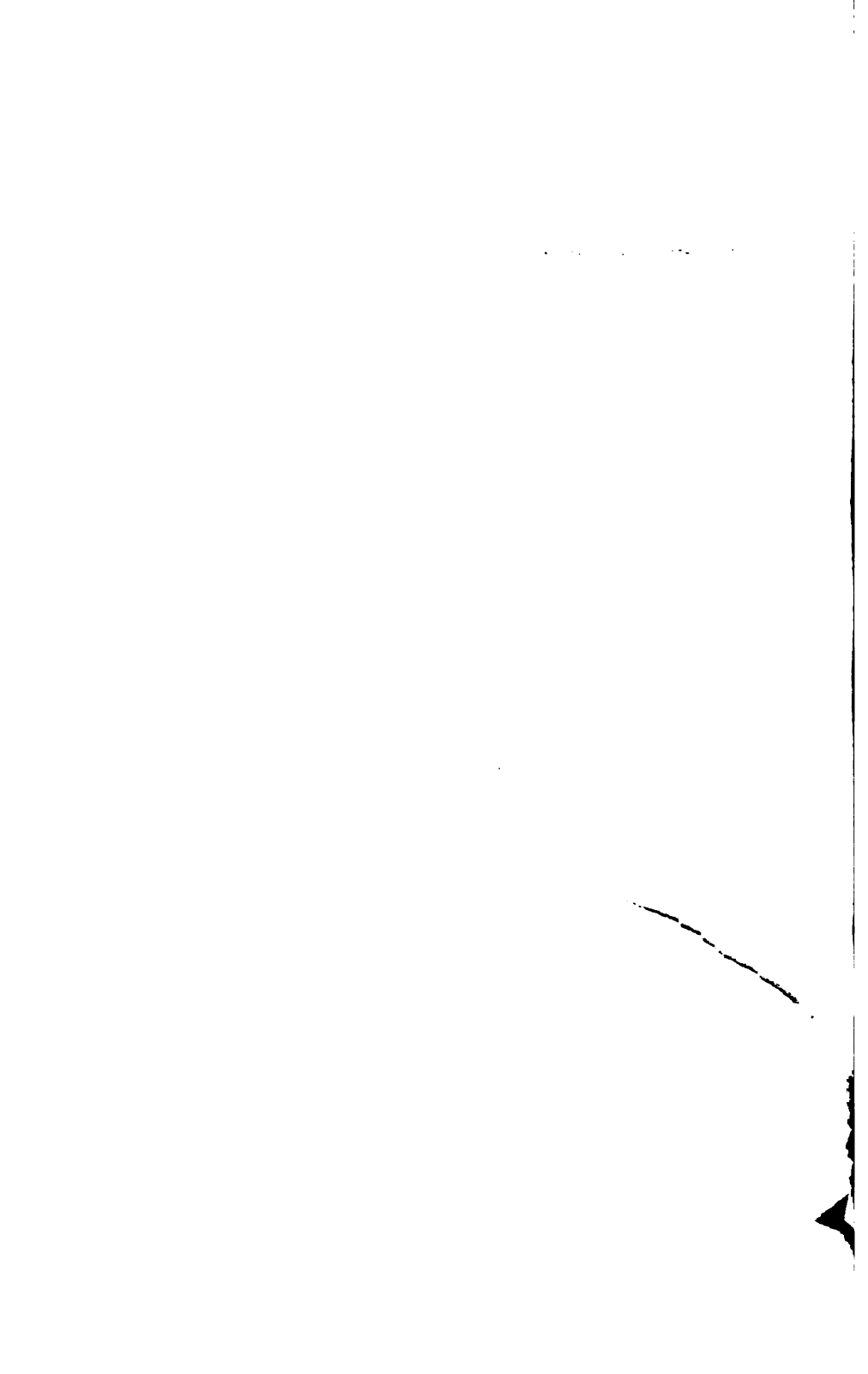


Brighthelm
co Leicester

House opposite Church
S. side

Fig. 1.







Northamptonshire *Notes and Queries.*



ST-DRAYTON
by BRINGHURST.

Fig. 2.—(p. 4.)



STROLL BY THE WELLAND.—It is one of the boasts of Northamptonshire that the fields of Naseby give rise to three great streams, which discharge into oceans separated by the whole breadth of the land. So close together as almost to have been all three tainted by the blood shed in one great battle, spring the Avon, the Nene, and the Welland. The fame of the first two is secured. One listened to the lispsings of Shakespeare's childhood; the other winds beneath more noble buildings than any stream of like degree. The last of the trio, though it never may boast like its cradle companions, flows, nevertheless, through much that is fair and near much that is interesting. Before it has become a full-grown river it passes close to Market Harborough, beloved of hunting men; thence, marking

the northern limit of its native county, it sluggishly drops down to Stamford, and so away through the fens, past Crowland Abbey, to the sea.

Between Harborough and Stamford the Welland hardly does itself justice. It divides and subdivides itself so much that from the mighty viaduct which strides across its valley near Harringworth the river looks like a few small streams. And so indeed it is; and amongst them all they hardly offer a pool where a man may bathe with any comfort. Nevertheless, the valley is a noble one, and, for this part of the world, quite precipitous. Most of Northamptonshire undulates in a very casual way; here it goes up, and there it goes down, and why it does either of these in preference to keeping flat no one can say. But here, by the Welland, there is reason shown for the conformation of the ground. Elsewhere it gives few reasons for its vagaries. Here it gathers itself together and descends abruptly to the meadows through which the Welland flows, and rises in gentler, but still notable, hills on the other side. From all of the many villages which dot the sides of the valley extensive views can be had, without the trouble of climbing the church tower, and in most of them the traveller with architectural tastes need not go to nature for his amusement.

To begin with Dingley, which lies on the Northamptonshire slopes, some two or three miles from Harborough. There is a manor-house of considerable interest, partly built in the short reign of Philip and Mary, and bearing the dates 1558 and 1560, as well as many inscriptions, among which is "In the rayne of Felep and Marey," an inscription not to be found on many buildings. It was built by Edward Griffin, who was Attorney-General, and, consequently, made enough money to buy a large tract of land in the neighbourhood. But though the Griffins were new-comers in 1558, twenty years later they were sufficiently acclimatised for that excellent builder, Sir Thomas Tresham, to place their arms in two several places on his market-house at Rothwell, — a distinction accorded to only a select few, most of the numerous arms occurring but once. Of course, Griffin bore a griffin for his arms.

A large part of the old house was rebuilt in the time of the Georges, but the original front porch remains, as well as an arcaded wing with a turreted gateway. On the porch are the following inscriptions:—"Anno 1558. In the rayne of Felep and Marey. After Darkness—Post te—EG—nebras—AG—spero—1558—lucem—cumeth light. EG. AG, 1558." On the gateway are these, rescued from the obscurity caused by the ignorance and quaint

spelling of the carver:—"What thing so fair but Time will pare."
"Anno 1560. Sorte tua contentus abi. Ne sutor ultra crepidam.
Emori per virtutem prestat quam per dedecus vivere. That that
thou doest do it wisely and mark the end and so forth."

"Invigilate viri, tacito nam tempora gressu

Diffugiunt, nulloque sono convertitur annus.

Si Deus nobiscum quis contra nos. God save the King. 1560."

The last phrase is curious, for in 1560 Elizabeth was on the throne. Are we to take this as a political manifesto of Sir Edward Griffin's? or was it caused by the thoughtlessness of the carver, who, perhaps, had the inscriptions handed to him a year or two before he carved them, and did not notice the mistake, although he made the date right?

The practice of putting inscriptions on buildings of this period was very widespread. The most notable instances are those on the buildings of Sir Thomas Tresham, where they form an essential part of the design. The parapet of Castle Ashby presents another example, the letters being in solid stone and performing the function of balusters. Another instance in the county is found on Weekley Hospital, where the singularly appropriate line appears, "*Tempora labuntur, tacitisque senescimus annis*;" the sentiment of which is not unlike that above, beginning "*Invigilate viri*."* But inscriptions are not often crowded so thickly as here at Dingley, nor are they often so curiously misspelt. It would seem as though the local mason had puzzled out for himself the ill-written MS. of the designer who selected the sentences.

A little way further east, and some two or three miles from the river, is Stoke Albany, where is much to attract the traveller. In addition to the church and some characteristic cottages, there is the old Manor House, a fourteenth-century building, once the home of the Lords De Roos, whose arms appear above the doorway, while on a buttress are two panels, bearing a monogram with a crown, and an "I H S." Who put these religious monograms there? Were they the outcome of the general piety of the age, or some special appeal in mitigation of violence and crime? We know nothing beyond what the stones tell us: no more of the builder of the house than of the De Roos who lies buried in the church, and from whose tomb all record has gone, unless haply this inscription, preserved in an old collection of such sentences, belongs to him:—"Hic jacet Johannes

* The inscription at Dingley runs thus, "*Watch Omen, for Time flies with a silent footfall, and the years change without a sound*;" and that at Weekley, "*Time flows by, and we grow old with the silent years*."

Roos le bonne compaignon." Of all the life of John De Roos, of all the deeds which he did, of the houses he built for himself, and those which he knocked down for his neighbours, of his wit and his wisdom, we know nothing. All we know is that he was a "bonne compaignon." And what was that? Perhaps a kind, courteous, fine fellow, ever ready to help a friend. Perhaps a good man at a tankard, merely. However, he was a De Roos, and he or his must have lived at the old Manor House, and have read those monograms, and very likely revered them.

In crossing over into Leicestershire from Stoke Albany the road goes through Ashley, where there is nothing of interest. On the Leicestershire side is Medbourne, where is an ancient footbridge over the stream; and, overlooking the Welland, perched on the top of a knoll, is Bringhurst. Here in old times dwelt the Norwiches, of whom one, Symon, slew an ancestor of all the Treshams, the family which subsequently played such a prominent part in Northamptonshire. In the year of grace 1451, Sir William Tresham was quietly going home from Northampton to Sywell, where the family then lived (before they moved to Rushton), when he was suddenly fallen upon as he was saying his matins and cruelly thrust through with a spear. His servants, coming up presently, found him in this deplorable state, and, for the better carrying of him back to Northampton, they cut off each end of the spear that stuck out at the back and front. But when they reached the town and pulled out the rest of the truncheon the patient died.

This event is mentioned in a note written on the Tresham pedigree given in Vincent's *Northamptonshire Visitations*, preserved at the College of Arms. The note runs thus: "This William Tresham was murdered near — Molton at a place called Thorpland Close in y^e County of Northton by Symon Norwich of Bringhurst for which Isabella his wife appealed to the Parlt. holden a^o 29 Henry 6 that they might be committed to ward and brought to tryall wh^{ch} was granted. See Pynne's *Abridgement of y^e Records of Parliament*, p. 646."

In Bringhurst there is not much to see. An old house opposite the church presents the characteristic features of the country side, which, simple as they are, never fail to give satisfaction (*fig. 1.*) This is nothing more than a farmhouse, and is too late in date to have been the home of the vengeful Symon Norwich.

In Drayton, a hamlet close by, on a coped gable, is a date-stone (*fig. 2.*), which, at small cost, contrives to give a very valuable touch

to the little house it adorns. At Holt, up on the hill further away from the Welland, is a large old house, the residence of that excellent sportsman, Sir Bache Cunard. Though considerably modernised internally, the porch and part of the front are of very good Late Gothic architecture. The church, which stands so close to the house as to look like part of it, is also of considerable interest.

Resuming our stroll down the stream from Bringhurst, we soon come to Great Easton, a rambling village with many picturesque corners. Its steep coped gables and thatched roofs give it an old-world air, while signs of departed magnificence occasionally appear in cottages boasting elaborate architectural features evidently brought from some demolished mansion.



Fig. 3.—(p. 7.)

Further on, and just inside the little county of Rutland, is Caldecot, another old village now slowly decaying since the coaches ceased to run and the towns began to absorb the rural population. Here, too, are steep thatched roofs with their stone-coped gables, and a few quaint cottages. But there is little to detain the traveller; the time will be better employed by crossing into Northamptonshire and going to Rockingham.

Rockingham is, historically, one of the most interesting places in the neighbourhood, as well as one of the most important on the Welland. It has been the site of a fortification from the times when

the ancient Britons cast up their mounds. William the Conqueror made it the chief stronghold of the district, and within the shelter of its walls many of his successors placed themselves and their retinue when they came to hunt in Rockingham Forest. In the time of William Rufus a most important meeting of prelates and nobles was held in the chapel, to decide a knotty point regarding the appointment of Archbishop Anselm. In those days there were two infallible



Fig. 4.—THE BEDE-HOUSE AT LYDDINGTON.

Part of South Front.—(p. 8.)

the entrance is here somewhat wider. Indeed, at Barnwell, nothing larger than a man on horseback could get through. Within the gateway most of the work is of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The whole effect is extremely good, whether we take the courtyard with its wings or the delightful long and low garden front.

popes, and it seems that, in the king's opinion, Anselm was appointed by the wrong one. The council came to no definite decision, and the question really answered itself in course of time. This was so far back as A.D. 1095, and no vestige of the chapel is left, though the site is still pointed out. In fact, we must leap over two hundred years before we come to any of the existing work. There are, however, considerable remains of late thirteenth-century work in the great gateway and the entrance to the hall. The gateway lies between two bastion towers, and retains the grooves for the portcullis, and other features. It is very much like the gateway of the storyless castle at Barnwell, on the Nene, only

But there is no novel detail. The situation is superb, and from the terraces by the ancient walls glimpses of surprising extent may be gained along the Welland valley. A sketch of a corner of the buildings is annexed (*fig. 3*).

Gretton, further down the valley on the same side as Rockingham, abounds in old stone farm-houses of the usual Northamptonshire type, but one of which it is difficult to weary. Their charm lies not in abundance of detail (though every feature has some, however slight), but rather in their steep roofs of Colly-Weston slates, their mullioned windows, and the colour and texture of the stone. Here the walls are of brown ironstone, and the dressings of a soft grey



Fig. 5.—THE BEDE-HOUSE AT LYDDINGTON.

Part of North Front.—(p. 8.)

freestone. The steep streets of the village, its picturesque irregularity, the green, with its stocks and whipping-post, and the neighbouring inn, with remarkable wrought ironwork round its sign, combine to render Gretton one of the most attractive bournes which the sketcher can seek in his stroll. At every turn the eye wanders across the broad valley to the villages we have already passed, to the swelling hills of Rutland and Leicestershire, bathed in the sun, or darkling with every passing cloud, or to the spires of Lyddington and Seaton, rising from the midst of masses of trees.

It is but a step (perhaps two miles) across to Lyddington in Rutland, and herè the seeker for the picturesque may prepare for

another feast. The church, with its pretty little spire, is a fine structure of the Decorated and Perpendicular styles, containing several good brasses. To the north of the church, with the green graves between, but so near as hardly ever to be out of its shadow, stands the Bede House, once the residence of the bishops of Lincoln, but now shorn of much of its splendour, and relegated to the use of the poor. This was originally the Manor House, built

by the Bishops of Lincoln for their own delectation. At the dissolution of the monasteries it came into the Burghley family, and the third Lord Burghley converted it into a bedehouse or almshouse to accommodate twelve poor men, two women, and a warden. It retains much of its ecclesiastical character, and abounds in quaint corners and picturesque groupings (figs. 4, 5). Downstairs is a covered corridor or cloister, into which the lower rooms open. Upstairs there is some good glazing, in which occur roses and lilies, and

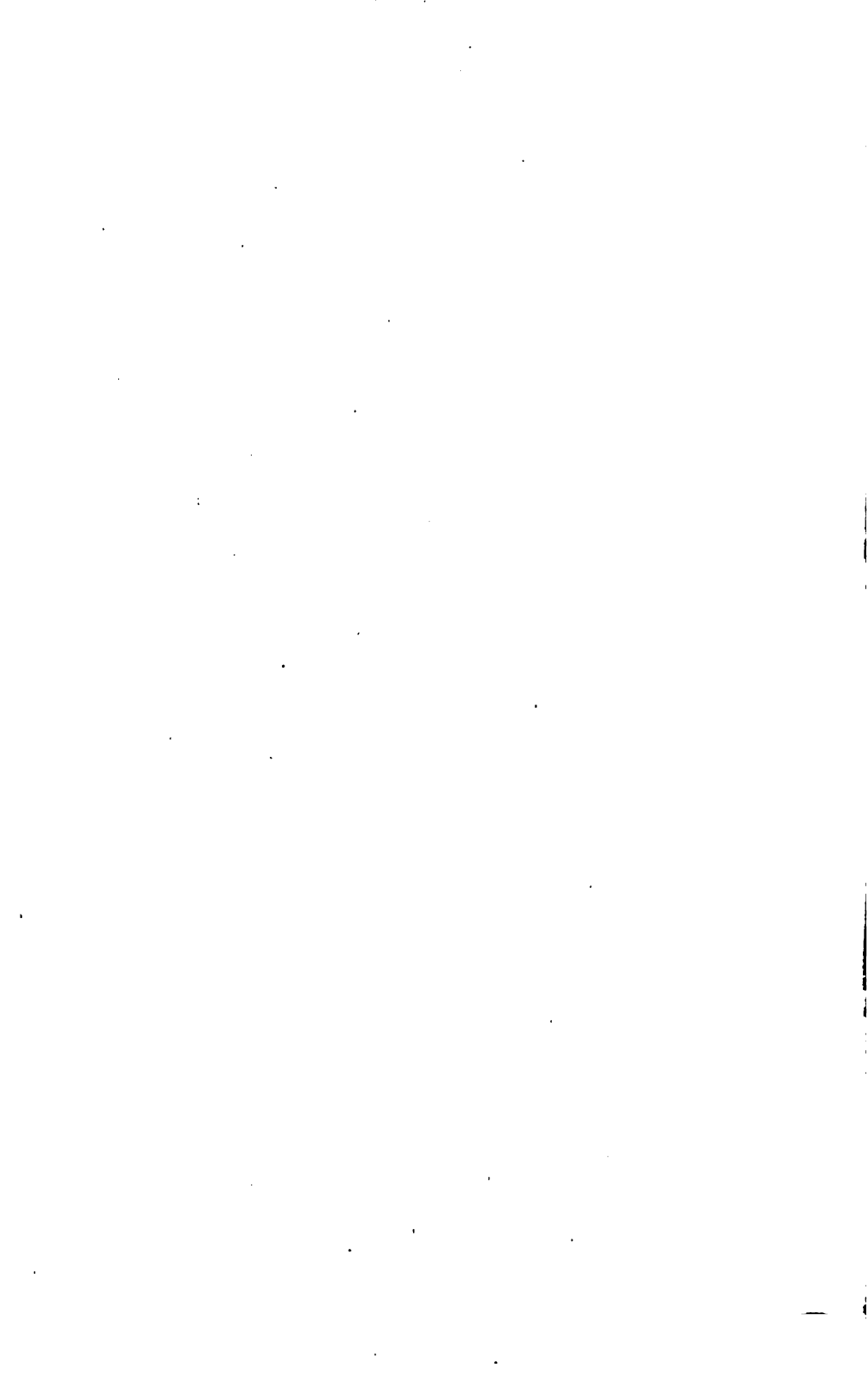


Fig. 6.

the legend *Dominus exaltacio mea* (fig. 6). In one window is a fine portrait of one of the bishops. The large dining-room and the warden's room have good cornices of quasi-fan tracery of ingenious design. The warden offers no difficulty in the matter of access, and is, indeed, glad to find a fresh ear into which he can pour his grievances.

There are many other old houses in Lyddington with more or less character—mullioned windows, variations of the universal flat-pointed doorway, and simple gables and dormers.

Not far from Lyddington is the little village of Stoke Dry, where the Digbys used to live. Their house has entirely disappeared, but the church is of much interest and contains several of their monuments, on all of which the Digby fleur-de-lis is set forth in carving or colour. In the south chapel is an interesting tomb having a



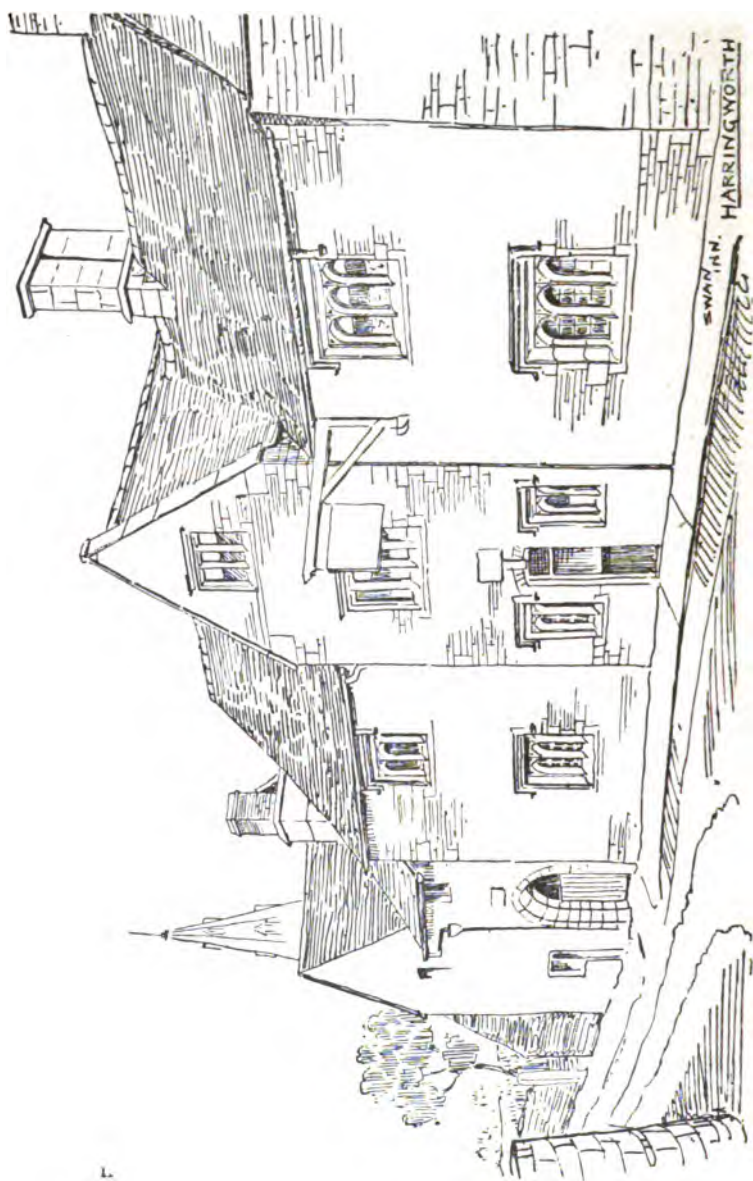


Fig. 8.





Gothic canopy supported by Renaissance pilasters. We append one of the shields from it, showing the fish as an heraldic emblem (*fig. 7*). The Digbys were deeply implicated in the Gunpowder Plot; indeed, Sir Everard was executed for his share in it, January 30, 1606, at the west end of St. Paul's in London, somewhere near where Queen Anne stands looking down Ludgate Hill. Of course where a conspirator lived legend has pitched upon some place as the scene of his nefarious plottings. At Stoke the room over the porch is said to be the spot where the plot was devised, but there are a score of others with equal pretensions.

Stoke Dry has led us a little way back on our journey down the river. Returning to Lyddington, and pushing on through Thorpe-by-Water and Seaton, where we need not rest, we finally reach Harringworth on the Northamptonshire side.

Harringworth, though now a secluded agricultural village, was once the seat of a noble and powerful family, the Zouches; and their descendants to this day take their title, Zouch of Harringworth, from this village. Their house stood amid the broad meadows through which the Welland fritters itself away, a little to the east of the church. Hardly anything is now left, but probably the windows which are built into some cottages standing in those meadows once gave light to the lords of the soil. In the time of Bridges, the historian of Northamptonshire (1720), the old manor house still remained, as well as ruins of a chapel (the burying-place of the Zouches) between the house and the church. Leland, about 1530, said that "the Lord Souche had a right goodly manor place by the parochie chyrch of this village, builded castelle like. The first courte whereof is clene down, saving that a great peace of the gate-house and front of the waulle by it yet standith. The ynnar part of this place is meately welle maintained, and hath a dicke aboute it. The waulles of this ynnar court be in sum places imbattelid. And withyn this courte is a faire chapelle, in the bodie whereof lyth one of the Souches byried, and a greate flat stone over him."



*on the Tomb of
Jacquenetta Digby.*

STOKE DRY CH.

(meas'd.)

Fig. 7.

Nothing now remains of the chapel, nor of the Zouch, nor of the great flat stone that was over him; but Bridges describes the tomb, and assigns it, from the inscription, to Lorde George Zouche, who died in 1569. It was evidently an elaborate Renaissance monument.

Although the manor-house and chapel of the Zouches have disappeared, the parish church remains, and is of some interest. Apart from its architectural excellence, which is considerable, it would appeal, in a way, to the feelings of the orthodox Churchman, from its peculiar arrangements. The whole of the north aisle is



Fig. 9.

occupied by the vault of the Tryons, except the space reserved for the gangway and the coals. Beneath the middle of the north arcade are the pulpit and clerk's desk, and to these as a centre do all the pews face. Those at the west end face east, those in the south aisle face north, while those at the east end face west, and turn their backs on the chancel, which is absolutely bare, except for a communion-table with a marble top. Near the church is a farmhouse with some quaint yews in front clipped into the semblance of birds; an exercise of a questionable art now nearly

forgotten. Further along, and near the middle of the village, is the inn, with a good front (*fig. 8*), and still further is the market cross. On one of the cottages to the left is a chimney from the old manor-house (*fig. 9*).

The rest of the villages between here and Stamford do not call for much remark. At Wakerley, the church has a very curious Norman chancel-arch. At Barrowden church, across the river, is a good Renaissance wall-monument. Further down is Tixover, a lone church some distance from any houses; lower still is Duddington, with some picturesque houses and a bridge; then comes Colly-Weston, famous for its roofing stone; Ketton in Rutland, with a fine church and excellent stone quarries; then Tinwell, and lastly Stamford.

At Stamford we may well end our stroll, for here we shall be anxious to stop more than one day to ramble about the quaint old town, and, if possible, to visit some of the neighbouring villages.*

J. ALFRED GOTCH.

The above article originally appeared in *The Builder* of Sept. 18, 1886; to the publisher of which paper we are indebted for the gratuitous use of the blocks.

385.—LOCAL DIALECT (43, 64, 109, 167).—The following terms are in use in north-west Northamptonshire:—

Cuckaball: a ball.

A roosing fire: a large fire.

A randyberrying fellow: a man of convivial meetings or rendezvous.

Chumming: churning.

A churn: a churn.

To durn: to darn.

Browse: weedy entanglement.

To tag: to weigh down unsuitably.

Gallivanting: escorting.

To rattle: to rattle.

S. J. H.

386.—THE WILL OF WILLIAM RUFFORTH, 1558.—“In dei noie Amen the viijth daie of November In the yere of ouer Lord god 1558 And in the fyfte & Sixt yeres of the raignes of ouer sou'aign Loard and Ladie philippe and Marie by the grace of god kyng and quene of Englonde, Fraunce, spayne, both Cicelles, Jhrusalem and Ireland, defenders of the faythe Archdukes of Austrie Dukes of Millian burgundie And brabant countyes of hapspurge flaunders and Tiroll, I Willm Rufforth the clearke and persone of ufford in the countie of Northt', Consydering that the lyffe of mane is shorte in this world and nothing is moare suer than Death I therfore couetyng the healthe of my soule and to attayne to euerlastyng Lyffe being now of good and pfect remembrance Do ordeyn and make thys my Testament and Last will in mann' and forme followyng. fyrst I bequethe my soule unto allmightie god and to o'r ladie sent Marie and to all the sanctes in heaven and my bodie to be buried wthin the chauncell at Ufforde. It' I bequeth unto the churche of Ufford the table that standethe uppon the hyghe Aulter a peayr of great Candelsticks A masse boke A precessioner and A maunell. It' I bequethe one cope

* We hope on some future occasion to give an account of a visit to this part of the county.

and one vestement of Blew velvet to the church of Harmestone It' I bequeathe to the church of Braunston A cope and A vestment of redd velvet the whiche said copes and vestements ys now in the keypyng of John Bawsted dwellinge in the said towne of Harmston It' I bequethe to the church of Harworthe A vestement & a surplice Also I bequeth to the church of Harmston fyve makes for an obite and Lickwyse fyve markes to the church of Braunston for A nother obyte yf my dettes may be gathered uppe and so than to be kept yearlye and so continuallie at the feast of sanct Michael the Archangell & Lykwise at the feast of the purificacon of ouer Ladie or w^{thin} fouertene daies after any of the said feastes, To pray for the soules of me the said Wyllm Rufforthe cleark Nicolas Rufforthe my father Alice Rufforthe my mother and for the soule of Sir John Cutte Knyght and Marten slatgune. It' I Bequethe to Will'm Smaylles my best carved bedstede wth A tester and curtaynes thereunto belongyng the Best fetherbed that I haue A boulster the best counterpeynte A payer of fustian blankettes tow payer of shetes three pylloberes A great diap table clothe & A Lynen table clothe A sypers chest A quarterne of A garnis of the Best vessell three of my best pewter pottes A Bassen and An Ewer and all my tymber at ufford and also A Ladder It' I bequethe to grace Rufforthe the Second Bedsted carued wth A tester and curtaynes thereunto belongyng, the second fetherbede A boulster my second Counterpeynt tow pillowes A payer of fustian blankettes too payer of shetes A diaper table clothe and A playn table clothe A quarterne of a garnyshe of my best vessell thre of the next, the Best candelstikes one of my second brasse pottes and Lickwyse A Brasse panne thre pewter pottes next unto the best A Bassen And An ewer A Blake chest A cofer of syperus A coorde A chafyngdyshe A brassen chafer & An other chaffer wth too yares A pere of curroll Beades gawded with siluer and also my yong cowe. Item I bequethe to Issabell Rufforthe A payer of Beades gawded wth syluer one cowe thre candestickes of the best sorte my best Brasse pott lykwyse one brasse panne and my best chafyngdyshe. Item I bequethe to John Rufforthe the thryd fetherbedd & bedstede the curtaynes & tester thereto belongyng A payer of fustian blankettes too payer of sheetes three pylloberes A Diaper Table clothe A playn table clothe A table towell my counter A forme A cheste whiche ys bound wythe Ireon A quarterne of A garnyshe of vessell three pewter pottes A bassen And I geue John Rufforthe all my goodes at London w^{ch} I haue theare and one payer of my Aundiorns here. It' I bequethe to Nicolas Rufforthe A matteresse A boulster A payer of flaxen shetes A quarterne of a

garnyse of vessell A bassen And A lyttell coffer, It' I bequethe to Dorytie Rufforthe A matteresse A payer of shetes three pilloberes A A quarterne of A quarterne (*sic*) of a garnishe of vessell. Item I bequethe to Elizabethe Rufforthe my Syster to Loades of great woode Also I bequethe unto the poore folke of Barnake xx^d to be prayed for Also I ordene and make to be my executores Will'm Smaylls, John Rufforthe and grace Rufforthe I Ordeyne and make Thomas Wilkenson my supvisor And I bequethe to hym for his paynes x^r and A trapper of fustian in napes. The Residew of my goodes vnbequeathed I geue unto my executores my Dettes and legacyes payed wyttnesse hearof Thomas Wylkenson Will'm Welles and John Style w^t other moo." Probatu' fuit apud Peterbroughe Duodecimo Die mensis Novembris Anno dm p'dicto et coram antedco Com'isario &c.

The foregoing will is copied from one of the books containing registered copies of wills now preserved at Peterborough. William Rufforth, according to Bridges, became rector of Ufford in 1552. His will, as given above, leads me to ask three questions:—

I. Am I right in explaining the phrase "A quartern of a garnish of vessel" by a reference to Halliwell's *Archaic Dictionary*, sub. voc. "Garnish"? "Garnish. A service which generally consisted of sets of 12 dishes, saucers, &c." Vessel would in this case be a collective noun equivalent to the old "vesselment."

II. Does "yares" represent "ears" in the sense of "handles"?

III. What is the meaning of "a trapper of fustian in napes"?

Cambridge.

WILLIAM COWPER.

387.—SIR PAUL PINDAR (130).—I lately visited the church of S. Botolph, Bishopsgate, for the purpose of copying the inscription direct from the tablet there erected to the memory of this eminent native of our county, born at Wellingborough, 1565 or 1566.

I have since then re-read the sketch of his life which appeared in vol. I. of "N. N. & Q.," pp. 159-60. As I find that his epitaph there given as quoted from Cole's *History and Antiquities of Wellingborough* is somewhat inaccurate I append the correct wording here.

I may add that the memorial consists of a very plain white marble tablet, considerably "skied," on the N. chancel wall, eastward of the altar rails. The inscription, which is as follows, only covers half the space on the tablet, the rest being left blank:—"S^r, PAUL PINDAR, K^r, / His Majesties Embafsador to the Turkish Emperor, /

Anno Dñi. 1611 and 9 Years Resident. / Faithful in Negotiations Foreign and Domestick, / Eminent for Piety, Charity, Loyalty and Prudence. / An Inhabitant 26 Years & bountiful Benefactor / To this Parish. / He Dyed the 22^d. of Auguft 1650 / Aged 84 Years."

In the article above alluded to occurs the following paragraph :—
 "Some account of sir Paul, and three woodcuts of his house and lodge, will be found in Thornbury and Walford's *Old and New London*, vol. ii. pp. 151, 152, 159." This is not quite correct—the three woodcuts are all on p. 151, but there are references to be found in vol. i. p. 246, and in vol. ii. pp. 152, 153, and 159.

Holmby House, Forest Gate.

JOHN T. PAGE.

388.—**SCULPTURED CROSS IN S. SEPULCHRE'S, NORTHAMPTON.**—Can any one give the history of the old sculptured cross, within a circle, on a square stone, let into the end wall of the south-east aisle, in the round church of S. Sepulchre, Northampton? Is it the emblem of the Grand Prior of the Knights of S. John of Jerusalem, or has it anything to do with that order? Also, has it always been seen in the church, or where has it been brought from, and when placed there? I should take it to be about six hundred years old.

DELTA.

389.—**SANCTUARIES.**—Mr. T. J. de Mazzinghi, M.A., F.S.A., the learned curator of the William Salt Library at Stafford, has just published a volume on this subject. The practice of setting apart certain places to which criminals might flee for safety from their pursuers is of great antiquity, and indeed, as Mr. Mazzinghi points out, has its root in a sentiment common to all humanity. The Jews had their cities of refuge, and among both Greeks and Romans some of the temples were endowed with the privilege of affording protection to all who fled to them, even though they might be criminals of the worst kind. Eventually these asylums became a public nuisance, and the emperor Tiberius suppressed them throughout the Roman Empire. After the victory of Christianity over Paganism the churches were permitted to become asylums, or, as these places of refuge came to be called, sanctuaries. In course of time monarchs assumed to themselves the prerogative of granting charter rights of sanctuary to other than ecclesiastical buildings. "Taking church," as it was termed, did something to mitigate the frightful barbarity of the criminal law in mediæval times, but it led to great abuses and to frequent and angry disputes between the clergy and the civil power. Sanctuaries were not abolished until the reign of James I.,

but Henry VIII. diminished greatly the number of places of refuge, and excluded from the benefit of sanctuary, even in consecrated places, all persons guilty of murder, rape, highway robbery, burglary, house-burning, or sacrilege. By the statute of the thirty-second year of Henry's reign, chap. 12, however, eight cities and towns were made sanctuaries for term of life for all persons guilty of minor offences. One of those places was Northampton. Mr. Mazzinghi quotes from the Assize Roll of the fifty-sixth year of Henry III. a number of curious cases of criminals gaining sanctuary, and anyone having access to a similar record for Northampton would have no difficulty in compiling an interesting contribution to "N. N. & Q." It is also worth while to enquire whether there are in existence any records which would enable us to identify any portions of existing churches with the places specifically set apart for the lodgment of sanctuary criminals.

Rowley Park, Stafford.

J. L. CHERRY.

390.—NORTHAMPTONSHIRE FOLKLORE.—At the beginning of this century, in the villages of north-west Northamptonshire, fried mice were given as a specific for whooping-cough. The children were decoyed by nurses into eating them by being told they were small birds.

S. J. H.

391.—WAKERLEY PARISH REGISTERS.—These registers commence in 1540, and are in good condition. After the earlier entries the regnal year of the reigning monarch is given to James I. The heading to the "baptizings" is not decipherable. The following extracts with illustrative notes I append.

Stamford.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

BAPTISMS.

1540 Marye Conyers the daughter of ffrancis Conyers xxiiij day of Nov.

Jane her sister, and brother to Edw. Conyers, married Owen Oglethorpe (arms—a chevron, vairé between 3 boars' heads coupe imp. az. a maunch or, a martlet for difference), of Newington, Oxon, Visit. of 1674. (Harl. MS. 5812.)

1550 William the sonne of Hugh Wytham, xxiv Dec.

1553 Jane Conyers the daughter of Richard Conyers the xxvjth of Nov.

1554-5 Anne Conyers the daughter of Richard Conyers, esquire
iiij March

1555 Thomas Bever the sonne of Thomas Bever the xijth day of Dec.

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- 1556-7 Richard Wytham the sonne of Hugh Wytham y^e xvijth March.
 1557 Grissell Conyers, the daughter of Richard Conyers the ij day of Oct. & on the 21st Elizabeth another dau.
 1561 George Gryffyn the sonne of Edward Gryffyn, esquire the ix day of November.
 1563 Elizabeth Warde the daughter of William Warde xvij Julii.
 „ Robert Pepper the sonne of William Pepper the xith daie of August.

The family name is yet to be found in the village directory, and also in that of Barrowden (Rutland), barely a mile apart.

- 1564 Ann Goodladd the daughter of Thomas Goodladd the first daie of Nov.
 1567 John Pepper the sonne of Anthony Pepper xxi of May.
 1568 Francis Digbye, the sonne of Robert Digbye xiiith of Nov.

This family was a branch of the Digbys of Tilton, Leicestershire, and branches were seated at North Luffenham, Seaton, and Drystoke, Rutlandshire.

- 1571 Peregrine Warde the sonne of William Warde, v Aprill.
 1573 Sara Treeves the daughter of Roger Treeves ij day of August.
 1575 Dorothee Digbye, the daughter of Robert Digbye, the xxiv Aprill.
 1587-8 Walter Griffyn the sonne of R(a)yfe Griffyn, esquire, vth day of March, Anno dōm 1587(8) et 28 Reginæ Elizabethæ.
 1593 Jonas Munton, the sonne of Clement Munton, xv daie of September.
 1598 William Warde, the sonne of Lawrence Warde, xxix Julii; Elizabeth, dau. of the same xi Feb. 1603(4).
 1601 George sonne of William Warde xxi May. John and Elizabeth sonne and dau. of Willm Warde, gent., 8 March, 1601-2 Alexander sonne of Willm Warde, 18 Sept 1608
 1574 Elizabeth Cletonn the daughter of John Cleton xxi August.
 1581-2 Anthony fullshurst the sonne of Edw. fullshurst, clark, xxvj feb.
 1583 William sonne of Edw. fullshurst clarke, second April.

Henry Wycliff alias Wickley of co. York, (2nd son of Giles Wykerley of Addington, co. Northampton, and . . . d. of . . . Starkey), married Elinor, daughter of Thomas Tawyer of Rands. Alice, their daughter, was the wife of Edward Fulhurst, of Wakerley. Visit of Northampton, 1618. (Harl. MS. 1094, fol. 210.)

[To be continued.]

392.—**SERGEANT FAMILY OF CASTOR (247, 330).**—In answer to an enquiry from Chicago, U.S.A., we quote the following from Dr. Howard's *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, vol. iii. p. 161.

“In Castor Church, Northants, is a flat stone thus inscribed:—Here lieth the body of Mary, wife of William Hubbard, of Langham in the county of Rutland, daughter of William and Mary Serjeant of Castor. She died Nov. 19, 1742, aged 22. Adjoining is a marble tablet to her father and mother: he ob. 22 July, 1744, aged 53; and she 31 Jan. 1765, aged 68. Near to is another to Mary, wife of Mr. Wright Serjeant, dau. of Henry Dove, esq. died 24 Aug. 1750, aged 25, and her husband, 14 Feb. 1787, aged 59. She was the eldest dau. of Henry Dove, esq. (bur. at Tinwell, Rutland, 3 Oct. 1766), descended from Tho. Dove, Bishop of Peterborough, d. 30 Aug. 1630. She was b. 26, bapt. 28 Dec. 1724, at Castor, and was mar. 26 May, 1750, to Wright Serjeant. I may add that Langham and Barleythorpe are but a short mile apart. JUSTIN SIMPSON.”

393.—**THE AUBREY FAMILY.**—Is anything known to any of your numerous correspondents of a Northamptonshire family bearing the name of Aubrey? In “N. N. & Q.,” April, 1884, art. 28, p. 35, I find the name at Higham Ferrers attached to a petition in favour of the appointment of a special clergyman as vicar of the parish.

I believe there is also in the parish registers of Maxey an entry, Oct. 19, 1570, “John Ewing married to Agnes Aubrey.”

Eccleston, Chester.

J. E. EWEN.

394.—**MEDALS AND TRADESMEN'S TOKENS OF NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (245, 263, 337).**—Besides the tokens of the seventeenth century there is a considerable series of medals, tokens, &c., issued in this county of later date. It would be very interesting if a complete list of these could be obtained; and as a contribution towards such a list we here give descriptions of specimens we have already met with. Notices of additional examples will be very welcome. Mr. D. T. Batty, of Manchester, and Mr. C. Dack, of Peterborough, have favoured us with the loan of several rare specimens from their cabinets.

J. T.

ALTHORP.

139. O. Bust to left, “Earl Spencer. First Lord of the Admiralty. Appointed Mar. 2. 1795.”

R.—“Decorī Decus Addit Avito.” Figure of Victory in centre, inserted underneath “Under Wise Counsels the British Navy Triumphs. MDCCXCIX.”

KETTERING.

In 1842 the following medals were struck in commemoration of the Jubilee of the Baptist Missionary Society held at Kettering:—

140. O. Bust to right, "William Carey."
- R. In the centre "Baptist Mission formed Oct^r. 2nd 1792. Commenced in E. Indies 1793. W. Indies 1813. W. Africa 1840. Stations 157. Missionaries 71. Teachers & Native Preachers 127. Members upwards of 30,000. Scholars about 18,000. Scriptures Translated into 40 Languages & Dialects. Copies issued in the Year 1841 85,000. Slavery Abolished Aug^t. 1st 1838." Round the margin "Expect Great Things from God. Attempt Great Things for God." Davis, Birm.
141. O. An open bible on a pedestal inscribed "Trans into 40 Lang^s;" a Missionary preaching, near him an East Indian on his knees and a slave rejoicing in his newly found liberty; two angels above, one holding an open bible and the other with trumpet extended. With inscription underneath "Baptist Mission Jubilee 1842." Round the design, "Then shalt Thou cause the trumpet of the Jubilee to sound & ye shall hallow the fiftieth year."
- R. Identical with No. 140
142. O. Portraits of "Carey and Thomas the First Missionaries."
- R. The house at Kettering where the Society was formed in 1792, with the inscription "Jubilee of Baptist Mission Formed at Kettering Oct^r 2nd 1792."
143. O. Portraits of "W. Carey," "A. Fuller," "S. Pearce," "Dr Ryland." An open bible in the centre, with an inscription encircling the portraits "Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto Thy name give glory."
- R. "Fifty years ago, the Baptist Mission was commenced & Carey & Thomas the First Missionaries sent to India. The Society now numbers about 200 Missionaries & Teachers, 157 Stations, more than 30000 Members & 18000 Scholars. The Bible has been translated into 40 Languages & Dialects. Other men laboured & ye are entered into their Labours."

NORTHAMPTON.

144. O. Bust to left, "George Jobson. Banker. 1794."
 R. Arms, a castle above a lion, "May Northampton flourish."
 Round the edges—"Payable in Lancas, London, or
 Bristol."* *Bronze.*
145. O. "Northampton Theatre. Erected 1805."
 R. Wreath encircling Number. *Silver.*

A medal was struck by the Government of the day on the assassination of Spencer Perceval, at that time M.P. for Northampton. A specimen of this rare medal is in the Northampton Museum.

146. O. A striking likeness of Mr. Perceval, inscribed "The R^t. Hon^{ble} Spencer Perceval, Chancellor of the Exchequer, &c."
 R. Britannia pointing to a broken pillar, the capital of which has fallen to the ground, emblematic of the loss his country had sustained. On the base of the monument is a representation of the assassination of Mr. Perceval, as perpetrated by Bellingham in the lobby of the House of Commons; with the inscription underneath, "Assassinated May 11, 1812." Round the margin, "He lived beloved and lamented fell."
147. O. Bust of Queen Victoria to left, "Gent & C^o Tea Dealers. Northampton."
 R. Shield of Arms, Griffin Supporters, Crest, a Camel, "The best & cheapest Tea Coffee Sugar &c." Ex. "Gent & C^o Northampton 1850."

* Batty quotes the following varieties:—

- 1787 O. Bust to left, "George Jobson. Banker." Ex. "1794."
 R. Arms similar to Norwich, a Castle above a Lion, "May Northampton Flourish." E.—Plain.
- 1788 O. and R.—As last. E.—"Payable in Lancaster London or Bristol."
- 1789 O. and R.—As 1787. E.—"Payable in Lancaster Ondon or Bristol."
- 1790 O. and R.—As 1787. E.—"Payable in Lancaster Ondon or Bristol."
- 1791 O. and R.—As 1787. E.—"Yable in Lancaster London or Bristol."
- 1792 O. and R.—As 1787. E.—"Ayable in Lancaster London or Bristol."
- 1792a O. and R.—As 1787. E.—"Able in Lancaster London or Bristol."
- 1793 O. and R.—As 1787. E.—"In Lancaster London or Bristol."
- 1794 O. and R.—As 1787. E.—"Ancaster London or Bristol."
- 1794a O. and R.—As 1787. E.—"Le in Lancaster London or Bristol." *Bronze.*

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148. O. "Hallam, Edens and Clark Curriers & Ladies & Gentlemen's Boot and Shoe Manufacturers Northampton & Stafford." "Wholesale & Retail Establishments as on the other side."
 R. "126 Dale St^e Liverpool, 22 Little Underbank Stockport, Angel Row Nottingham, & Shude Hill Manchester, No. 8 Briggate Leeds, 23 Swan St^e Manchester, 5 Haymarket Sheffield." *Brass.*
149. O. "T. Harrison Grocer & Tea Dealer Mair Fair Northampton."
 R. Bust to left, "P & Co" below; "Victoria Queen of Great Britain."
150. O. "Northampton M. I. Society 1 Penny."
 R. Incuse. *Tin.*
151. O. "Northampton Progressionist Society 1 Penny Limited"
 R. Incuse. *Tin.*
152. O. "H. Morgan Licensed Manufacturer 12 Rathbone Place London." In centre "Derby Leicester Northampton and Rutland Licensed Shilling Silver Token."
 R. Cinquefoil in shield, with two laurel branches, inscribed "One Shilling Silver Token."
153. O. "In Commemoration of the Jubilee College Street Sabbath Schools. October 7 1860." In centre a representation of College Lane Chapel.
 R. Figure of a schoolboy holding a bible; on the left a shield with bust of Robert Raikes, inscribed "Robert Raikes, Founder of Sunday Schools." Round the margin of medal, "Remember thy Creator in thy youth and thy benefactors with gratitude."
154. O. Bust to left, "John Wesley, M.A., Born 1703. Died 1791. 'The World is my Parish.'"
 R. "Jubilee Token of the Wesleyan Methodist Sunday-School Gold St^e. Northampton, 1867. Established A.D. 1816, by Rev. W. Fowler, Superintendent Minister in the Old Wesleyan-Chapel, King's-Head-Lane. The New School Room, Gold St. opened 13 Jan., 1828."

155. O. "E. Franklin, Leamington House, Northampton. 1½d."
 R. "E. Cottrill, Birmingham. Die Coin and Press Works, St. Paul's Square. 1½d." [1855.]
156. O. Bust to left of Shakspeare.
 R. "To be spent the same evening as received. T. Jones Mare Fair, Northampton." For centre "Shakspeare Saloon, 6d." *Brass.* [1862.]
157. O. Bronze Medal. On a shield the Town Arms, surrounded by three scrolls bearing the words "Castello," "Fortior," "Concordia." Wyon, sc.
 R. In the centre: "Head Master's Prize Awarded to" Round the margin: "Northampton Grammar School Founded A.D. 1541."
158. O. Bronze Medal. On a shield the Town Arms, surrounded by three scrolls bearing the words "Castello," "Fortior," "Concordia." Wyon, sc.
 R. In the centre: "Awarded by J. B. Hensman to" Round the margin: "Northampton School of Art Established A.D. 1871."

A similar medal is annually presented in connection with the Northampton School of Science.

159. O. Bronze Medal. On a shield the Town Arms, surrounded by three scrolls bearing the words "Castello," "Fortior," "Concordia." Wyon, sc.
 R. In the centre, surrounded by a laurel wreath, "Prize Medal." Round the margin "Northampton Leather Exhibition 1873."
160. O. Bronze Medal. On a shield the Town Arms, surrounded by three scrolls bearing the words "Castello," "Fortior," "Concordia." Wyon, sc.
 R. "Photographic Exhibition Northampton" In centre, "Prize Medal." [1884.]

The only Medal presented for this district was awarded to Mr. Charles Law of 12 Bridge street, Northampton.

The obverse in all these medals (nos. 157—160) is from the same die, the die being the property of Mr. Hensman and Dr. Sanders, who lent it for the purposes of 159 and 160.

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161. O. "W. Thomas, Crow & Horse Shoe Inn. 2d."
R. "Concert every Evening." *Brass.* [1855.]
162. O.—"Northampton Peoples' Cafe Company Limited." **Town Arms.**
R.—Inscription similar; in centre, "1"
163. O.—"W. Eldridge, 16 Gold St, Northampton."
R.—"Buy your Hats, Caps, and Clothing at Eldridge's."
[1885.]
164. O. "Little Chests of Tea." **Hodges & Sears, Northampton.**
R. Incuse. *Tin.* [1878.]

OUNDLE.

165. "Oundle Brookshaw" Unofficial stamp impressed on the obverse of a George III. halfpenny, 1771.

PETERBOROUGH.

166. O. "Peterborough Bank Token. Cole & Co." In centre of two laurel branches, "For XII. Pence."
R. West front of Cathedral. "Silver Token. 1811."
167. O. "Peterborough Bank Token. Cole & Co. For Eighteen Pence."
R. West Front of Cathedral. "Silver Token 1811."
168. O. "T. Brainsley, Peterboro."
R. Incuse. *Brass.* Lozenge-shaped.
169. O. "Wentworth Hotel. John Ellis." In centre, Masonic symbol—square and compasses.
R. "Bowling Saloon. 3." *Brass.*

395.—**WAR MEDALS.**—The following account of recipients of Crimean war medals is taken from Carter's *British Medals*. The Forty-eighth Regiment now forms the First Battalion of the Northamptonshire Regiment.

FRENCH WAR MEDAL.

"Forty-eighth Regiment. Acting Sergeant-Major S. Francis. For having, when on duty in the trenches, on the night of the 4th of June, 1855, when an alarm was given that the Russians were

approaching, and a sortie about to be made, and when the sentries in advance had retired in some confusion, supplied their place by a new line of sentries, which he formed out of a number of volunteers who offered themselves, and thereby prevented the further advance of the Russians. This took place under a heavy fire. On another occasion this non-commissioned officer conveyed a message from Lieutenant-Colonel Riky, commanding the 48th regiment, to the general of the right attack, regarding the movement of some troops, on the 9th of June, 1855, under a heavy fire.

“Corporal T. Kelly. For having assisted in working a gun, voluntarily, in the battery in which he was on duty, on the night of the 7th of September, 1855, for which he was particularly brought to notice by the captain of artillery on duty in the battery; on which occasion he received a severe wound.

“Corporal T. Goorly and Private J. Downey. Assisted the Adjutant of the 48th regiment, early on the morning of the 19th of June, 1855, in endeavouring to bring into the trenches a wounded British soldier who was lying in a rifle-pit in the Cemetery. The attempt failed in consequence of the ground being swept by a cross fire from the enemy's works, and from which the men were placed in the most imminent danger, as the fire was very heavy and well directed.”

SARDINIAN WAR MEDAL.

“Forty-eighth Regiment. Captain William Henry Cairnes.—For steadiness and soldier-like conduct whilst in command of a party of his regiment, sent to relieve and reinforce a party of the 4th regiment, on the night of the 22nd of June, 1855, in the trenches before Sebastopol.

“Sergeant Richard Butlin.—For volunteering to join the party above referred to, and accompanying his captain.”

396.—KIRBY HALL: A CORRECTION.—The following medal, quoted by Batty in his *Catalogue of the Copper Coinage of Great Britain, &c.*, 1868, as belonging to Northamptonshire, belongs really to Essex:—

“KIRBY HALL.

O. Building, with the Sun radiating upon it, an Arbour on a hill to the left.

Arms below, ‘Kirby Hall, 28 Apr. 1774.’

R. Male and Female busts to right, ‘Pet. Muilman A. 68 Mary Chiswell, A. 61. Living in Lawfull Wedlock 40 Years.’ Ex. ‘T. Pingo F.’”

Muilman, the issuer of the medal, was Author of

"A New and Complete History of Essex, from a late Survey. Illustrated with Copper-Plates. By a Gentleman.

CHELMSFORD. Printed and Sold by Lionel Hassall, MDCCCLIX-LXXII." 6 vols. 8vo.

Also of

"An Essay Explaining the mode of executing a useful Work, Entitled, A New Description of England and Wales, as a Continuation and Illustration of Camden.

LONDON: Printed; and Sold by G. Pearch, Chespside. M,DCC,LXXII." 12mo.

At the end of the copy of the latter in the Bodleian, is a newspaper cutting, which reads as follows:—

Morning Post, Feb. 6, 1776.

"*Chelmsford*, Feb. 3. Last week Peter Muilman, of Kirby Hall, Esq. presented an address to his Majesty from the Society of Antiquarians, desiring his assistance and recommendation to the Archbishops and Bishops to set the Deans in every Deanery to get every Rector, Vicar, or Curate of every Parish, to give an historical account of every antique and modern improvement, and the same to be transmitted to the respective Lord Lieutenant, Custos Rotulorum, or Clerk of the Peace, to see that the said account is judiciously transmitted, according to a set of stated queries, and when completed, the same to be forwarded to the said Society; which plan Mr. Muilman formed, and pursued in his description of the county of Essex. The same address his Majesty most graciously received and highly approved, promising to recommend it to the Bishops, and to give it every assistance in his power."

397. — CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS AT TOWCESTER.—The following are abstracted from the churchwardens' account book for the parish of Towcester. D. N. T.

	£	s.	d.
1712			
July 9th gave the Ringers when Dunkirk was Surrender'd	00	06	00
1713			
May y ^e 5th paid the Ringers : peace proclaiming in London	00	05	00
May y ^e 9th The Ringers for Ringing tooe dayes and other Companys Consent proclaiming the peace .	1	06	00
marke Aborne Roger Brooks John Wisdom 3 Culors	00	03	00
The 3 Drumers 3 Cullors at 2 ^d A peace	00	06	00
The Flag one the Steeple by order	00	02	00
[Month or date not given] The Ringers when the pease was proclaymed betwin Spayne and England	00	10	00
The Neighbours Bayliffs & Drums Drinking the Queens Health	00	07	06
payd Oliver Penn proclaiming the peace	00	01	00

Churchwarden's Accounts at Towcester. 25

	£	s.	d.
1713			
April 23 gave y ^e Ringers y ^e Queens Coronation day .	00	07	06
May 9 Left to pay by ye consent of ye Townsmen for a Hogshead of Ale which was given away upon ye markett Hill	02	15	00
gave a man to draw out ye drink & to take care of it	00	01	06
pd ye 3 Drumers druming for peace	00	15	00
Nov. 5 Spent of ye Ringer & some Townsmen	01	03	00
Hollowed for Druming when peace was concluded betwixt England and Spain	00	05	00
Spent by the Townsmen in Beer at the same time	00	11	00
1714			
[Date not given but follows May] gave at King Charles's restauration (day ?)	0	5	0
P ^d the Parritor for a Paper concerning ye Elector of Brunswick	0	1	0
P ^d at ye Proclaiming King George by ye Towns- men Consent	12	5	6
gave ye Ringers at Twice for Ringing when ye King came over	0	15	0
1715			
Aug 1st gave th Ringers the Kings Accession to the Crown	0	12	6
Jany [no date] gave the Ringers when the Rebles dispersed from Scotland	0	13	6
1716			
Jany 25 P ^d for Ringing for the Kings Return	00	07	6
1717			
May 14 Gave the Ringers on ye Kings Birthday	0	6	0
[no date] Spent on the Officers and Dragoons	0	18	6
[no date] Gave the Ringers on ye Kings Restauration	0	6	0
[no date] Gave ye Ringers on ye Kings proclamation	0	5	0
[no date] Spent on the Ringers and other townsmen on the 5th of November	1	8	0
1718			
May 29 Gave to ye Ringers being King Charles Restauration Day	0	6	6
1720			
June 6 Preambulation day in ye morn: Ale & bread	0	01	9
At offe Meadow Plank 24 qts. Ale 3 Doz: bread	0	11	0
At High Hay 16 qts Ale & 7 penny loaves	0	05	11
At night when came home 23 qts. Ale	0	7	8
ffor Supper A leg of Mutton & Veale pye	0	04	0

26 *Northamptonshire Notes and Queries.*

	1720	£	s.	d.
Aug. 1	To Sam ^l Basford for stoping ye cracks in ye command th	0	00	6
	1721			
April 6	To mending ye hood & book of martyrs	0	1	0
Dec. 21	at Giving away the money & Corn & expended in to the Assisstant	0	3	0
	1722			
Dec. 25	For Greens To Dress The Church	0	1	0
	1724			
Jan. 1	To Ringers when King came home	0	5	0
	1723-4			
Dec. 21	Expended at Giveing away The Corn and money of Selves and assistants	0	2	6
March	Expended when the Leavy was Granted By Consent of the Townsmen [the reason of Grant not stated]	0	2	6
April 3	Expend at Giving away The Corn & money of selves & assistants	0	2	6
	1727			
[no date]	Gave to a Poor man that had a Pass	0	1	0
	1736			
July 20	Mark Aburn for Crying down a Markett on the Sabbath day	0	0	4
	1740			
[no date, probably in December]	Gave a Woman & two small Children to Goe from Town having the Small Pox on them	0	0	6

398.—CROMWELL IN NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—In *Northampton, Past and Present*, reference is made to Lieut.-General Cromwell being at Northampton "on the 30th of March, 1643." The year should undoubtedly be 1645. The subjoined extract furnishes conclusive evidence on this point. It does not appear that Cromwell stayed at the old house in Marefair, though it is sometimes called "Cromwell House."

From the *Perfect Occurrences of Parliament*. Mvnday March the 31, 1645. "This day there came Intelligence from Northampton, that Liuetenant Generall Craford went to muster his men on Munday last, and the day before went from Northampton, for that purpose, towards Coventrie, as you may see by this letter following:—

"Sir,—Yesterday being the Lords day, Lieutenant Generall Cromwell, being at this towne of Northampton, with a good body of

Horse and foot, by the advice of his Counsell of Warre, marched from heuce with 1500 horse, and two Regments of foot, to muster at Rugby, in Warwickshire, where they intended to quarter that night, about 16. miles march, and after their Muster to march towards Coventrie. about 8. or 10. miles further, and there to stay for the present, to attend the motions of the enemie for the securing of those parts.

“Northampton the 31. of March. 1645.”

It is not improbable that Cromwell remained at or in the neighbourhood of Northampton until the following June, as on the 13th of that month he, with 600 horse and dragoons, joined Fairfax and the Parliamentary forces near Floore; Charles and the Royalist army being then encamped at Borough Hill, near Daventry, whither the king had gone, we are told, with “a thorough resolution of fighting.” The legend of Lord Strafford there appearing to Charles in a vision, and warning him against encountering the Parliamentary army is well known; the result of this supposed warning being a hasty departure of the Royalists northward, closely followed by Fairfax. On the night of the 13th Charles rested at Harborough, where a council of war was called, and the following day witnessed the ever-memorable battle of Naseby, in which Cromwell played a conspicuous part.

The presence of Cromwell in Northamptonshire at an earlier date is proved by the following extract from *A Perfect Diurnall of some Passages in Parliament*. Thursday the 27. July, 1643:—

From “Colonell Cromwell there is certain news come, hath taken Stamford and Burleigh House, a great receptacle for the Newark Cavaliers for their in-Road into Northampton-shire, and parts thereabouts: the service, it is informed, was somewhat difficult, but it was taken with the losse of very few men, and many prisoners of note taken, amongst the rest, two Colonels, 6 or 7 Captains, 400 Foot, and about 200 Horse, great store of Arms, and abundance of rich Pillage.”

Some attempt has been made to show that the remains of Cromwell found interment—not within the walls of Westminster Abbey, as is commonly supposed, but on the scene of one of his victorious fights—the field of Naseby. In proof of this contention, Lockinge, in his *History of Naseby*, gives the following narrative by the son of Col. Barkstead, the regicide, who relates “that he was about fifteen years old at the time of Cromwell’s death: that the said Barkstead his father, being Lieutenant of the Tower and a great

confident of Cromwell's, did among other such confidents, in the time of his illness, desire to know where he would be buried, to which the Protector answered, where he had obtained the greatest victory and glory, and as nigh the spot as could be guessed, where the heat of the action was, viz: in the field of Naseby, in the county of Northampton. At midnight soon after his death, the body (being first embalmed and wrapped in a leaden coffin) was in a herse conveyed to the said field at Naseby, Mr. Barkstead himself attended by order of his father, close to the herse. Being come to the field, they found about the midst of it, a grave dug about nine feet deep, with the green sod carefully laid on one side, and the mould on the other; in which the coffin being put, the grave was instantly filled up, and the green sod laid exactly flat upon it; care being taken that the surplus mould should be clean removed. Soon after the like care was taken, that the ground should be plowed up, and it was sowed successively with corn."

F. A. TOLE.

399. — FITZWILLIAM FAMILY. — In the *Visitations of Bedfordshire*, edited Harleian Society, p. 29, is a pedigree of Fitzwilliam of Melton, ending with Thomas, of Kempston in this county, who, by his wife Alice, daughter of John Rufforde of Edlesborough, co. Bucks, had issue Uryan, Jaue, and Eleanor.

In the parish registers of Kempston I have found several entries relating to the issue of Humphrey and Elizabeth Fitzwilliam. I cannot identify this Humphrey unless "Uryan" is, as I suspect, a misreading for "Humphrey." I should be glad to receive information on this point. I find, also, a Roger Fitzwilliam buried at Elstow in 1624, who, I take it, was a son of sir John. I have consulted pedigrees in printed Visitations of Northants, Essex, Linc., and Yorks, but none of them help me. I should be glad to hear direct from anyone who can enlighten me on the above points.

Bedford.

F. A. BLAYDES.

400. — FREE SCHOOLS IN NORTHAMPTONSHIRE. — The original MS. concerning the foundations, catalogues of the masters, and other material toward the history of Free Schools in England, from which we quote the following, is in the Bodleian Library, (Wood MS. D. 11).

St. Rob. Dallington K. Mr. of the Charter house borne at Geddington in com. Nhapt (neare Kettering) was Greck-Scholar of Pembroke hall, from whence he brought into the Charter house Schoole the custom of chapter verses or versifying on passages of

holy Scripture. He is the author of *Aphorismes civil and military, &c.* He gave 500^{li}, viz. 300^{li} to y^e poore of Geddington (who have every Lds day a dole 24 three penny loaves dealt among them &c out of y^t money) 100^{li} to buy a great bell & 100^{li} to build a School house, w^{ch} was done & he had intentions to endow it with 20^{li} p an. Fuller in his Worthies in com. Nhâpt. p. 288, saith y^t he was bible clerk of Bennet coll. but mistaken.

Mr. . . . Fowler Mr. of the Free-Schoole at Kettering in Com. Nhâp. & Rector, which is onlie titular, for he hath no tithes or Ch. dues—(1674?).

S^r. Rob. Dallington (before mentioned) Gent. of y^e privie Châb built a free schoole at Geddington 1635.

Free schoole at Fotheringey in Com. Nhâpt. founded by K. Ed. 6.

1. Master was Mr. Tho. Hurland who continued Mr. 33 yeares —after him succeeded Mr. . . Bifeild.

A free school at Oundell in Com. Nhâp.—phaps J. Newton y^e mathemat. was bred there—?

Franc. Dee Bish. of Peterborough did in y^e yeare 1638 give the Rectorie or Parscnage imppriat of Pagham in Com. Suss. (held by lease of y^e Cath. Ch. of Cant.) after the decease of his relict to y^e Mr. & Seniors of S. Johns Coll. in Cambr. for y^e founding & maintaining 2 fell. & 2 scholarships for ever there, the scholars to be elected out of Peterborough Schoole.

Will. Sponne Archd. of Norfolk made his will 1447 buried at Towcester in com. Nhâp. where his mon. remaines to this day—founded a chantry for 2 preists there—part of w^{ch} after y^e reforation was imployed for a free schoole. But his Executors as I undstand did then found a free schoole.

401.—THE SHEPPARD FAMILY OF TOWCESTER (59, 168, 221, 364, 379).—William Shepherd, of Col. Handyside's regiment (16th foot), was married at S. Nicholas church, Cork, Ireland, April 1, 1761, to Jane Bridge—so says the parchment certificate now in the possession of Mrs. Edward Goodman, of Hartford county, U.S.A., a descendant of the above William. According to the *Annals of Albany*, he was an "armourer of the American forces during the War of the Revolution, although a loyalist." It is said that he came with his regiment to America, but left it before the opening of the war. His first child, Jonathan, was born at Dublin, Dec. 29, 1761. His second son, William, was born at Fort George, (New York City), Sept. 8,

1768, as were also Robert (Jan. 25, 1771), and John (April 14, 1773), both of whom died soon after; while the other sons, Thomas, George, Robert 2d, and Richard, were born at Albany, N.Y., where the father died April 4, 1794, aged 58. A daughter Mary, born at Kilkenny, Ireland, May 25, 1766, married Benj. V. Clench, of Albany, U.S.A.

This William Sheppard is supposed to have been born at, or in the immediate vicinity of, London, and to have been a son of Robert Sheppard, and near relative of Richard Sheppard, of Southwark, who married July 19, 1735, Miss Wissingraft, (who died at Southwark, Sept. 23, 1737); and he died July 10, 1744. A sister of Richard Sheppard, Esq., of Southwark, married a Mr. Jones, apothecary, of Newgate street; and the Shepherds of Albany, had relatives by that name at Montreal, Canada. Samuel Sheppard, of Blisworth, co. Northampton, married Sept. 11, 1744, a Miss Sheppard of Southwark. and Samuel Sheppard, also of Blisworth, married at S. George, Hanover square, Feb. 19, 1750, Anne Clarke. The last-named Samuel Sheppard died 1760, and the widow married (Sept. 1, 1763) William Rugge, of Conduit street, esquire; and died 1768, "desiring," in her will, "to be buried by her late husband Samuel Sheppard at Blackley [Brackley?] in Northamptonshire." She gives to Joseph Davidson, of King's College, Cambridge, the picture of his great-great uncle, Samuel Sheppard, at Blisworth. Her son, Samuel Sheppard, died before 18th May, 1775, and a second settlement was made.

The name of William Sheppard occurs in connection with Thorney Close, Blisworth, in 1622. What can be added to connect these dates?

Jersey City, U.S.A.

E. N. SHEPPARD.

In a subsidy for this county in 17 Carolus 1., John Shepheard, of Towcester, had land assessed at 20s. In another for three months from 29th September to 29th December, 1649, for the maintenance of the parliament's army, Thomas Shepheard was a sub-collector for the parish of Towcester-cum-Handley, and a John Shepheard for the parish of Caldecott. Major Samuel Shepheard, of Tossiter, co. Northampton, bond of recog. £4000, that the officers named by him march immediately to the waterside for service in Ireland, 10th October, 1650; and a further sum of £250 to march the company he agreed to raise into Ireland, without exacting free quarter or oppressing the country; and for each man short of 120 to pay back 14s.—Recog. Committee of State, Interreg. I. 46.

Stamford.

J. S.

402. — NORTHAMPTONSHIRE M.P.'s — I shall be obliged by information respecting any of the under-mentioned M.P.'s of the Commonwealth period. W. D. PINK.

Thomas Brook, Esq. M.P. Northamptonshire in 1653 and 1654-5.

Peter Whalley, gent. Northampton, 1654-5.

Alexander Blake, Esq. Peterborough 1654-5, 1656-8, and 1658-9.

Was a colonel in the army of the Commonwealth. A broadside list of Parliament, 1658-9, gives his name as "Alexander Beake," which I suspect may be correct. The original returns for Peterborough to all three parliaments are lost.

Humphrey Orme, gent. He was elected for Peterborough to the parliaments of 1654-5, and also to the convention of 1660; but in both instances lost his seat. He was afterwards elected to the parliament of 1661, and sat till his decease in 1670.

Ralph Suckley, Esq.; James Nutley, Esq. Both returned for Higham Ferrers in 1658-9, but the return decided to be void, by order of the House. A new writ was ordered Feb. 11, 1658-9, when I suspect that Nutley was re-elected, but am not sure.

403.—"BURLEIGH HOUSE BY STAMFORD TOWN."—Can any of your correspondents explain how Burghley House had fallen into the lamentable state of famine and desolation described in *Barnabæ Itinerarium* (part iii.), in the lines hereunder quoted from the first edition :—

"Thence to Burleigh,* though 'twas winter,
No fire did the Chimney enter,
Buttries without Butlers guarded,
Stately gates were dooble-warded;
Hoary † Chimneyes without smooke too,
Hungry Kitchens without Cooke too.
Hallowing loud, & empty wonder!
‡ Ecco straight resounded, hunger.
Who inhabits this vast brick-house?
Ecco made reply, the Titmouse."

Barnaby's Journal is supposed to have been first published circa 1648-50. The date of his Journeys is unknown, but probably may be fixed within the preceding half-dozen years, as one or two allusions seem to point to a period subsequent to the commencement of the Civil War. Thus the reference to Burghley may be taken as relating its condition after it was besieged and pillaged by Cromwell's troops in 1643. as recorded in the pamphlet *A True Relation of Colonel Cromwel's Proceedings against the Cavaliers* (Lond. 1643). This

* This house the Levaret's bush. † Ivy the Chimneis trophy.

‡ Ecco's the keeper of a forlorne house.

siege and sack of the house happened in July, and it is not unlikely that the place remained unoccupied for some time after the occurrence. But against this supposition we have in the Rev. C. Nevinson's *History of Stamford* (1879), the statement that Burghley House does not appear to have suffered materially from the attack upon it; nor have we any record elsewhere of its having been for a time deserted.

I have sometimes thought it possible that the lines quoted from Barnaby might refer to the neighbouring seat of Burley (or Burleigh) -on-the-Hill, in co. Rutland, which was, at the commencement of the civil war, garrisoned by the Parliamentary troops, who, finding themselves unable to maintain their position there, abandoned and burnt the house, which remained in a ruinous state for many years, until the estate was purchased and the house rebuilt by Daniel Earl of Nottingham, toward the close of the seventeenth century. What truth there may be in this surmise can only be determined by further evidence, which it is to be hoped may be forthcoming.

F. T.

404.—LEPER HOUSE AT TOWCESTER.—In the Pipe rolls of 2 John (1200-1) mention is made of the "Fratres Leprosi de Toucestria." Is anything further known of this house? On 17 November, 25 Henry III. (1239), the king commands the sheriffs of all counties in the realm not to assess or collect payments of the 30ths due to the crown of all hospitals of lepers throughout the kingdom, as they are quit thereof. (Close Roll, 25 Henry III.) J. S.

405.—OLD NORTHAMPTON AND ITS RULERS.—The following items illustrate the personal authority of the monarch in matters of local business in days anterior to Parliaments and County Boards.

On April 22, 1266, the king (Henry III.) grants wood for fuel in Northampton park to the lord legate (Ottobon) while he is at Northampton in the congregation (or council) of prelates there. [This Ottobon excommunicated the clergy who joined the party of Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester.] On the 12th December in the previous year, the bailiffs of Northampton are commanded to provide 60 quarters of wheat to be delivered to the king's baker to make bread against the king's coming thither. November 3, 1258, Ralph Basset, constable of Northampton castle, has the royal command to cause the king's bailiffs to have oaks in the park for the repairs of the turrets and walls of the castle. On the 12th January following, the sheriff of the county is commanded to cause the gaol of the castle to be repaired; and on the 12th of the following month to have timber out of the wood blown down in the park to repair the same.

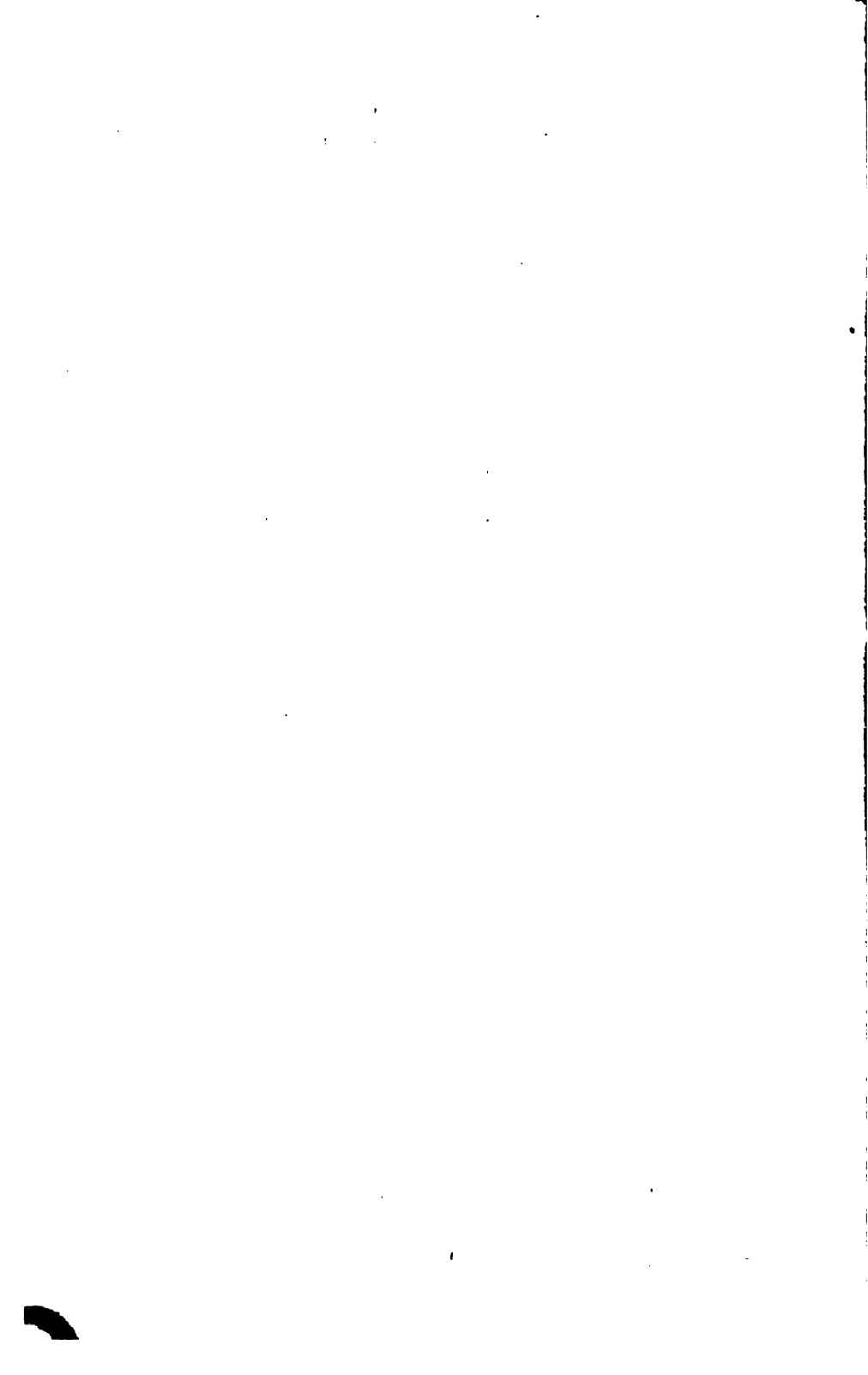
THE SOUTH SIDE OF MARKET SACARE AND MERCERS' ROW IN 1768.
(From the "plans of Northampton at the Great Election, 1768.")

Market Hill.

Back of the White Hart	Rd. Merrill
Butchers Shop	
Collis	
Drury Lane	
Wm. Billingham	one { Williamson House { Staples
	Brown
	Hutt
	Rid Woolley
	Wm Woolstone
Passage into Mercers' Row.	
John Fretter	Vores
	Clarke
	Smith Medbury
Passage into the Conduit.	
John Fretter	
Wm Hill	
Atkinson	
Passage into Market Hill	
John Kilpin	
John Newcome	
Miss Casson	
Hugh Sharpe junr	
Thos Clark	
Hunt not polled	
James Miller	
Drury Lane	
John Moreton	

OCCUPIERS.

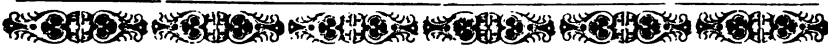
William Adkinson, Victualler.
William Billingham, Victualler.
Brown.
Miss Casson.
John Clark, Barber.
Thomas Clark, Shoemaker.
William Clark, Barber.
Henry Collis, Shoemaker.
John Fretter, Barber.
William Hill, Victualler.
Hunt.
John Hutt, Ironmonger.
John [Thomas] Kilpin, Whitesmith.
Reims Medbury, Barber.
Richard Merrill, Fellmonger.
James Miller, Victualler.
John Morton, Draper.
John Newcome, Draper.
Hugh Sharpe, jun., Barber.
Charles Smith, Staymaker.
James Staples, Draper.
William Vores, Victualler.
James Williamson, Draper.
Richard Woolley, Victualler.
William Woolstone, Grocer.



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All that is ~~past~~ we seek to treasure here,  
 All that may ~~mark~~ the past a thing of life;  
 And we would save while we in worldly strife  
 Might perish, though the present hold it dear.

Not the GRIM past alone we seek to save,  
 But the BRIGHT past that lightly bids us smile,  
 And with its quainter wisdom would beguile,  
 Mingling with thoughts that border on the grave.

H. R. WADMORE.

# Northamptonshire Notes & Queries,

AN ILLUSTRATED QUARTERLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO

*The Antiquities, Family History, Traditions, Parochial  
 Records, Folk-lore, Quaint Customs, &c., of the County.*

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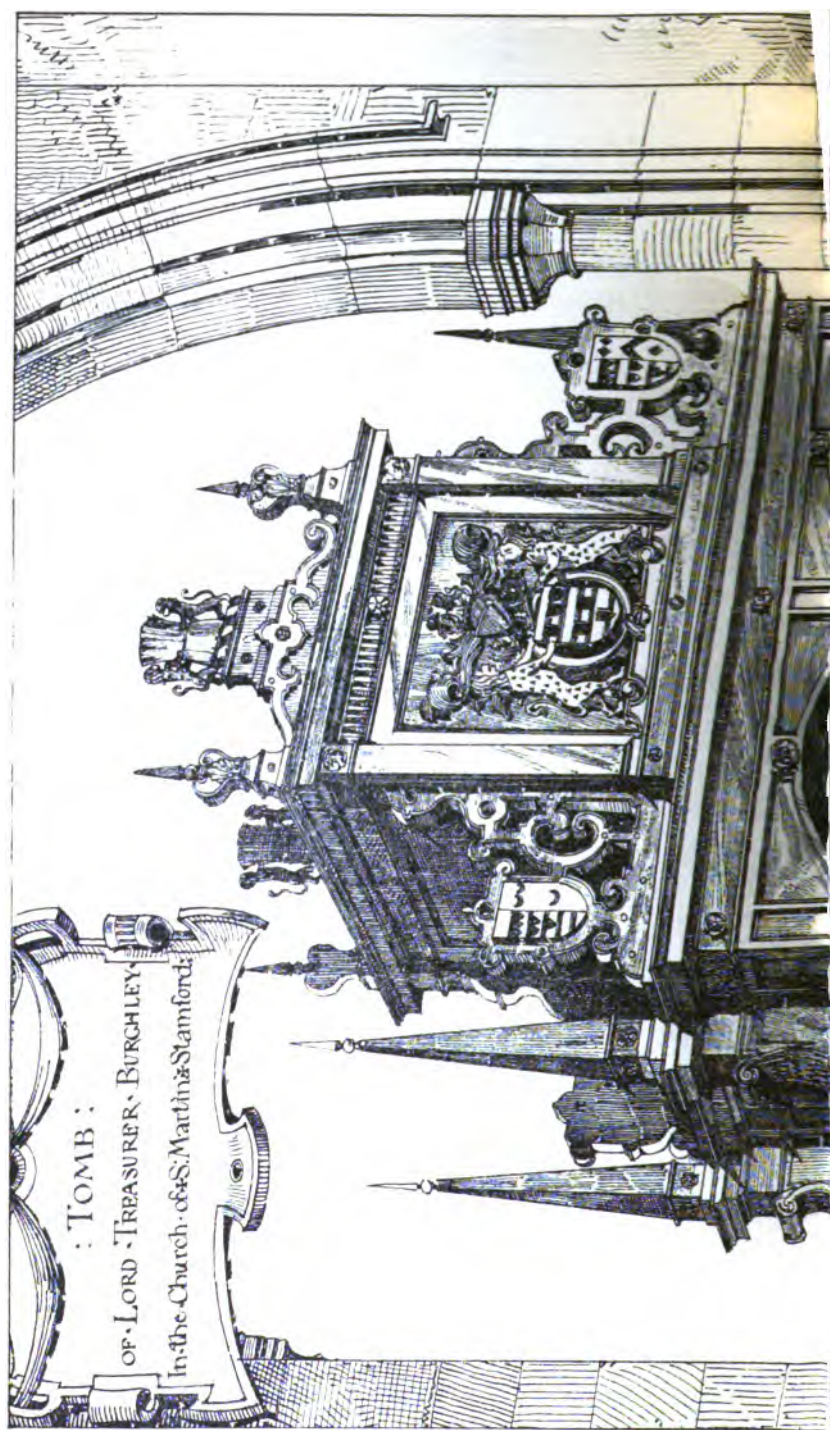
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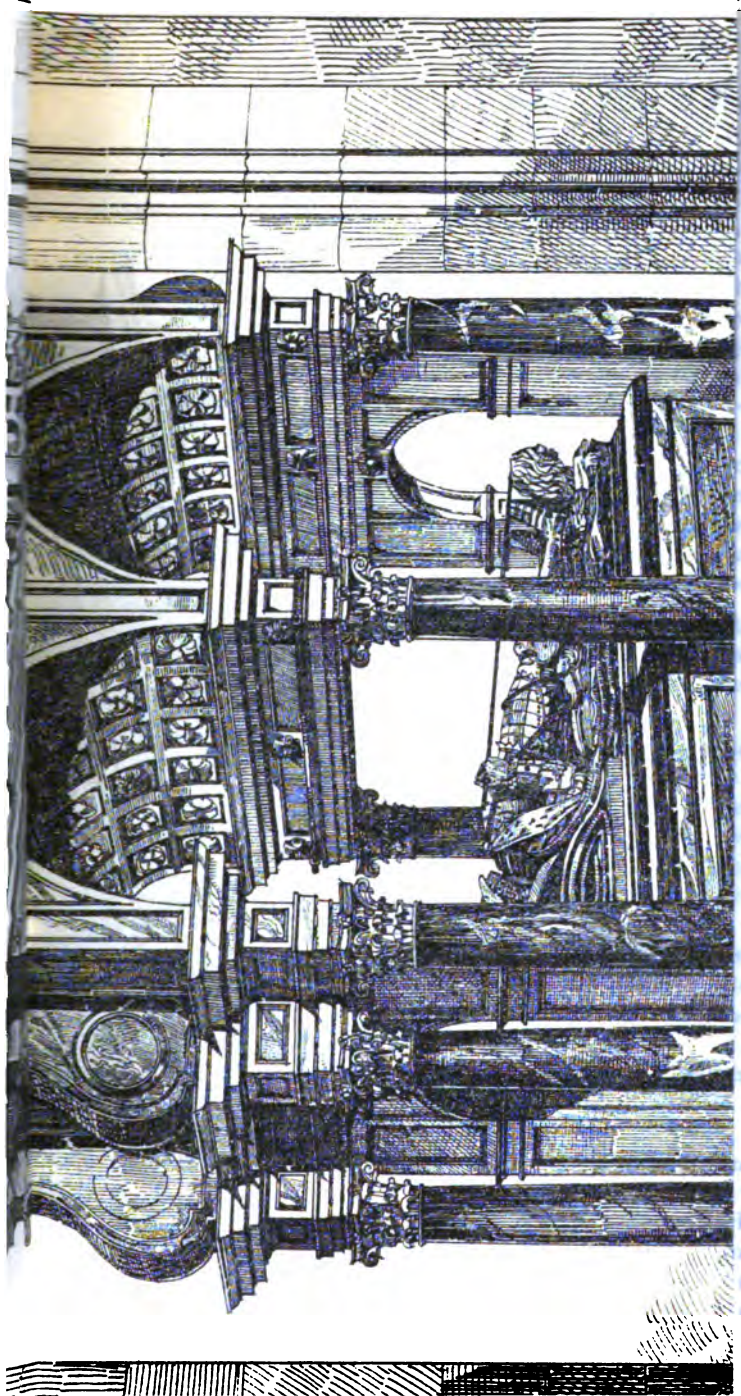


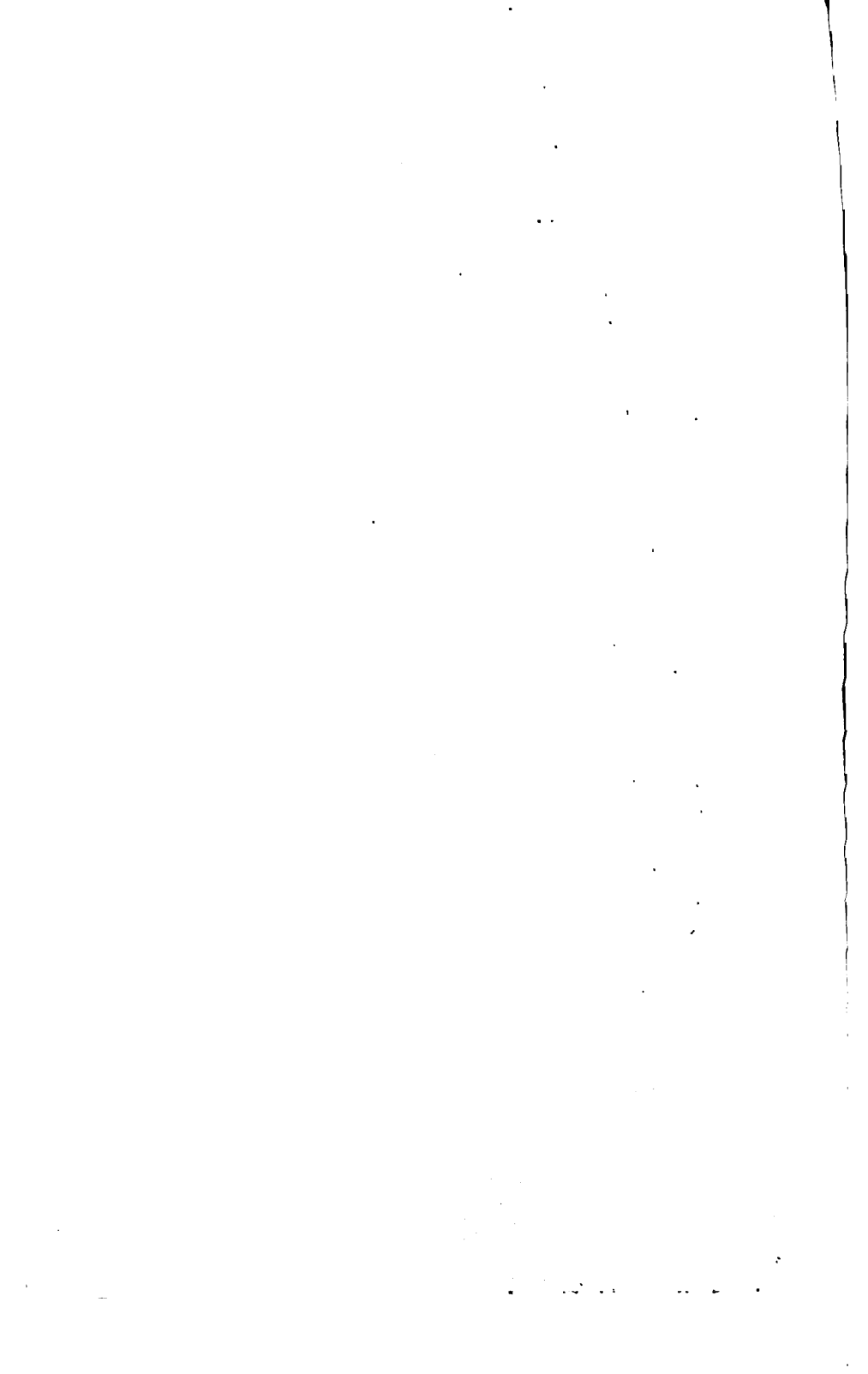


: TOMB :

OF LORD TREASURER BURCHLEY  
In the Church of St. Martin & Stamford;









406. — "BURLEIGH HOUSE BY STAMFORD TOWN" (403). — In reply to "F. T.'s" enquiry, I would say that the first edition of *Barnaby's Journal* was published without a date, and is given by Lowndes as "circa 1648-50." This is not correct, as Mr. T. Yeowell found two notices of the book in the Stationers' Company, under date June, 1638; (see "N. & Q." 2nd S. x. 423, Dec. 1, 1860). The then owner of Burghley was sir Richard Cecil, brother of William Cecil, second earl of Exeter; and he was then residing at Wakerley, Northamptonshire, where he died Sep., 1633, aged 63. It is very probable, therefore, that at the date of Richard Brathwait's visit to Burghley, it would be in the deserted state so forcibly—and, perhaps, with some little exaggeration—described in his poem. The siege of Burghley by Cromwell's soldiers was in 1643; and the pamphlet, *A True Relation*, quoted by "F. T." has been admirably reprinted in fac-simile (1868), by Messrs. Taylor and Son, the publishers of this journal, and copies of the interesting pamphlet may still be obtained of them.

CUTHBERT BEDE.

407.—ROUND STAMFORD.—A few months ago the members of a small architectural club met at Stamford and passed one or two pleasant days in exploring the neighbourhood. The subjoined sketches are selected from those made on the occasion.

Among the buildings examined was the Manor house at Woodcroft, which dates from the time of Edward I.\* There is not much detail left, and what remains is of a simple and severe character. The most notable feature is the round tower at the corner, which rises abruptly from the moat, over which hang dense masses of yew, giving the place a sombre and melancholy aspect, strictly in keeping with its history. Here occurred one of those incidents of the Civil Wars, which, though it serves to amuse the present generation, must have been sufficiently horrible to those concerned. Dr. Michael Hudson, one of Charles I.'s chaplains, having, at the head of a small body of men, endeavoured to harass the forces of the Parliament, was finally compelled to retreat to Woodcroft for protection. Here he was speedily attacked, and driven gradually from floor to floor, till at last he and his surviving comrades stood at bay on the roof of the tower. Being at length wounded and overpowered, he was flung over the battlements, but managed to cling to a projecting gargoyle till his fingers were chopped off, when he fell into the moat below. Here he is said to have begged to be allowed at least to die on dry land, and attempted to swim to shore; but his assailants granted him no mercy, and despatched him with their pikes. Perhaps, under the circum-

\* See lithographed sheet of sketches in this number.

stances, this was true kindness, for not only had he lost his fingers, but, according to one account, the upper part of his face had fallen over the lower through a tremendous wound. Readers of "Woodstock" will, no doubt, recognise in this legend the source from which Dr. Rochecliffe's most exciting adventure is derived.

Not far from Woodcroft is the village of Northborough, where stands a building of much greater interest, architecturally speaking. Next the road is a great recessed gateway, in which are the usual large and small doors; passing through the gate, the visitor finds himself in a small irregular court-yard, with the old Manor house in front of him (*see lithograph*). The porch, the buttress between the tall windows, the crocketed gable, and octagonal chimney, combine to produce a group of unusual interest. Indoors, the original arrangements have been considerably modified; but the old wooden screen of the hall remains, as well as the doors to the kitchen and buttery. The side of the court-yard next the road is formed by the stables, said to have been built out of the ruins of the upper part of the gate-house. On one of the gables, a sun-dial serves as a finial. The idea is, perhaps, more commendable than the delicacy with which it has been carried out.

The ancient lords of Northborough were a sturdy race, and one of their number, Geoffrey de la Mare, who flourished in the early years of the fourteenth century, stands prominently forward by reason of an action he brought against the Abbot of Peterborough to recover the constableness of the abbey. A perusal of the privileges appertaining to that office throws a curious, and even entertaining light on the manner in which those grim barons lived and gained their means of living. "By virtue of this office," says Bridges, "he claimed the privilege of commanding the men with which the convent furnished the king's army in war, being supplied for that purpose, with horses, armour, and whatever else was needful for himself and one knight; of setting the first dish on the table before the abbat, at the installation dinner of every newly elected abbat [a curious privilege for a haughty baron to claim; but see the reason why], and of taking to his own use all the gold and silver vessels that should be then placed on the abbat's table; with the liberty of sojourning in the abbey, as long as he pleased, with three esquires, six grooms, five horses, one great horse for the saddle, and two greyhounds; and of being found, at the cost and charges of the abbey, in bread, wine, beer, flesh, fish, hay, and oats, and all other necessities; with an allowance of two robes from the abbat's wardrobe, or four pounds in lieu of them. Afterwards an agreement was entered into, by which the said Geoffrey de la Mare, in consideration of sixty marks sterling,

quitted his pretensions to the said constabship, at the same time renouncing all right to materials from the convent's woods at Pey-chirche, either for repairs or fireing, at his manors of Makeseye, Wodecroft, and Northburg."

A curious picture this of the military warrior with his three esquires and six grooms, arriving on their five horses and one great saddle-horse, and followed by their two greyhounds, demanding board and lodging from a pampered abbot for an indefinite term. If there had been a horse too many, or if the dogs had been other than greyhounds, would the abbot have been justified in shutting the abbey door in the face of my lord and leaving him in the cold till he complied with the articles of his agreement? or would he have charged something extra for the odd horse and for the dogs too, they not being greyhounds? And think of parting with all that array of privileges for sixty marks down! There must have been sad disappointment behind those windows by the buttress when Geoffrey de la Mare came home one evening and told his wife and family that he had compromised the matter for such a paltry sum; for 60 marks is but 40*l.*, not a vast sum even in those days.

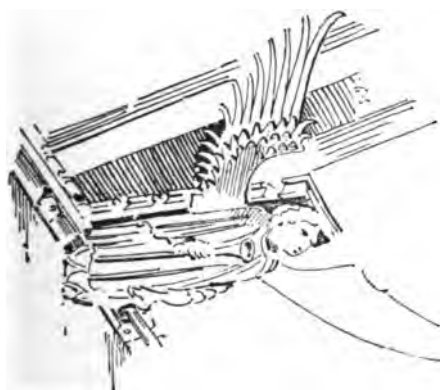


Fig. 1.—Roof of South Aisle, St. John's, Stamford.—(p. 36.)

Besides the old Manor House the church is well worth a visit, in order to see the Claypole Chapel, a very beautiful piece of Decorated work, with an ossuary beneath it. In the church lies buried the wife of Oliver Cromwell, her daughter Elizabeth having married John Claypole who lived at the Manor House.

Stamford itself is too well described in local histories and guide-books to render anything but a cursory notice necessary. It is a quaint place, full of churches and almshouses, and retaining a considerable number of old street fronts, but nothing of the first rank. The churches are tolerably interesting; and, as a sign of the fluctuation of fashion or taste, it may be mentioned that the Late Tower of All Saints' found more favour with the club than the Early one of St. Mary's. Ten or fifteen years ago All Saints' would have been slighted, and St. Mary's alone would have received attention. Fig 1 shows an angel

from the roof of St. John's Church. The two things that gave most satisfaction, however, were the carving on the Perpendicular tomb of Sir David Philips in St. Mary's, and the lovely stained glass in Brown's Hospital. All these are on the north, or Lincolnshire side of the Welland. On the south, or Northamptonshire, side, is St. Martin's Church, where lies buried under a splendid tomb \* (*see lithograph*) the great Lord Treasurer Burghley, who died in 1598; and close to the river are the Burghley Almshouses, a picturesque group.

Brown's Hospital, of which the glass was so much admired, is well worth a visit, not only on account of the pleasant old-fashioned atmosphere which pervades the place (largely owing to its judicious



Fig. 2.—(p. 37.)

restoration by Mr. Fowler, of Louth), but also because of the curious arrangement of the chapel and its adjuncts. The chapel forms one end of a long range of buildings next the street, and it extends from ground to roof, embracing the two floors into which the rest of the building is divided. A screen separates the chapel from the adjacent rooms, and was so arranged that the patients as they lay in bed could hear and perhaps see the ceremony of the mass, the most sacred rite of the Roman Catholic

Church. The chapel is still in use for a purpose similar to that which it first served, but the long, admirably-proportioned rooms adjoining are now devoted chiefly to eating.

Of course, the great sight to see at Stamford is Burghley House, and yet, with deference be it spoken, it fails to give entire satisfaction. It may safely be attributed to John Thorpe,—quite as much as the bulk of work assigned to him,—but it is not one of his happiest efforts. The grouping is faulty, and the detail not so piquant as usual. This unfavourable impression may partly arise from the

\* "The tomb is a fine specimen of late sixteenth-century work. The recumbent figure of the Lord Treasurer is in alabaster, and represents him in rich armour, and bareheaded; decorated with the insignia of the Garter, and holding the wand of office."—*The Builder*, Oct. 18, 1884.

immediate surroundings. The approach and the enclosed lawns do not tend to set the house off, and their effect is poor in comparison with the broad walks and terraces of Hatfield. But in spite of this, Burghley is, and always will be, a magnificent place, stored with treasures of every description, — pictures, tapestry, needlework,

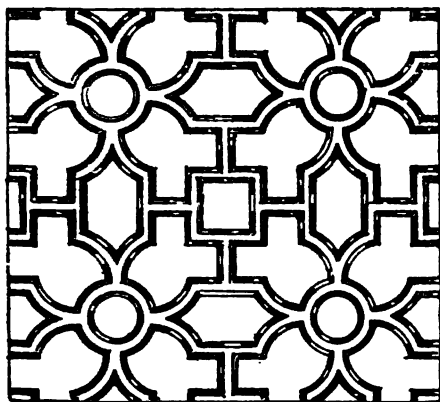


Fig. 3.—Ceiling, Apethorpe.—(p. 40.)

furniture, bric-à-brac,— enough to last a score of connoisseurs for a lifetime. There is very little of the original work visible inside. Everything is of later date, and most of the doorways show the handiwork of Grinling Gibbons.

A pleasant walk across the park, through some good iron gates (*fig. 2*), leads finally to Wothorpe, where are the

ruins of the Burghley Dower-house, built between 1600 and 1620 by Thomas Cecil, first Earl of Exeter, as he said, “to retire out of the dust while his great house at Burghley was a-sweeping.” Not a great deal is left now besides the four towers, but when complete, Wothorpe must have been quite as interesting as Burghley, so far as its architecture was concerned. Richardson devotes several plates of his “Mansions” to Wothorpe, and gives a plan and many interesting details.

A charming drive through several typical Northamptonshire villages leads to Deene, beyond which, at a distance of a mile or so, is Kirby Hall. It lies in a hollow not far from a small brook, which, formerly widened and

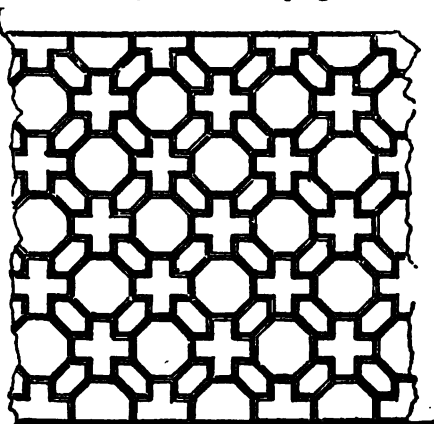


Fig. 4.—Ceiling, Long Gallery, Apethorpe.  
—(p. 40.)

straightened, flowed beneath a handsome bridge, of which only the arches remain. At a little distance in the fields are many fruit-trees, when we saw them, covered with blossom,—the remains of the orchard. The house itself at every visit shows another “monstrous cantle” gone. But the noble court-yard, so often illustrated, still remains in good preservation, as also do most of the external walls.

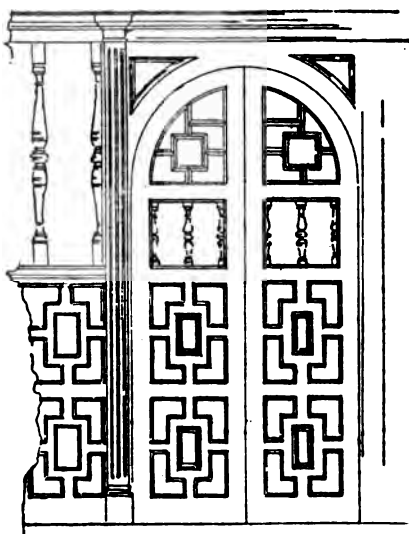


Fig. 5.—Screen in Apethorpe Church.—  
(p. 40.)

John Thorpe laid the first stone of Kirby, in 1570, for Sir Humfrey Stafford, who, a few years later, sold it to Sir Christopher Hatton, one of Queen Elizabeth's favourites, into whose good graces he danced his way. Of Kirby, Gray's well-known lines might have been written, with as much truth as of the house at Stoke-Pogis. The Hattons “modernised” their house with the help of Inigo Jones, who rebuilt the principal external facade, and added several features to the courtyard in 1638–40. He also introduced several fine plaster ceilings, now rapidly

going to decay; and under his care the whole of the internal woodwork was executed,—at any rate, it is all of his date. A comparison of his work with Thorpe's shows how native originality was already evaporating and being replaced by the tame purism which did all it could to stifle English architecture until the nineteenth century began to sketch.

In the village of Deene itself is the hall, chiefly Late Tudor, but not open to public inspection; and the inn, once the dower-house of the Cardigans, containing several good chimney-pieces and some plaster-work, all of early in last century. The church is worth a visit if only to see the seventeenth century reredos.

King's Cliffe, though marked in large letters on the Ordnance map, is but an unimportant and rather uninteresting village. However, thanks to the Thorpe family, who have a curious epitaph in the church, the visitor can extract some little amusement from a tumble-

down cottage, or almshouse, whereon is this quaint and somewhat pompous inscription, of which the sentiment is better than the Latin:—

|             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| Aedificavit | charitas    |
| Inhabitavit | paupertas   |
| Ornabit     | honestas    |
| Durabit     | omnis aetas |

Ex dono Johannis Thorp arm. Ano. 1668.

King's Cliffe boasts a considerable antiquity, though it has not preserved any relics of note. Near the church legend locates a royal hunting lodge, frequently used in the reign of King John, who was very fond of Rockingham Forest, and spent much of his time at the neighbouring Castle of Rockingham. Nothing is now left of this ancient lodge, but traces of the care bestowed on the fish stream are still discernible. It is on record that King John lost 4s. 10d. on one occasion, and 4s. 11d. on another, when gambling with the Earl of Salisbury at King's Cliffe.

Near Cliffe is the village of Apethorpe, with the charming old mansion of the Mildmays, one of the best preserved and most interesting of Northamptonshire houses, vying in beauty with Drayton, Rushton, or Rockingham. It is built round two courts, of which one is some century older than the other, and dates from about the beginning of the sixteenth century, or a little earlier. The house was then already of considerable size, and possessed a fine hall with bay-window and daïs, and a gateway and tower. In the reign of Edward VI. Sir Walter Mildmay became possessed of Apethorpe, and entered into possession of the already built house. Early in the seventeenth century his son, Sir Anthony, added what is now the principal quadrangle in front of the old house, some of the timber being supplied for the purpose by James I., who stayed at Apethorpe, on his way to London from Scotland in 1603. The seventeenth-century work presents the greatest interest, as it has undergone very little alteration. The late Earl of Westmoreland (who inherited direct from the Mildmays) caused the west side of the front quad with a Classic facade of much correctness but no interest; and the present earl has converted what was an arcade on the south side into a commodious hall,—a decided improvement in the comfort of the house. But

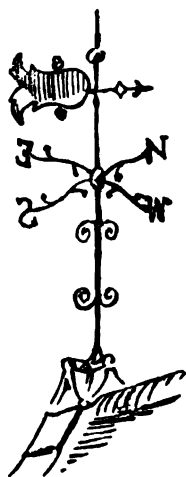


Fig. 6.—(p. 40.)

apart from these, no changes of any magnitude have taken place, and the Jacobean ceilings (*figs. 3 and 4*) and chimney-pieces retain all their original beauty, and are very excellent examples of their style.

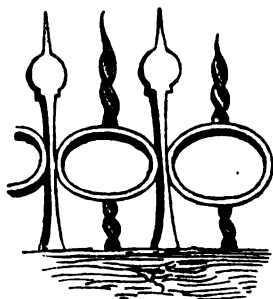


Fig. 7.—Iron Cresting to Gates, South Porch, Apethorpe Church.

The earlier quad on the other hand has gradually been deprived of most of its distinctive details, though it still possesses much that is picturesque in grouping. The hall of the early building, with its porch, passage, and bay, form a beautiful group in connection with the Jacobean gables. The Hall, once the chief apartment of the family, is now devoted to the servants, and the dais has been removed for the better enjoyment of the dance. Partly in consequence of this shifting of the centres of life, and partly in consequence of the reckless planning of Jacobean

architects, the house is less adapted to modern habits than the inmates could desire. Nevertheless, no destruction is contemplated, and it is satisfactory to think that Apethorpe will remain unchanged and undiminished in beauty, amid its lawns and its yews, to give as much pleasure to the next generation as it does to the present. (*See litho.*)

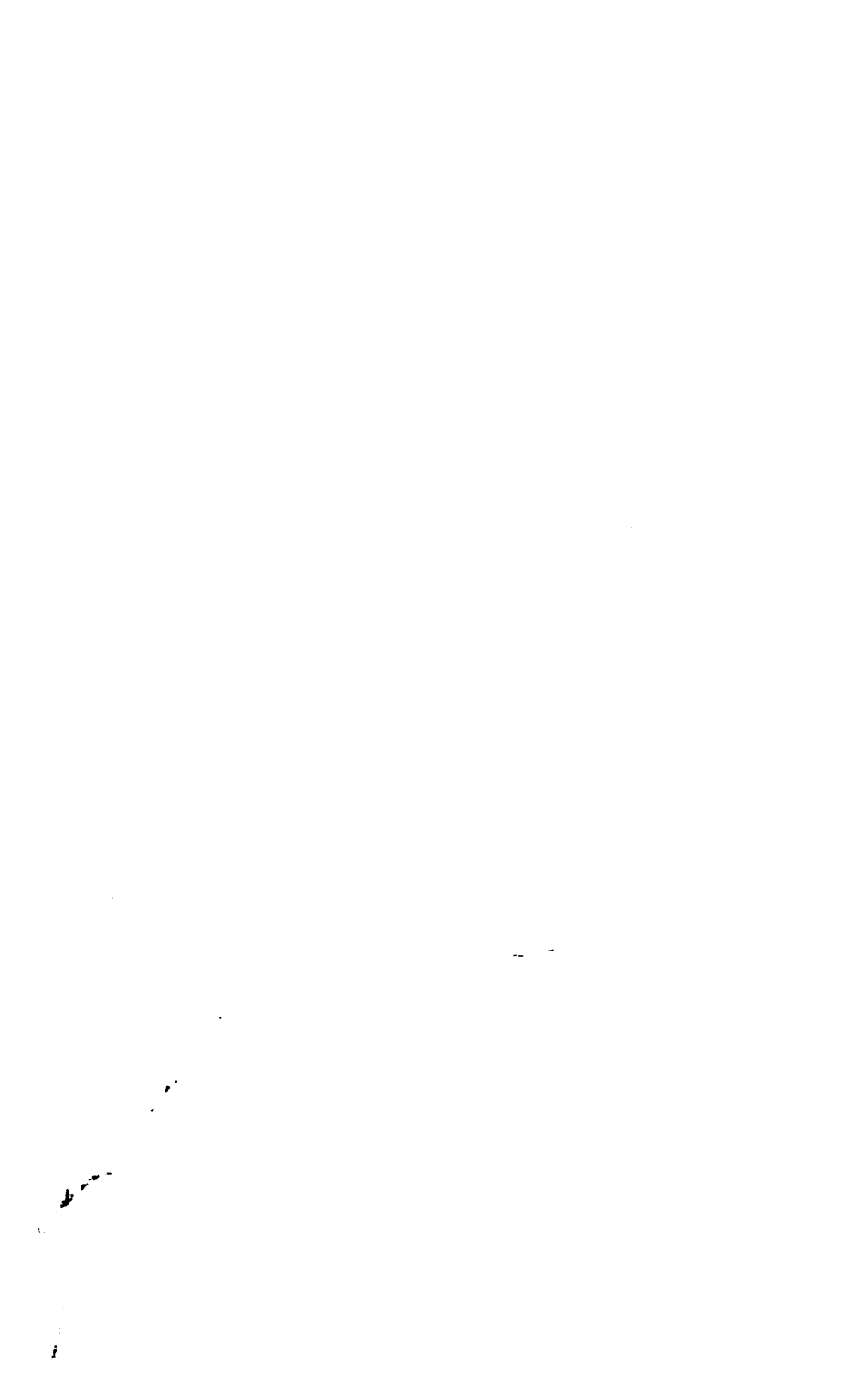
The church at Apethorpe is not of very great interest, but we give sketches of the screen, one of the vanes, and the cresting of an iron gate (*figs. 5, 6, and 7*). The most noteworthy feature is a very fine monument to Sir Anthony Mildmay and his wife Lady Grace, who, "having lived here worthely dyed comfortably" in 1617 and 1620 respectively. Their sole daughter and heiress, Mary, married Sir Francis Fane, who erected this monument in 1621. Sir Francis was subsequently advanced to the dignity of Baron Burghersh and Earl of Westmoreland, and in his family Apethorpe has remained ever since. The title Burghersh, borne by the eldest son, is said to be a corruption of Burwash, a village in Sussex, near the borders of Kent, from which county the Fanes came.

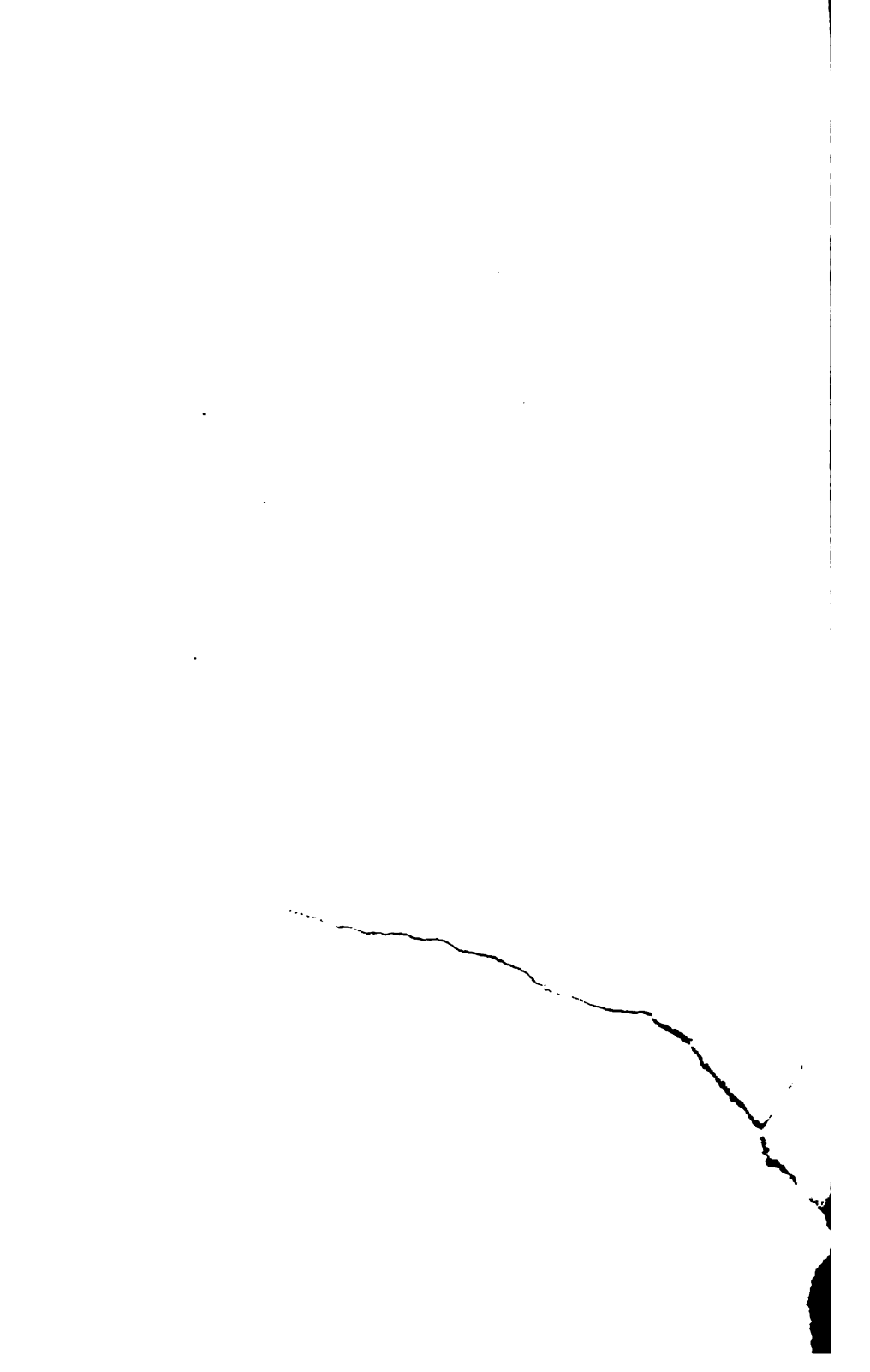
With Apethorpe the visit to the neighbourhood of Stamford came to a conclusion, and the members of the club went their several ways all the better for their short contact with the fields, the woods, and the old buildings of Northamptonshire.

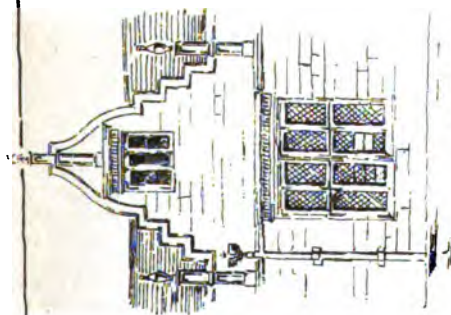
J. ALFRED GOTCH.

The above originally appeared in *The Builder* of Oct. 17, 1885; to the publisher of which paper we are indebted for the gratuitous use of the blocks.

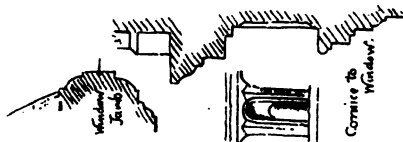




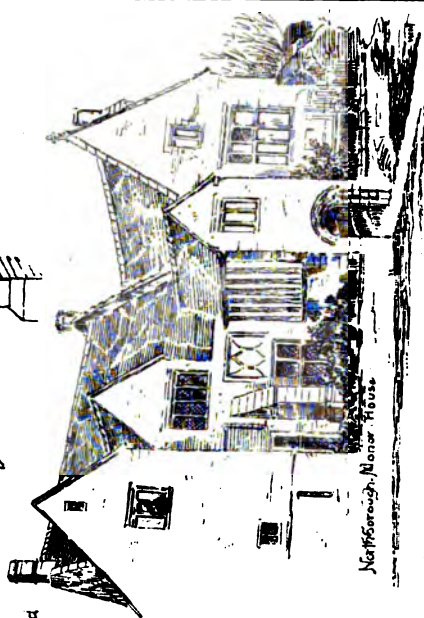
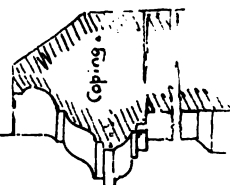
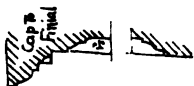




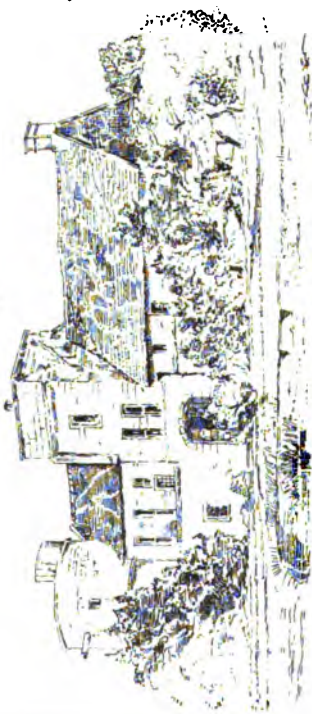
Elpethorpe



Cable in Courtyard



Northborough Manor House



Woodcroft Castle, Northants



408. — THOMAS HAYNES, A NORTHAMPTONSHIRE AUTHOR. — What is known of Thomas Haynes, of Oundle? He was the author of *An Improved System of Nursery Gardening*, (royal 8vo, 1811); *Interesting Discoveries in Horticulture*, (royal 8vo, 1811); *Treatise on Propagating hardy American Green-house Plants, Fruit-trees, &c.*, (royal 8vo, 1811); *Treatise on the Improved Culture of the Strawberry, Raspberry, and Gooseberry*, (8vo, 1812); *A Catalogue of Forest-Trees, Evergreens and Deciduous Flowering-Trees, etc.* (Stamford). I am not aware if he produced any other works.

CUTHBERT BEDE.

409. — LORD MAYORS OF LONDON WHO WERE NATIVES OF NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (358). II. SIR ROBERT CHICHELEY. — Robert Chicheley was the second son of Thomas Chicheley or Chichele of Higham Ferrers, by Agnes, daughter of William Pinchon. Various hints have been thrown out that the Chicheley family was of very humble origin, and it is supposed by some that Thomas Chicheley was a tailor by profession. However this may be, we know that Robert Chicheley's mother came of good blood,\* and that his elder brother, Henry, attained the high dignity of archbishop of Canterbury, and held that office with much honour for a period of twenty-nine years. Robert himself eventually became lord mayor of London, and his younger brother William served as alderman and in 1409 as sheriff of that city.

Were it not for the fact that the greatness of the clerical brother, Henry, so eclipsed the fame of Robert and William, we perhaps might now have been able to glean more information respecting these two eminent citizens of London. Scarcely anything is known of their early life, and it is not until we find them taking their places in the government of the city that we can pick up the threads of their history.

Thomas Chicheley, the father, died on the 25th February, 1400, as may be gathered from the inscription over his grave in the N. chancel aisle of Higham Ferrers church.<sup>b</sup> It was in 1402 that

\* The Pinchon crest was Or, a bend, three plates, with a border counter-changed azure and sable. *Heath*.

<sup>b</sup> Upon a marble in the north chancel, laid down, as supposed, at the charge of archbishop *Chichele*, is the following inscription:—"Hic jacet Thomas Chichele qui obiit xxv die mensis Februarii Anno Dni Millmo cccc et Agnes uxor ejus quorum animabus propitiatur Deus. Amen." These were the parents of archbishop *Chichele*. Upon a stone in the same chancel are the effigies in brass, in a niche supported by pillars, of a man in the habit of a religious, and a woman in that of a vowess or nun, reputed to be William *Chichele* and Beatrix his wife. Beneath their feet were inscriptions on a brass

Robert Chicheley became sheriff of London, and nine years afterwards (1411) he was elected lord mayor, which office he filled again after ten years more had elapsed, viz., in 1421. On the latter occasion he received the honour of knighthood.

It will be remembered that the celebrated sir Richard Whittington was a citizen of London at this time, and it is interesting to know that Robert Chicheley and Whittington were intimate friends. Probably this was because of the similarity of their characters, for both were keen business men, both had attained vast wealth, and both were exceedingly charitable.

The following extract from Bickerdyke's *Curiosities of Ale and Beer*\* is interesting, as bringing the names of Chicheley and Whittington together:—

"In the reign of Henry v. the famous Lord Mayor Richard Whittington, and the Brewers seem to have been perpetually at daggers drawn. The records of the Brewers' Company contain 'a quaint account of an information laid against them for selling dear ale; the complainant in the case being Sir Richard, whose mayoralty had then expired. The substance of it, translated from the original Norman French, is as follows:—

"On Thursday, July 30th, 1422, Robert Chichele, the Mayor, sent for the masters and twelve of the most worthy of our company to appear at the Guildhall; to whom John Fray, the recorder, objected a breach of government, for which £20 should be forfeited, for selling dear ale. After much dispute about the price and quality of malt, wherein Whityngton, the late mayor, declared that the brewers had ridden into the country and forestalled the malt, to raise its price, they were convicted in the penalty of £20; which objecting to, the masters were ordered to be kept in prison in the Chamberlain's company, until they should pay it, or find security for payment thereof.' Whereupon, the Mayor and Court of Aldermen, having 'gone homeward to their meat,' the masters who remained in durance

tablet which are now taken away. On different escutcheons were the arms of *Chichele*, and another coat now lost. Round the verge is the following legend:—

"Such as ye be such wer we, such as we bee such shall ye be.

Lerneth to deye that is the lawe. That this lif now to wol drawe.

Sorwe or gladnesse nought letten age. But on he cometh to lord and page.

Wherfor for us that ben goo. Freyth as other shal for you doo.

That god in his benignyte. On us have mercy and pite.

And nought remember our wykkednesse. Sith he us bought of his goodnesse. Amen." *Bridges*, vol. II. p. 175.

\* *The Curiosities of Ale and Beer*. By John Bickerdyke. London, [1886], 8vo, pp. 135-6.

vile, 'asked the Chamberlain and clerk what they should do; who bade them go home, and promised that no harm should come to them; for all this proceeding had been done but to please Richard Whityngton, for he was the cause of all the aforesaid judgment.' The record proceeds to state that 'the offence taken by Richard Whityngton against them was for their having fat swans at their feast on the morrow of St. Martin.'

"The same Robert Chichele is recorded to have issued the following curious regulation in 1423:—'That retailers of ale should sell the same in their houses in pots of *peutre*, sealed and open; and that whoever carried ale to the buyer should hold the pot in one hand and a cup in the other; and that all who had cups unsealed should be fined.'"

Sir Robert Chicheley's country residence was at Romford, in Essex, where he had a large estate. This populous town was then a much smaller place. It, however, contained a chapel of ease, and in 1410 we find that sir Robert contributed largely towards its rebuilding. Owing to the growth of the town the old chapel has long ago disappeared; its place now being occupied by a large and handsome church, erected in 1850.

Another of sir Robert's munificent gifts was bestowed in 1428, in which year he presented to the parish of S. Stephen, Walbrook, London, that valuable piece of land behind the Mansion House, 208½ feet long by 66 feet wide, on part of which the present church of S. Stephen stands. Not only, however, did he give the ground,<sup>d</sup> but he also presented £100 towards the building expenses, paid for all the timber used in the construction of the procession's-way and two side-aisles, as well as the lead wherewith to cover the former. Sir Robert, himself, of course laid the first stone,\* and, remarkable to relate, after the original edifice had perished in the great fire of 1666, a lineal descendant, sir Thomas Chicheley, laid the first stone of the present structure and contributed largely towards the rebuilding.

By his last will and testament, dated 17th December, 1438, sir Robert Chicheley left certain of his property in London to the college which his brother, the archbishop, had founded at Higham Ferrers, that the warden should say masses for the repose of the souls of those members of his family who were already dead—his father and

<sup>d</sup> Stow says the ground was bought by Chicheley from the Grocers for 200 marks, and that it formerly let at 26 marks the year.

\* "This church was finished in the year 1439; the breadth thereof is 67 feet, and length 126 feet, the churchyard 90 feet in length and 37 in breadth and more." *Stow*.

mother, his brother William and his wife Beatrice, and his own wives, of whom he had buried two. Fuller, Weever, and Stow all agree in stating that one of his bequests provided "that on his minde day a competent dinner should be ordained for 2400 poor men, householders of this city, and every man to have twopence in money."<sup>f</sup> We have it recorded, however, on the authority of *Stemmata Chicheleana*, that "the copy of his will now in the library of All Souls College takes no notice of this legacy."<sup>g</sup> He was a great benefactor to the parish of St. James, Garlick Hithe, to the hospital of Higham Ferrers, to the chapel of Hornchurch, Romford, and to the poor of his blood in the parishes of Higham Ferrers and Suldrop.

Sir Robert died childless, and, according to Stow, and in accordance with the directions of his will, he was buried in the church of S. James, Garlick Hithe; but Weever,<sup>h</sup> evidently by mistake, gives the place of sepulture as the church of S. Mary, Bethaw.<sup>i</sup> Be this as it may, it is to "Old Mortality" Weever that we are indebted for a portion of sir Robert's epitaph, which he gives as follows:—

". . . . Chich . . . . vocitatus  
 . . . . Robertus omni bonitate refertus.  
 Pauperibus largus pius extitit ad mala tardus,  
 Moribus ornatus iacet istic intumulus.  
 Corpore procerus bis Maior & arte Grocerus  
 Anno milleno C. quater X quater Anno."

from which we gather that Robert Chicheley was a man endowed with every form of goodness—pious, generous to the poor, slow to evil, and of polished manners; that he was tall, was twice mayor, and a member of the Grocers' Company, and that the date of his burial was A.D. 1440.

The late viscount Strangford was a descendant of the Chicheley family. He, however, died childless in 1869, and the title is now extinct.  
 JOHN T. PAGE.

410.—BRACKLEY SCHOOL.—Bishop Thomas Godwin (died 1590) is stated to have been in 1549 master of Brackley school, Northants. Another authority says the school was at Berkeley, Gloucestershire. Can any correspondent tell me which of the two is correct?  
 E. T. B.

<sup>f</sup> *Stow*.

<sup>g</sup> *Stemmata Chicheleana*, 1765, p. ix.

<sup>h</sup> *Funeral Monuments*, p. 409.

<sup>i</sup> Both these churches were destroyed in the Great Fire, 1666.



411.—NORTHAMPTONSHIRE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS, 1787.

—I copy the following marriages and deaths from the *Town and Country Magazine* of 1787, thinking they might be interesting to some of the readers of "N. N. & Q." :—

MARRIAGES.

- July. John Clarke, esq. of Northampton, to Miss Elizabeth Oldchurch, of Market Harborough, Leicestershire.  
Sept. — Harrison, esq. of Wolverton, Bucks, to Miss Pearce, of Chapel Brampton, Northamptonsh.  
Oct. 29. Sir Jos. Senhouse, of Carlisle, to Miss Asley, of St. Legers Ashby, Northamptonshire.  
Dec. 6. The rev. James Smyth, of Raunds, Northamptonsh. to Mrs. Crofts, of Lewes.  
Dec. — Ring, esq. of Reading, to Miss Thompson of Peterborough.

DEATHS.

- June 16. The rev. Mr. Charles Knightly, of Preston, Northamptonshire.  
July. James Gervais, esq. of Northampton.  
Aug. 9. Robert Clavering, esq. of Northampton.  
Aug. 29. Benj. Kidney, esq. of Knuston-hall, Northamptonshire.  
Sep. 1. The rev. Mr. Geary, rector of Great Billing, Northamptonsh.  
Sep. George Clerke, esq. of Watford, Northamptonsh.  
Neale Hayton, esq. of Tiffield, Northamptonshire.  
Ph. Clements, esq. of Peterborough.  
Dec. 13. Philip Winter, esq. of Daventry.  
Dec. 17. John Heap, A. M., rector of Cottingham, Northamptonshire.

Stramongate, Kendal.

A. PALMER.

412.—ENGLISH COUNTRY LIFE IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

—Under the above title *The Fireside Magazine* for January contains the first of a series of articles from the pen of Mr. G. Holden Pike, the following extracts from which will doubtless be read with pleasure, both from the interest attaching to the persons mentioned and from the insight afforded into the daily life of our forefathers in remote country places :—

Many glimpses of town and village life when the century had grown older, occur in connection with the interesting coterie of friends who at one period lived at Weston, Newport Pagnell, and Northampton, including the poet Cowper, John Ryland, Thomas Scott, the commentator, John Newton, the future Rector of St. Mary Wool-

noth, and William Bull, the Nonconformist minister. In those days men who preached evangelical doctrines were bound together by common ties irrespective of denominational peculiarities; and thus it was a pleasant custom for Bull the Nonconformist, and Newton the Churchman, to dine and take counsel together. In the entertaining life of his grandfather, published about a quarter of a century ago, the Rev. Josiah Bull pictures one of the scenes which took place in the old study at Newport Pagnell:—

“A room some eighteen feet square, with an arched roof, entirely surrounded with many a precious volume, with large, old casement windows, and immense square chairs of fine Spanish mahogany. There good men were quietly enjoying their *tête-à-tête*, when they were startled by a thundering knock at the door, and in came Mr. Ryland, of Northampton, abruptly exclaiming—‘If you wish to see Mr. Toplady, you must go immediately with me to the Swan. He is on his way to London, and will not live long.’

“They all proceeded to the inn, and there found the good man emaciated with disease, and evidently fast hastening to the grave. As they were talking together, they were attracted by a great noise in the street, occasioned, as they found on looking out, by a bull-baiting which was going on before the house. . . .”

The bull-baiting represents a phase of old English life which found apologists both in and out of Parliament, until it was finally made illegal in 1835.

The most celebrated of the characters we have mentioned was, of course, the poet Cowper himself, whose *Letters* are not only delightful reading as examples of our native English at its best, but because they contain many passages which enable us to realize how the better sort of people passed their time in that older world of a century or more ago, in which we cannot cease to be interested.

When Cowper settled at Huntingdon with his servant, in 1765, we find him complaining of the difficulty of keeping house for two people. “A man cannot always live upon sheeps’ heads, and liver and lights, like the lions in the Tower,” he remarks; “and a joint of meat, in so small a family, is an endless encumbrance. My butcher’s bill for last week amounted to four shillings and ten pence.” The sum is mentioned as being phenomenal on account of its excessive amount. How different was the case in the last decade of the century, we can infer from the references to the alarming state of the country through shortness of provisions, which occur in the letters of Mr. Bull. The price of provisions, as well as the taxes, had risen enormously; and

such was the partial famine that existed, that even in the best families the supply of bread appears to have been limited.

One of the most complete little pictures of the daily life of a family which eschewed the amusements of the world, is given by Cowper himself in a letter to his cousin in 1766 :—

“ We breakfast commonly between eight and nine ; till eleven we either read the Scriptures, or the sermons of some faithful preacher of those holy mysteries ; at eleven we attend Divine service, which is performed here twice every day ; and from twelve to three we separate and amuse ourselves as we please. During that interval I either read in my own apartment, or walk, or ride, or work in our garden. We seldom sit an hour after dinner, but if the weather permits, adjourn to the garden, where with Mrs. Unwin, and her son I have generally the pleasure of religious conversation till tea-time. If it rains, or is too windy for walking, we either converse within doors or sing some hymns of Martin’s collection, and by the help of Mrs. Unwin’s harpsichord, make up a tolerable concert, in which our hearts, I hope, are the best and most musical performers. After tea we sally forth to walk in good earnest. Mrs. Unwin is a good walker, and we have generally travelled about four miles before we see home again. When the days are short, we make this excursion in the former part of the day, between church time and dinner. At night we read and converse as before, till supper, and commonly finish the evening either with hymns or a sermon, and last of all the family are called to prayers.”

413. — THE GRANDSON OF A SIEVE-MAKER (87).—I have a copy of Dr. Powell’s *History of Cambria*, with marginal MS. notes, belonging to the ancestors of an old Welch family. Probably the following extracts relating to the ancestry of the subject of the article may be interesting—“ Will Ruf. Griffyth-ap-Conan, p. 147, par. 15, occurs the following :—

“ Richard Sitsylk or Cecill married Margaret the daughter of Philip Vaughan and had by her Philip Cecill, Margaret Cecill, John Cecill, David Cecill and James or Jenkin Cecill.”

“ \* These petegrees and descents I gathered faithfully out of sundrie ancient records and evidences, Wherof the most part are confirmed with seales authenticke thereunto appendant manifestlie declaring the antiquite and truth thereof : which remain at this present in the custodie of the right honorable Sir William Cecill Knight of the Noble order of the Garter, Lord Burghley and Lord high Treasurer of England, who is lineallie descended from the last

recited Richard Sitsylt father to David Cecill Grandfather to the said Sir William Cecill now Lord Burghley; and at this daie William Sitsylt or Cecill Esquire cozen germane to the said Lord Burghley removed by one degree only is possessed of the foresaid house of \*Halter ennes in Ewyas land as the heir male of the house of Sitsylt, and is descended of Philip Cecill elder brother to the said David."

Footnote MS.—"David kept a shop on London Bridg growing rich bought a Sergeant at " . . .

Here the MS. is cut through by the binder; one line cannot be deciphered.

Eccleston, Chester.

J. ENGLAND EWEN.

414.—RELICS OF NASEBY FIGHT.—The collection of armour and other antiquarian objects found on Naseby battle-field, belonging to captain Ashby Ashby, of Naseby Woolleys, were sold by auction by Messrs. Holloway, Son, and Price, in February last. Appended is a list of the most interesting articles; including some portraits of the Ashby family.

Helmet and 2 horse shoes (£1 2s.)

Old spur, 2 horse shoes, part of antique sword pomel (8s.)

Three horse shoes and cannon ball (14s.)

Three horse shoes, bones, and spear head (11s.)

Curious oval marble vase, an antique bronze mortar, and quantity of bullets (£1 4s.)

Rapier, from Naseby Field (£2 15s.)

Part of a stirrup, horse shoe, bones, &c. (10s.)

Bowl of antique British enamelled pottery, said to have been hidden in well from soldiers at battle of Naseby, and glass bottle (£2 5s.)

Powder horn, Indian dagger, and three antique slippers (6s.)

Rapier, antique sword and scabbard (£3.)

Engraving "Retreat of a baggage wagon" at the Battle of Naseby, framed and glazed (£2 15s.)

Antique iron helmet, cross bow and flint axe (£3 12s 6d.)

Two swords and flint-lock pistol (£2 10s.)

Blunderbuss, axe and club (£1 5s.)

Strong oak table, at which OLIVER CROMWELL is said to have dined the day before the Battle of Naseby (£6.) Bought by Mr. C. H. Davids, Banbury.

Large oil painting "The Lord Keeper Wrighte" (£1 5s.)

Ditto "George Ashby," by Mrs. Verelst (£2.)

Large oil painting "Ashby, of Lowesby," by Coke Smythe (£5.)

Pair Ditto "Prince Henry, son of James I," and "Charles I, when duke of York," by Cornelius Janson (£14.)

Cabinet ditto "Countess of Stamford," by Coke Smythe (£1 2s. 6d.)

Large ditto "Quenby Hall (£5.)

Ditto "George Ashby of Quenby" (£6 15s.)

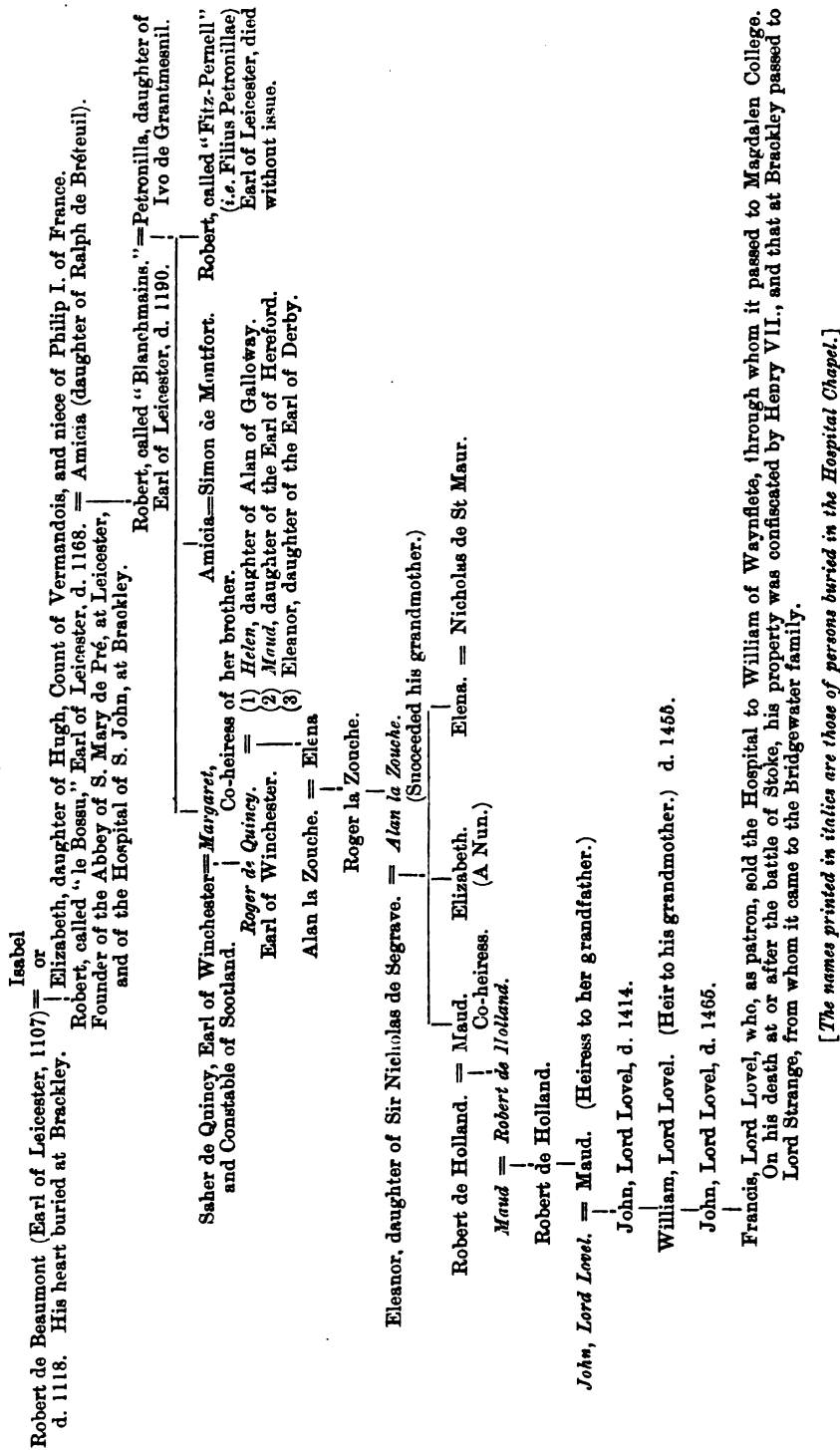
Ditto "George Ashby, The Planter" (£1 10s.)

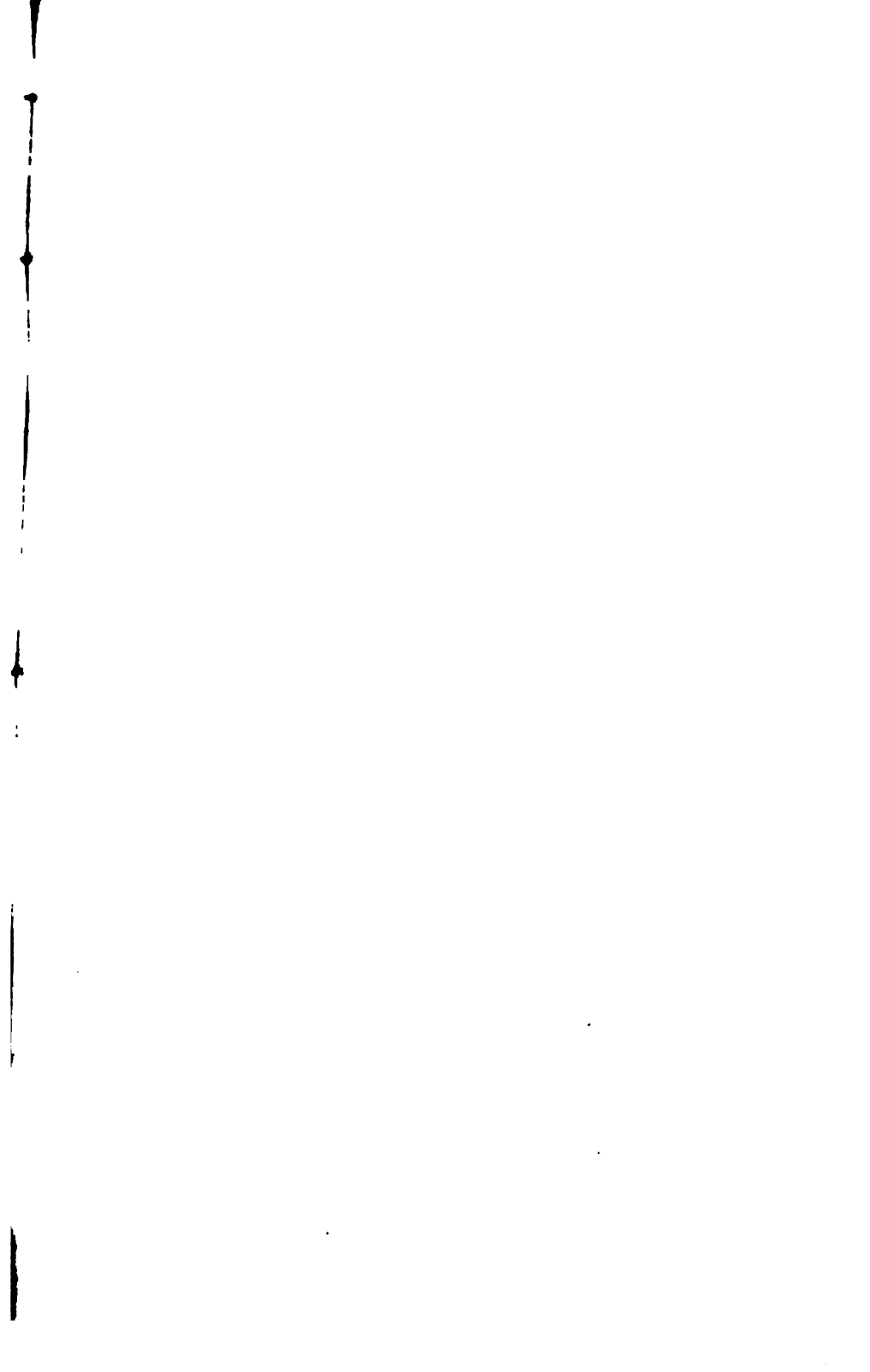
J. T.

\* Marginal note in MS., "Alteryynnin."



# **Pedigree of the Patrons of Brackley Hospital.**









415.—SIR WILLIAM FERMOR.—I shall be very glad of any information concerning the above. He lived in the time of the civil wars and had command of a troop of horse; he was, besides, a Privy Councillor and M.P. for Brackley (1661), dying in that year of small-pox.

E. T. B.

The Deanery, Westminster.

416.—HISTORY OF THE HOSPITAL OF S. JOHN AND S. JAMES AT BRACKLEY.—When, in the summer of this year, it was my very pleasant duty to visit Magdalen College School at Brackley, I found that there was an interesting local myth existing concerning the history of the property which Magdalen College holds in Brackley, and thus, indirectly, concerning the origin and history of the College School.

Now, myths are nice: but history is history, and myth is not, and it is sometimes well to distinguish between the two. The myth, or legend, which I found existing is briefly this. There was, in ancient days, a great monastery at Brackley; it was one of the greatest religious houses in England. At the dissolution of the monasteries in the reign of Henry VIII. this particular house was granted to Sir Thomas Pope, who gave one half of its possessions to Magdalen College, and the other half to Trinity College in Oxford.

This is a circumstantial story: but it is not at all true, in any particular. There never was, so far as I can find out, any monastery at Brackley at all, great or small. That being so, no monastery at Brackley was dissolved in the reign of Henry VIII. or granted to Sir Thomas Pope. The only relations that I have been able to establish between Sir Thomas Pope (who was certainly the founder of Trinity College, and also dealt a good deal in the plunder of the monasteries) and Magdalen College, is this: that Sir Thomas Pope did become possessed of the Rectory of Evenley (a place not unknown to those who live in Brackley), and that he sold this Rectory (which had formerly belonged to the Augustinian Canons of Huntingdon), to some one else, through whom, by intermediate stages, it passed into the possession of Magdalen College. With the Hospital at Brackley, neither King Henry VIII. nor Sir Thomas Pope had anything to do.

Now for the history. The Hospital of S. John and S. James, from which the College derives a great part of its property in Brackley and the neighbourhood (though not all), was founded about the year 1160. The foundation charter is not dated, but the character of the writing, and the known dates concerning the founder enable the date to be fixed approximately. The founder was Robert, Earl of

Leicester, called Robert "le Bossu," the second of four Earls of Leicester of the same name. He was also the founder of the great house of Augustinian Canons at Leicester, the Abbey of S. Mary de Pré, to which he gave the Rectory of Brackley. A few years later he founded the Hospital, by a charter granting an acre of land to "Solomon the Clerk" that he might build there a Hospital and a "Free Chapel" (that is a Chapel independent of the Parish Church), to be dedicated to S. John the Apostle.\* This "Free Chapel" was apparently intended not only to be the Chapel of the Hospital, but to serve as the Private Chapel of the Earls of Leicester when they were resident at their Manor of Brackley. Its "freedom" was confirmed by the Abbot and Monastery of Leicester, by the Bishop of Lincoln (for it was then in the Diocese of Lincoln), and by the Pope. There were a Master and Brethren of the Hospital, not all in Holy Orders, for only the Master (or Prior as he is sometimes called), was bound to be so, but probably for the most part at least in Minor Orders. They followed, perhaps, the same rule as the Austin Canons; but there is no evidence to show that they were other than what were called "Secular Clerks"—that is, a body of Clergy, living together, but not bound by any special rule of life:—in fact they probably resembled very closely the body of Fellows of a College.

The Earls of Leicester were "Patrons" of the Hospital; they presented the Master, or Prior, and perhaps nominated the Brethren too: they gave from time to time grants of land, or rights of various kinds to the Master and Brethren, who also acquired wealth from other sources. In 1190 Robert "Blanchmains" the son of the founder, died, leaving a son Robert, and two daughters, Amicia, who married Simon de Montfort, the father of the person best known by that name, and Margaret. The son died without children, and the two sisters Amicia and Margaret were co-heiresses. In the division of the property Margaret became possessed of the Manor of Brackley, and so became Patroness of the Hospital, while her sister took the Leicester property, and Simon de Montfort became Earl of Leicester.

Margaret de Beaumont, the new owner of the Brackley Manor, was the wife of Saher de Quincy, Earl of Winchester; and for some time Constable of Scotland. The De Quincys were good friends both to the Hospital and to the town of Brackley. Roger De Quincy, Earl of Winchester, the son of Saher and Margaret, granted a

\* The Hospital was afterwards called the Hospital of S. John and S. James: I cannot fix the date of the change of title, but the names are coupled together before the end of the 13th century.

Charter to the Burgesses of the town, and made more than one grant to the Hospital, which through the De Quincys was at one time possessed of considerable property in Scotland. Margaret, the Countess of Winchester directed, apparently, that her heart should be buried in the Hospital Chapel, where also were laid her son Roger and two of his three wives,—Helen, the daughter of Alan of Galloway, and Maud, the daughter of the Earl of Hereford.

Roger de Quincy left no son, and the patronage fell to his daughter Elena, by whom it passed to the family of the Zouches. That family also held the manor and the patronage only for a short time, for Alan la Zouche died without a son, and the property passed, by marriage with his daughter, to the family of Holland.

Towards the end of the fourteenth century, the Hospital appears to have been in difficulties of various kinds. Its funds were diminished by imprudent management, and the master and few remaining brethren seem to have been engaged in disputes with their neighbours and possibly with the patrons also. In 1279 there had been, besides the master, as many as nine brethren who were priests: in 1381 the total number was reduced to four. This appears from a draft deed which was never executed, but which shows that the patrons had a plan for "buying out" the master and the brethren and acquiring the Hospital property for themselves. It may have been to assist in the furtherance of such a scheme that they neglected to present to the mastership or made an irregular presentation; for in 1387 the Archbishop of Canterbury presented as patron for that turn; the ground on which he claimed to do so I have not precisely ascertained, but the real patrons must have allowed their right to lapse in some way or other to him. On the whole the Hospital cannot be said to have prospered under the Hollands. One of this line of patrons, with his wife, was buried in the Hospital Chapel, where also were laid some of the family of the Zouches.

The Manor of Brackley and the patronage of the Hospital came once more into the hands of an heiress, and passed by her marriage to a new family. Maud de Holland, who succeeded her grandfather, married John, Lord Lovel: but she survived both her husband and her son, and the first Lord Lovel who possessed the Manor in his own right was her grandson William. In 1423, on the death of John Brokehampton, long master, the Hospital was left without inhabitants. Lady Lovel seems to have intended to turn it into a house of Dominican Friars (Preaching Friars, or "Black" Friars), and she obtained the necessary license for this purpose: but her plan was never carried out. Two years later Archbishop Chichele made

regulations for the maintenance of the Hospital, to which Masters were appointed in due course. But its position for the next 50 years seems to have been unsatisfactory. The Masters appear to have practically been private Chaplains of the Lovels, maintained by the endowment of the Hospital. At last in 1484 Francis Lord Lovel, (the "Lovel the Dog" who was the friend and supporter of Richard III. and who perished at or soon after the Battle of Stoke in 1487) sold the Hospital and its possessions to William of Waynflete, the founder of Magdalen College, and the foundation was incorporated in that College, which in this way obtained most of its possessions in Brackley, as the successor and representative of the Hospital. The College maintained a chantry priest for the service of the Hospital Chapel: he lived in a chamber assigned to him on the south side of the Chapel. The other buildings of the Hospital were apparently for some time retained by the College as a temporary habitation for their members, when compelled to leave Oxford by pestilence or scarcity: there was a meeting held in the great hall of the Hospital in 1571 when Demies (or Scholars) of the College were admitted upon their election. But ultimately the Hospital buildings seem to have been let on long leases, and not being kept up by the tenants, they have now altogether disappeared. The last chantry priest was John Barnard, who died in the reign of Edward VI.: on his death the College established a School, paying the Master an annual stipend. The School was carried on until about 1787 in the building which had been occupied by the chantry priest. It was then removed to a newer building, to the south:—I presume the older part of the present school building. One at least of the masters of the School in old days was a man of some note—Thomas Godwin, Fellow of Magdalen College, and afterwards Bishop of Bath and Wells. The later history of the School, no doubt, is sufficiently well known: there may perhaps be some myths about the later period as well as about the earlier, but they have not come in my way.

It may be worth while to add a word concerning the Manor of Brackley and the Rectory. The Manor was confiscated by Henry VII. with all the other possessions of Lord Lovel, after the Battle of Stoke, and it was granted by the King to Lord Strange, the son of the Earl of Derby. From him it came by descent to the Bridgewater family, for whose representative it is now held in trust. The Rectory had been given, as we have seen, to Leicester Abbey. After the dissolution, the right of presentation seems to have been retained by the Crown, and to have afterwards passed, by various stages, to the family who had become Lords of the Manor. But Sir

Thomas Pope had nothing, that I can find, to do with the Rectory of Brackley, or with Leicester Abbey, any more than he had with the Hospital of S. John and S. James.

H. A. W.

The above account of the history of the hospital of S. John and S. James at Brackley, and the pedigree of its patrons, were drawn up by the Rev. H. A. Wilson, of Magdalen college, Oxford, for *The Brackleian*, the magazine of the Magdalen college school at Brackley. We reprint them from this publication with the author's permission.

417. — NORTHAMPTONSHIRE M.P.'s (402). — Peter Whalley. I have noted the following respecting the above:—

In 1636 Peter Whalley was one of the Bailiffs of Northampton.

In 1646 " " " Mayor.

In 1655 " " " Mayor a second time.

There is a reference in Mr. Elliott's paper on Parish Registers (pp. 17 and 18) as to marriages before the mayor—Peter Whalley; and in Bridges' *Northamptonshire*, p. 444, the sale is recorded of S. Giles' vicarage by sir John Lamb to Peter Whalley, esq., and on p. 447, that of S. Sepulchre's to the same.

W. M.

418. — THE SHEPPARD FAMILY OF NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (59, 168, 221, 364, 379, 401). — As an addition to the history of the Sheppards of Northamptonshire, it is proposed to print as far as possible in chronological order the wills made by members of the various branches of the family in the period 1509–1640. The four wills given below are the earliest of those proved at Northampton; the references are to the books containing the registered copies of wills.

Pemb. Coll., Camb.

WILLIAM COWPER.

The Will of John Sheperde of Grimscote, 1525.

" [In the name] of God Amē the vij<sup>th</sup> day of September y<sup>e</sup> yere of o<sup>r</sup> [lord God] m<sup>o</sup> cccc<sup>o</sup> xxv<sup>th</sup> I John Sheperde of gremescott off y<sup>e</sup> [parish of] colde high<sup>m</sup> Wholl in mynde make my test<sup>nt</sup> in [mauner & form f]olloyng Firste I bequeth my soll to almyghti god to o<sup>r</sup> [lady sent] mary & all the holi cūpeny of heven and my bodi [to be] burid in the church yarde of colde hygh<sup>m</sup> Also I bequ<sup>th</sup> [the b]est beaste to be my mortuary after man' & custome It I [bequ]eth to y<sup>e</sup> mother church of Lincoln iiij<sup>d</sup> It I bequeth to the [ . . . ] highe altare of the church of colde high<sup>m</sup> vj<sup>d</sup> It to y<sup>e</sup> [ . . . ] of colde high<sup>m</sup> iij strikes of barley to o<sup>r</sup> lads lighte [in the] same ij [strikes] of berly It to sepulchre lighte in y<sup>e</sup> same [ . . . ] It to thōas my sone one shepe & A calffe

[It I bequeth to] Emme my dowghter j Shepe & A calfe It to [ . . . ] an ox calffe of this yere It to m'garett [ . . . j bea]st to John Heywarde j shepe The Rest [of my goods unb] equethed I give to John<sup>a</sup> my wife whō I [make my executri]ce It I Will y<sup>t</sup> Willm my son shall haue [ . . . ] wiffe (?) in the Felde & towne when this my [ . . . ] ned It I will y<sup>t</sup> John<sup>a</sup> my wiffe shall be [owner of] my house in gremyscott duryng her liffe iff [she do kepe] her soell & iff she be maryed I will she shall [hau]e iiij<sup>a</sup> yerly of the seid howse duryng the terme of her liffe. Wittenes hereof s' willm<sup>a</sup> [ . . . ] & Roberte Shryvyn with other [mo].” Reference Mark, C. fol. 72.

Will of Richard Shepard of Winwick, 1532.

“ In dei noie Amen Vicesimo die mensis Ap'lis Anno dni millimo qui'gen<sup>mo</sup> xxxij<sup>o</sup> I Rich'd Shepd of hole mynde make my testament and last will on this mann' hereaft' followyng First I bequeth my soule to Allmihtie God to o' ladye seynct mary and to all the holie compeny and my body to be buried In the church yard of wynik Itm I bequeth to the mother church of lincoln iiij<sup>d</sup> Itm I bequeth to my mortuary as the custom reqwyryth Itm I bequith to the pisch church of wynwik ij hyves of bees Itm to the torchers oone ewe and oon lambe Itm to the pische church of Westhaddon xij<sup>d</sup> Itm to the howse of Austen Freers in North<sup>a</sup>mpton For a tryntall of masses a hekfar of the value of x<sup>s</sup> or else x<sup>s</sup> In money Itm I bequethe to the hie alter In wynwik vj<sup>d</sup> Itm to Elizabeth Fowlwell my dowghter oone hyve of bees The residue of my goods vnbequethed I guyf and bequeth vnto Thoms Shepd my son whom I make my Executour for to dispose for the welth of my soule Allso I will that Willm Hawkyns and John robisō be supvisours of this my last will to se thesse things aboue said be pformyd and don these beyng witnesse Thom's pell Richard lolle and Robert Dawes w<sup>t</sup> other.” Reference Mark, E. 48.

Will of John Shepperd of Claycoton, 1539.

“ In die (*sic*) noie amen anno dm m<sup>o</sup> ccccc<sup>o</sup> xxxix<sup>o</sup> Jhon Shepperd hole off mynde make my testament & last Will in this man' first I bequeth my soule to God almyghty to o' lady senct mary and all [the] holly company off heven & my body to be buried in the church ye[ar]d off clacoton It to the hey ault' Fortythes For gotten xij<sup>d</sup> It to Ry[c] shepperd my sone one brasse poott off iiij galons one brasse panue [off] x galons It to thoms shepperd my sone xiiij<sup>a</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup> It to george m[y] sone xiiij<sup>a</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup> It to Roger my sone xiiij<sup>a</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup> It to Kateryn my dow'ther xiiij<sup>a</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup> It to Joha<sup>n</sup>e my dow'ther xiiij<sup>a</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>

It to any[s] my dow'ther xiiij<sup>a</sup> iiij<sup>a</sup> It I Will y<sup>t</sup> alis my Wyffe shall haue all the bequeth off my children as a fore sayd vntyll the tyme [that] thei shalbe xiiij<sup>th</sup> yeres off age in her costody to vse & occupy to [her] owne p<sup>r</sup>fett also I wyll y<sup>t</sup> then the seid alis my Wyffe at the [tyme] a fore namyd shall deliv<sup>r</sup> eu'y childe their pte also yff the [seid] alis my wyffe do mary w<sup>th</sup>in theise yeres aforeseid y<sup>t</sup> then s[he] deliv<sup>r</sup> eu'y childe their pte w<sup>th</sup>in the space off one yere nex[t] folloing & a pon this my last Will all other off my [goods] noot bequeth my detts payd my Will fulfillid I do giff v[er]nto Alis sheppard my wyffe W<sup>o</sup> I do make my sole executrix y<sup>t</sup> she [may] so disposses my goods as it may be most plesure to god & [to y<sup>r</sup> good] off my soule also I do make ov'sears uppon this my last Will thoms pell Roger glosier henry smythe w<sup>th</sup> theise being [witnesses] s' John Coton curat Ric brande Edwarde Vernon John pa[ ] "Reference mark, F. 118.

This will has a title, the meaning of which I do not understand, viz. :—"Joñe Shepperd off clacotton Frat obligatia (?) gregorio neband de Cawlcott et Edmūdo Standley."

Will of Thomas Sheppard of Abthorpe, 1539.

"In die (sic) noie amen anno dm m<sup>o</sup> cccc<sup>o</sup> xxxix<sup>o</sup> I thoms sheppard off [A]bthorpe ordyn & make my last Will as Folloight first [I] bequeth my soule to almyghty god & my body to be buried [in] the churche porche of towcester It to the mother churche off lincoln ij<sup>d</sup> It For tythes oblit vj<sup>d</sup> It to the bells off [tow]cest' iiij striks off malt It to the chappell off abthorpe [ ] stricks off malt It to Willm my sone my londe It to thoms [my] sone one heckford and ij sheppe It to augnes my dowther [one h]eckfford & ij sheppe It to luce my dowther a heckfford ij sheppe [It] to Ric my sone j bullocke ij sheppe It S' John my gostly father [ ] It the residue of my goods nott bequeth my detts & [leg]acies payd I gyffe to annes my Wyffe Whom I make my sole [execu]trix off this my last Will & Willm my sone spvisor [off m]y Wyll theis being Witnes S' John pratt John [Haw]kyns (?) thoms patsett cu' alijs." Reference mark, F. 146.

419. — KNOTSFORD MONUMENT AT MALVERN (354, 374).—Can any reader of "N. N. & Q." give further particulars relating to the John Knotsford commemorated by the above monument? I am anxious to discover his birth and parentage, and shall be glad of any help towards this end. There can, I think, be little doubt that his male ancestry were the early Knottesfords of Knottesford in Cheshire, but the Cheshire stock, I believe, early became extinct;

unless, indeed, they continued to be represented in that county by some obscure branch. I presume the subject of this inquiry held property in Malvern parish—possibly through the Knightleys.

Rhyl, N. Wales.

T. HELSBY.

420. — NORTHAMPTONSHIRE NONJURORS. — The subjoined particulars, relating to an interesting but somewhat neglected period in our national history, with which we hope to deal more fully in a subsequent issue, are taken from a volume entitled:—

“The Names of the Roman Catholics, Nonjurors, and others, who refus’d to take the Oaths to his late Majesty King George. Together with their Titles, Additions, and Places of Abode; the Parishes and Townships where their Lands lay; the Names of the then Tenants, or Occupiers thereof; and the Annual Valuation of them, as estimated by themselves.

Transmitted to the late Commissioners for the Forfeited Estates of England and Wales, after the Unnatural Rebellion in the North, in the year 1715. As appears by the Returns of the Clerks of the Peace for the several Counties, pursuant to an Act of Parliament made for Registering their Estates, in the First Year of the Reign of his said late Majesty.

Taken from an Original Manuscript of a Gentleman, who was the Principal Clerk to the Accomptant General’s Office, belonging to the said Commissioners. And now Published with a Generous View to promote and serve the true Protestant Interest of these Kingdoms.

LONDON: Printed for J. Robinson, in Ludgate-street, 1745.”

| NORTHAMPTON.                                                          |  | £    | s. | d. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|--|------|----|----|
| William Herbert, Esq; called Duke of Powis . . . . .                  |  | 3907 | 0  | 3  |
| Dorothy, Countess of Dunbar, alias Countess of Westmoreland . . . . . |  | 1200 | 0  | 0  |
| William Gibson, Esq; . . . . .                                        |  | 403  | 10 | 4½ |
| Charles Fortescue, Esq; . . . . .                                     |  | 146  | 0  | 0  |
| William Fisher . . . . .                                              |  | 3    | 0  | 0  |
| Thomas Chamberlin . . . . .                                           |  | 10   | 18 | 0  |
| George Brownlowe Doughty, Esq; . . . . .                              |  | 366  | 9  | 8  |
| William Holman, Esq; . . . . .                                        |  | 2026 | 8  | 3  |
| Sir Francis Andrew, Bart. . . . .                                     |  | 345  | 3  | 6  |
| William Plowden, Esq; . . . . .                                       |  | 672  | 15 | 6  |
| James Fermor, Esq; . . . . .                                          |  | 208  | 12 | 0  |
| Henry Fermor, Esq;—Annuity . . . . .                                  |  | 200  | 0  | 0  |
| Helena Fermor, Widow:—Annuity . . . . .                               |  | 600  | 0  | 0  |
| Elizabeth Lane . . . . .                                              |  | 79   | 13 | 4  |
| Robert Rooke . . . . .                                                |  | 4    | 0  | 0  |
| Mary Saunders, Widow . . . . .                                        |  | 296  | 0  | 0  |



|                                           | £     | s.                | d. |
|-------------------------------------------|-------|-------------------|----|
| Ayme Gentill . . . . .                    | 21    | 0                 | 0  |
| John Bray . . . . .                       | 17    | 0                 | 0  |
| Elizabeth Conquest,                       | }     | of Larkestone, in |    |
| Margaret Brent,                           |       |                   |    |
| Mary Brent, and                           |       |                   |    |
| Frances Brent,                            |       |                   |    |
| George Comyns . . . . .                   | 182   | 2                 | 2  |
| Sir John Webb, Bart. . . . .              | 534   | 12                | 8  |
| Julia Pulton . . . . .                    | 135   | 0                 | 0  |
| Dame Anne Lytcott, Widow . . . . .        | 4     | 13                | 0  |
| Dame Katherine Howard :—Annuity . . . . . | 100   | 0                 | 0  |
| Edward Bernard Gage . . . . .             | 38    | 0                 | 0  |
| <hr/>                                     |       |                   |    |
|                                           | 10606 | 11                | 4½ |

Copied from book in possession of Rev. D. W. Barrett, vicar of Nassington, by

S. J. W. SANDERS.

421. — THE VINCENTS OF BARNACK, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, 1606.—On the south wall of the chancel of Lenton church, South Lincolnshire, is a marble memorial, with a quaint inscription engraved thereon, of which the following is an exact copy :—

MORS MIHI LVORVM  
HEAREBY LYETH IANE CHA-  
WORTH, WIFE VNTO IOHN  
CHAWORTH OF SOTTHWELL  
IN THE COVNTIE OF NOTT  
ESQ: AND DAUGHT OF DA-  
VID VINCENT OF BARNECK  
IN Y<sup>e</sup> COVNTIE OF NORT  
ESQ: WHO HAD BY HER  
HVBAND xij SONNES AND  
4 DAUGHTERS: SHE LIVED  
A RIGHT ZELVS & GODLY  
LIFE: & DYED Y<sup>e</sup> THIRD OF  
IVLY, 1606.

This inscription is set within a framework, carved in the Elizabethan style, ornamented with flowers at the corners and sides, and with a grim skull over the top.

CUTHBERT BEDE.

422. — MODERN SUPERSTITIONS.—A curious inquiry as to the prevalence of superstitious practices and beliefs in modern times is suggested by the annexed extract from De Quincey's *Essay on Modern Superstition*. The practice of throwing open some selected book at hazard and taking the sentence which first catches the eye as a

kind of inspired utterance bearing on any existing difficulty formerly obtained to a large extent, and numerous instances could be given of this method of obtaining an oracle. The poet Cowper has recorded a case of this sort in his own experience. It would be interesting to know how far similar popular superstitions are still prevalent. I doubt not but amongst the simpler country folk may yet be found numerous survivals of belief in long out of date omens and warnings. I have myself some recollection of the existence of a superstition attaching to magpies, as expressed in the old rhyme :—

“ One’s sorrow, two’s mirth,  
Three’s a wedding, four’s a birth,  
Five’s a christening, six a death,  
Seven’s heaven, eight is hell,  
And nine’s the devil his ane sel’.”

Speaking of sortilegy (which consists in the practice before mentioned, of throwing open certain privileged books at random) De Quincey quotes the following anecdote from Orton’s *Life of Dr. Doddridge*, as illustrating a variety of this mode of divination :—

“ No case, indeed, can try so severely, or put upon record so conspicuously this indestructible propensity for looking into the future by the aid of dice, real or figurative, as the fact of men eminent for piety having yielded to the temptation. I pause, to give one instance—the instance of a person who, in *practical* theology, although a narrow dissenter, has been, perhaps, more popular than any other in any church. Dr. Doddridge, in his earlier days, was in a dilemma both of conscience and of taste as to the election he should make between two situations, one in possession, both at his command. He was settled at Harborough, in Leicestershire, and was ‘pleasing’ himself with the view of a continuance’ in that situation. True, he had received an invitation to Northampton ; but the reasons against complying seemed so strong, that nothing was wanting beyond the civility of going over to Northampton, and making an apologetic farewell. Accordingly, on the last Sunday in November of the year 1729, the doctor went and preached a sermon in conformity with those purposes. ‘ But,’ says he, ‘ on the morning of that day an incident happened which affected me greatly.’ On the night previous, it seems, he had been urged very importunately by his Northampton friends to undertake the vacant office. Much personal kindness had concurred with this public importunity : the good doctor was affected ; he had prayed fervently, alleging in his prayer, as the reason which chiefly weighed with him to reject the offer, that it was far beyond his forces, and mainly because he was

too young \* and had no assistant. He goes on thus: 'As soon as ever this address' (meaning the prayer) 'was ended, I passed through a room of the house in which I lodged, where a child was reading to his mother, and the only words I heard distinctly were these, *And as thy days so shall thy strength be.*' This singular coincidence between his own difficulty and a scriptural line, caught at random in passing hastily through a room (but observe, a line insulated from the context, and placed in high relief to his ear), shook his resolution. Accident co-operated, a promise to be fulfilled at Northampton, in a certain contingency, fell due at the instant; the doctor was detained; the detention gave time for further representations; new motives arose; old difficulties were removed; and finally the doctor saw, in all this succession of steps (the first of which, however, lay in the *Sortes Biblicæ*), clear indications of a providential guidance. With that conviction he took up his abode at Northampton, and remained there for the next thirty-one years, until he left it for his grave at Lisbon; in fact, he passed at Northampton the whole of his public life. It must, therefore, be allowed to stand upon the records of sortilege, that in the main direction of his life—not, indeed, as to its spirit, but as to its form and local connections—a Protestant divine of much merit, and chiefly in what regards practice, and of the class most opposed to superstition, who himself vehemently combated superstition, took his determining impulse from a variety of the *Sortes Virgilianæ*." F. T.

423. — CLARKE, FRY, AND HOWETT: QUERIES (382). — Mr. Edw. Alex. Fry, of Yarby, King's Norton, writes:—

"As I take an interest in anything respecting the name of Fry, being engaged in my spare time in trying to trace the pedigree of as many families of the name as possible, I send a short list of what Richard Frys I have wills or administrations of, from my collection of some 400 of the name of Fry:—

|                                 |   |   |             |
|---------------------------------|---|---|-------------|
| Richard Fry of Barrow, Somerset | . | . | Proved 1651 |
| " " Deer Park, Devon            | . | . | " 1707      |
| " " Sherborne, Dorset           | . | . | " 1713      |
| " " Corfecastle, "              | . | . | " 1646      |
| " " Dorchester, "               | . | . | " 1682      |
| " " Abingdon, Berks             | . | . | " 1651      |

"\* 'Because he was too young.' Dr. Doddridge was born in the summer of 1702; consequently he was at this era of his life about twenty-seven years old, and not so obviously entitled to this excuse of youth. But he pleaded his youth, not with a view to the exertions required, but to the *anxieties* and responsibilities of the situation."

"Richard Fry appears in many other wills, but these are the only ones I have subsequent to 1646. I have not one instance of a Fry in Northamptonshire, except a Mary Fry, who died of the small-pox at Northampton in 1679. She was of the Devonshire family of Fry, and was connected with sir John Briscoe of Northamptonshire, and after of Amberley, Sussex."

The signatures herein referred to occur in bibles, one of which is known to have belonged to Stephen Hawkes, of Kingsthorpe. He died there in 1716, but his birthplace is unknown, and it was hoped that an answer to the above query would have given a clue.

A. H.

424. — *THE WILL OF THOMAS BELLAMY, OF STONYARD.* — The following inventory is given with the will of Thomas Bellamy, of Stonyard, in Northamptonshire, Husbandman (proved 1570), which is preserved in the Registry at Peterborough:—

*Inventarm eiusdem.*

|                                                         |                                                    |
|---------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| Imp'mis in the hall a cubborde and x peces of pewter    |                                                    |
| vj dishes and ij platters and ij sawcers o              | x <sup>a</sup>                                     |
| Itm ij brasse potts a kettle a great panne a bason and  |                                                    |
| an Ewer a chaffingdishe and iij Candlesticks o          | x <sup>a</sup>                                     |
| Itm a table a forme and iij stooles and a haweling      |                                                    |
| and iij cussings o                                      | ix <sup>a</sup>                                    |
| Itm a barr of Iorn a paire of pott hookes and           |                                                    |
| hinginge and paire of cobbyornes and spitt a            |                                                    |
| frieing pann and a grediorn o                           | iiij <sup>a</sup>                                  |
| Itm in the plor ij bedsteds a fetherbed a mattresse a   |                                                    |
| bolster and ij pillows ij coverlits and ij blanketts    | xx <sup>a</sup>                                    |
| Itm ij paire of flaxen shetes ij paire of harden shetes |                                                    |
| ij boarde clothes and twoo towells o                    | x <sup>a</sup>                                     |
| Itm iiij old coffers a kneding trowghe and a bolting    |                                                    |
| trough ij tubbes ij pailles and a churne o              | v <sup>a</sup>                                     |
| Itm a hovell and all the woode abowt the yarde o        | xx <sup>a</sup>                                    |
| Itm the hey and corne o                                 | xxx <sup>a</sup>                                   |
| Itm xiiij shepe o                                       | xxij <sup>a</sup>                                  |
| Itm iiij kyne and a breder o                            | iiij <sup>a</sup>                                  |
| Itm a sow and five piggs o                              | vi <sup>a</sup> viij <sup>a</sup>                  |
| Itm an old horse and a mare o                           | xxx <sup>a</sup>                                   |
| Su'ma totalis                                           | xj <sup>a</sup> xvj <sup>a</sup> viij <sup>a</sup> |

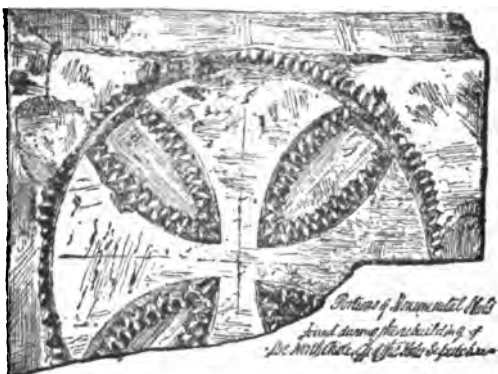
Is Stonyard another form of Stanion (which name appears also both as Staniern and Stanyern)?

WILLIAM COWPER.

425.—FINESHADE PRIORY.—On January 23, 1245-6, royal permission was granted to the prior (? Philemon) and canons of Finisbeved (vel. Castel Hymel), to hold for the life of Elyas Briton land which he assarted and gave them at Hale. On 29 February following, the king granted a pardon for £5 11s., the price for sowing with corn certain assarts in the forest of Clive.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

426.—SCULPTURED CROSS IN S. SEPULCHRE'S, NORTHAMPTON (388).—The question by "Delta" induced me to refer and see if any note of the stone cross he there describes existed. None can be found. It may, however, have turned up during the building of the eastern extension at S. Sepulchre's, Northampton. If so it came to light in such a manner as gave it no special importance over the others. Of the Norman and other stones of later date found, several were built into the wall of the s. aisle. For the late sir Gilbert Scott was earnestly desirous to preserve as many of these stones as possibly could be done, and to do so in such practical manner as might prevent destruction overtaking them at a later period. In the external n. aisle, re-erected by the ladies' committee, were fixed at least parts of three monu-



mental slabs found in the foundation of the wall which then filled the arches. Of these, one placed in jamb of the west window was an exceedingly curious portion of a very late Norman cross slab: the cross being ornamented with zigzag. To give it shape in its new situation, a plain piece of stone was added to form a square. Unfortunately, after the work closed, the authorities completed in this the design. Thus many would not therefore recognize its original use. So conservative was sir Gilbert that in this aisle he abolished the design of one of his own windows, re-erecting an ancient window, whose tracery in a very fair state came out of these same foundations. When the east wall of the former church was removed, there was found (still in place) to the east of it part of the ancient tile paving

of the first church. Among the fragments discovered were several stones of the groining ribs (both cross and diagonal) of the old vaulting of the aisle of round, and of the double half-round columns against the outer wall on which it rested. The wall of south porch to round, of the Norman period; remains below present porch. It was somewhat larger than the present one.

Peterborough.

J. T. IRVINE.

427. — RHYMING PUBLIC-HOUSE SIGNS IN NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (373).—We have received the following further instances of rhymes on public-house signs in this county.

Mr. Alex. Palmer writes from Kendal :—“ I remember one that was in existence some years ago, at Glapthorn. The sign was ‘The Dun Cow,’ a picture of the cow being painted on each side of the swinging sign-board, and underneath were the lines :—

‘ Walk in gentlemen, and you will find  
The dun cow’s *milk* will please your mind.’

The house is now a private dwelling house.

“ At Cotterstock there still exists a public-house called ‘The Gate;’ and though I cannot say the following lines were painted on the sign, they have often been repeated to me in connection with it :—

‘ The Gate hangs well, and hinders none ;  
Refresh, and pay, and travel on.’ ”

The sign of “The Gate” is by no means infrequent. One exists in Northampton, in Scarletwell street, at the corner of Crispin street, on which may be seen the couplet as above.

From *Truth* of March 1, 1888, we take the two hereunder given :—

“ The ‘ Tinker and Tree.’ This is the sign of a house at Mears Ashby, in Northamptonshire. As a sign it is only about forty years old, but the name was chosen because close by is a large elm tree, probably not less than 300 years old, called Tinker’s Tree. The tradition with regard to the tree is, that on the bank in the centre of a considerable open space where the tree now stands and “ wreaths its old fantastic roots so high ” a travelling tinker had worked all day mending the pots and pans of the villagers, and that when he went away at night, a slight elm stick he had carried was forgotten by him, and left sticking in the mound on which he had worked, became the stately tree under which (and in which, for it can be climbed by several indented steps to the large natural pulpit where the great arms branch off) many generations of children have played. This sign is probably unique.—*Mercurius*.”

"In the village of Potterspury is a public-house, of which the sign is as follows :—'Cor Super Mundum.' A flaming red heart, surmounted a brilliant blue globe supposed to represent the world.—*St. Mahyn.*"

**428.**—**DISTURBANCES IN NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, 1655.**—The annexed particulars illustrate the stern measures adopted by the Protector for the prevention of disturbances in country districts; under this system of military rule any symptoms of revolt or disaffection were promptly put down and punished.

Colonel Alexander Blake (*v.* State Papers, Dom. Series Interreg. sub. anno, 1655), a commissioner for the militia of the counties of Northampton and Rutland, in a letter dated Peterborough, 12 April, 1655, informs Colonel Goffe among other matters of a similar character at Oundle and thereabouts, that he sent a military force to counteract any disturbances raised by evil disposed persons, pursuant to order for securing these parts. The party of horse raised for that occasion came with horse and arms voluntarily, others had to be paid. The expenses incurred thereupon the Colonel offered to pay, or cause to be paid, as follows :—

|                                                                     | li.   | s. | d. |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|----|----|
| To a Liff <sup>t</sup> 14 days pay att 10s. p. day . . .            | 07    | 00 | 00 |
| To a Q <sup>r</sup> M <sup>r</sup> 14 days pay att 8s. p. day . . . | 05    | 12 | 00 |
| To a Corp <sup>d</sup> 14 days pay att 3s. p. day . . .             | 02    | 02 | 00 |
| To 30 Troopers for 5 days pay att 2s. 6d. p. day                    | 18    | 15 | 00 |
|                                                                     | <hr/> |    |    |
|                                                                     | 33    | 09 | 00 |

Under the above bill of costs is a mem. dated 26 April, that it is referred by the council to Commissary General Whalley. Then follows this certificate :—"We being informed that Coll. Blake did Raise a Trope of Sixty horse & did in y<sup>e</sup> time of y<sup>e</sup> late dangers draw them out and marched them to Stamford fair to p<sup>r</sup>vent any gathering together of ill minded p<sup>r</sup>sons there and that he hath ingaged himseilfe to pay y<sup>e</sup> Officers & souldiers as above mentioned, we are humbly of opinion y<sup>t</sup> the sume of 33<sup>li</sup> 09<sup>s</sup> 00<sup>d</sup> be paide unto Coll. Blake out of y<sup>e</sup> Counsell Contingencies now remaining in o<sup>r</sup> hands of y<sup>e</sup> 500<sup>li</sup> ordered to be paid unto us by Mr. Walter frost y<sup>e</sup> 23<sup>rd</sup> March 1654(5) And that the Counsell be pleased to issue their order unto us accordingly [which was accordingly done 2 May] Aprill 30th 1655. Edw. Whalley, W. Goff (Coll.), Ph. Twistleton (Lt-Col.), Charles Worsley."

By order of the Protector and his Council, 14 March, 1654-5, the following were appointed commissioners for Militia to suppress

insurrections and preserve the peace for the counties of Northampton and Rutland, viz., Mr. Barkley, Daventry; Edw. Farmor, Jno. Claypole, jun. Esq. Master of our Horse, John Claypole, Sen<sup>r</sup>, esq; Thos. Brookes, Major Wm. Boteler, Alex<sup>r</sup> Blake, Jno. Browne, of Kettering; Evers Armyne, esq; John Osborne, Robt. Horsman (J. P.), Christ. Browne, Willm. Sheild, esq. (of Preston, who married at Northborough in this county, 26 Dec., 1655, Mary Claypole, eldest daughter of John Claypole, sen. esq., of that place); and Peter Woodcock, J<sup>r</sup>, esq.

Stamford.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

429.—**NASSINGTON VICARAGE.**—The king being at Woodstock on July 9, 1251, commands G. de Langel', justice of the forest, to permit Robert de Keden', parson of the church of Nassington, to have liberties, &c., in the wood of Nassington which the parsons of the church, which is a prebend of the church of Lincoln, had in the time of the king's predecessors; viz., to have a man to carry seckilones (faggots) from the wood of the farm of Nassington for all their stayings (or visits) in the country for brewing and baking, against their arrival in the country with heybote in the same wood in the whole year, their own cattle free of herbage in Risflete, and to have a pigstye in the same free of pannage, except the closed month, for which liberties they were to pay 3s. a year to the king for this right; but they were to take no oak in the same wood against Christmas, as they were not to do without the especial order of the king.

The "parson" above named is not mentioned in Willis' list; the first he gives is John the Roman, chancellor of Lincoln, precentor of York; he held it in 1284, in the following year was elected archbp. of York, and died 1298. The first named by Bridges is John Morle, preb. and vicar, ins. 19 Cal. April, 1276.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

430.—**THE GARFIELDS OF NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (281, 304).**—The following note is taken from the *Journals of the House of Commons*, April 21, 1642\* (which are to be found in the Reference Department of the Northampton Free Library), and is especially interesting as being probably one of the earliest references to the exodus of the family. There is no mention of this resolution in Mr. Phillimore's paper on *The Garfields of England*.

"Resolved, upon the Question, That Benjamin Garfield of Middlesex, and Peter Cowper of Huntington, Esquires, shall have a Warrant under Mr. Speaker's Hands to go beyond the Seas, without the Lett or Interruption of any his Majesty's Officers of the Ports, notwithstanding any former Order of Restraint."

J. T.

\* Vol. II., p. 537.



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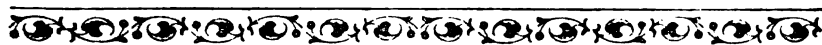
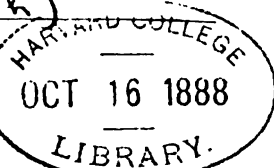


We garner all the things that pass—

\* \* \* \*

Old records writ on tomb and brass,  
 Old spoils of arrow-head and bow,  
 Old wrecks of old-worlds' overthrow,  
 Old relics of Earth's primal slime,  
 All drift that wanders to and fro;—  
 We are the gleaners after Time!

THE ANTIQUARY.

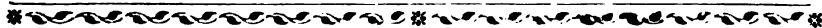


# Northamptonshire Notes & Queries,

AN ILLUSTRATED QUARTERLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO

*The Antiquities, Family History, Traditions, Parochial  
 Records, Folk-lore, Quaint Customs, &c., of the County.*



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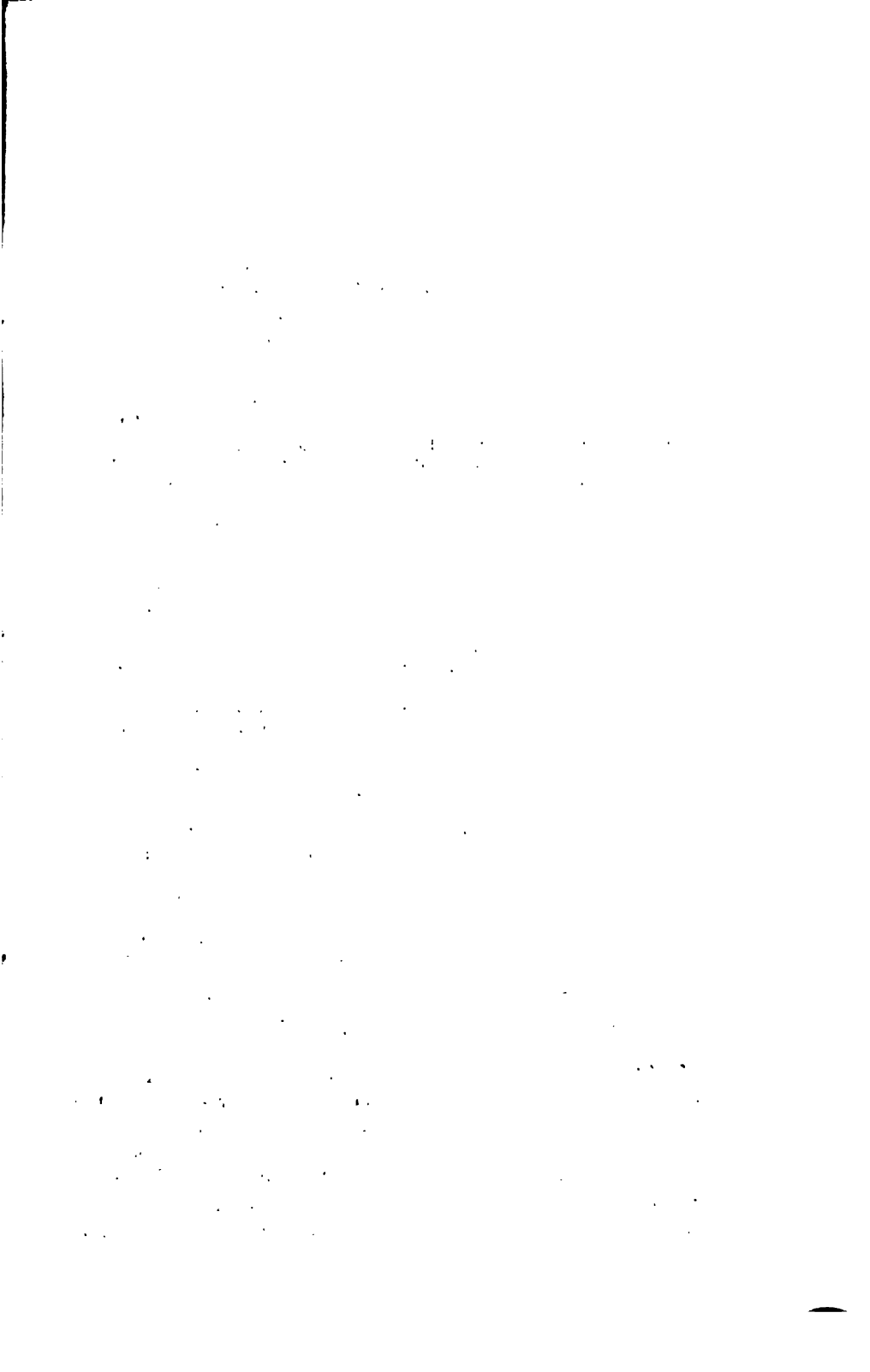
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**A TRIAL IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.**













431. — **ANGLO-SAXON CHARTERS.** — The following list of charters relating to Northamptonshire is compiled from first and second volumes of the *Cartularium Saxonum: a Collection of Charters relating to Anglo-Saxon History*, A.D. 430—947, by Walter de Gray Birch, F.S.A., of the Department of MSS. British Museum, etc. (London, 1885—1887.)

22. Grant of Wulphere, King of the Mercians, etc., to the Monastery of Medeshamstede (Peterborough), of various lands and privileges. A.D. 664. vol. i. p. 32.

22A. Grant of Wulphere, King of the Mercians, etc., to the Monastery of Medeshamstede, of various lands and privileges. A.D. 664. vol. i. p. 41.

838 (22a) Anglo-Saxon Speech and Charter of Wulphere, King of the Mercians, founding the Abbey of Medeshamsted (Peterborough), etc. A.D. 664 vol. ii. Appendix, p. ii.

839 (22c) Grant of privileges by Pope Vitalian to the Abbey of Medeshamsted. After A.D. 664. vol. ii. Appendix, p. iv.

48. Letter of Pope Agatho to Æthelred, King of the Mercians, and Theodore, Archbishop, granting privileges to the Monastery of Peterborough. About A.D. 680. vol. i. p. 74.

49. Anglo-Saxon Version of No. 48, but differing in many points from it. vol. i. p. 79.

840 (49b) Grant by Æthelred, King of the Mercians, to the Monastery of Medeshamstede, of land at Lengttriodun. About A.D. 680.

vol. ii. Appendix, p. v.

843 (49c) Note of the acquisition by Abbot Hedda, of land at Cedenan Ao for the Abbey of Medeshamstede. vol. ii. Appendix, p. vi.

271. Sale by Beonna, Abbot of Medeshamstede, to the Prince Cuthberht, of land at Swineshead, co. Lincoln. A.D. 786 x 796. vol. i. p. 378.

464. Grant for two lives by Ceolred, Abbot of Medeshamstede to Wulfred, of land at Sempingaham or Sempringham, co. Lincoln, in exchange for land at Slioford or Sleaford. A.D. 862. vol. ii. p. 57.

465. Another form of No. 464. vol. ii. p. 59.

581. Grant by King Ælfred to Deormod, the thegn, of land at Appleford, co. Berks, in exchange for land at Harandun, perhaps Harringdon, co. Northt. About A.D. 892 x 901 vol. ii. p. 223.

607. Record by King Eadward of the grant by Hungið to Wigfrith of land at Eatun on the R. Cherwell, or Eydon, co. Northampton. A.D. 900 for 904. vol. ii. p. 264.

792. Grant by King Eadmund to Ælfrie Brenting, Bishop [of Hereford], of land at Baddanbyri, or Badby; Doddanford, or Dodford; and Eferdune, or Everdon, co. Northampton. A.D. 944. vol. ii. p. 539.

432.—**BRACKLEY SCHOOL (410).**—In the last issue of "N. N. & Q." there is a query as to Thomas Godwin, Bishop of Bath and Wells, and his connection with Magdalen College School. Through the kind assistance of the Rev. H. A. Wilson, Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, I am able to give the following details:—

There can be no doubt that Thomas Godwin was master at *Brackley* in the reign of Edward VI., and probably he was the *first*

Master of the School. The direct statement that he was Master of Brackley School is made by Antony à Wood, who says that he left Oxford because he could not get on with certain "Papists" who were to be found in Magdalen.

His son, Francis Godwin, in his book *De Præsulibus Angliæ*, says that the Papists were anxious to get rid of him, and offered him this position on condition of his resignation. His words are:—

"Pontificiorum factione . . . . . nescio quid prædioli oblatum est modo scholæ moderationem vellet suscipere, abdicata Magdalenensi societate, quam conditionem libenter accepit sub exitum regni Edwardi sexti." Richardson's later edition reads "Scholæ [Brackleyensis] moderationem" etc. As to the date, "sub exitum regni Edwardi sexti" does not look much like 1549. But from the admission register of the College it is clear that Godwin vacated his Fellowship between July, 1549, and July, 1550.

It was probably in 1549 that the King's Commissioners, in returning the value of the chantry at Brackley, spoke of the school as already founded; but Godwin may have gone there early in 1549, and had some time of grace before resigning his Fellowship. He was not at this time in Holy Orders, for he was ordained by Bullingham, Bishop of Lincoln, and therefore not before 1560. He appears to have been forced to leave the School in Queen Mary's reign, and then supported himself by the practice of medicine. He took the degree of Bachelor of Medicine in 1558.

"I do not imagine," says the Rev. H. A. Wilson, "that he returned to the School after 1560, as he seems to have been Bishop Bullingham's chaplain and to have been much in request as a preacher."

It is singular that in the same number of "N. N. & Q." a full account of the History of the ancient Hospital with which Thomas Godwin was thus connected should have been given, and that his name should be given amongst past Head Masters. It is hoped that this account of one of the Masters of the School will add to the interest which has been awakened by the account of this Hospital of S. John and S. James at Brackley.

I. WODHAMS.

Magd. Coll. School, Brackley.

433.—RELICS OF NASEBY FIGHT (414). THE "STRONG OAK TABLE."—I must own to a feeling of intense surprise when I saw the above table described in the catalogue of the Sale at Naseby Woolleys in February last as one "at which Oliver Cromwell dined the day before the battle." On the 11th of February, 1888, a paragraph

appeared in the *Northampton Herald* anent the sale, in which reference was made to this table, and to the fact that it once belonged to the Everard family. Being pretty well convinced in my own mind that the statement in the catalogue connecting Cromwell with the table was incorrect, I addressed a letter to the Editor, in the hope of getting conclusive information upon the subject. As my letter elicited no reply, perhaps I may be permitted to recapitulate its main points here with a little addition. After alluding to the table being once in the possession of the Everard family, I continued as follows:—

I remember in my boyhood's days seeing some such table standing in the kitchen of Shuckbrugh House at the time Mr. George Everard lived there. From that time until now I have always presumed this table to have been noteworthy from a far different cause to the one mentioned in the sale catalogue, *i e.*, because it was the table around which the Royalist revellers were seated carousing the night before the battle when they were surprised and massacred by Ireton's advanced guard. Is not this the table to which Whyte-Melville refers in his *Holmby House* (p. 212, cheap edition) as "the old oak table, which bears to this day the marks of many a wild carousal dinted on its surface." The following from the Rev. John Mastin's *History of Naseby* (p. 71) evidently refers to the same piece of furniture. Speaking of Shuckbrugh House, he says: "The venerable old, but sombrous seat of the Shuckbrughs, was pulled down in 1773, by Mr. Ashby, who has built with the materials a very convenient farmhouse, and offices; many ancient coins were found in the foundations, and walls; the timber, of the most substantial oak, evidently felled with the bark on in the winter, had bid defiance even to time; as the like may be seen in the roof of King's college chapel, in Cambridge. Nothing now remains worth notice upon the premises, where this ancient edifice stood, but a large oak table, about 9 feet long, and three broad, with thick turned feet in the old fashion, which is preserved with great care. Respecting this table an antiquary informed me, that about twenty years ago, in examining the curiosities at Naseby, he had the following traditional account from two old gentlewomen, the tenants. 'A party of the King's life guards\* were surprised by Ireton, as they were sitting down to supper at this very table, the evening before the battle. Yes, Sir, at this very table!' Striking the board." In 1882 Paxton Hood

\* "Life guards being almost appropriated to Sovereigns only, the mistake was easy, of the King's for the Prince's, as was the case."—Note to Mastin's *History*.

published his *Oliver Cromwell*. On page 200 he states that—"They still show the old table at Naseby where the guards of Rupert—the Cavaliers—sat the night before the battle,—an old oak table deeply indented and stained with the carousals of ages."

To this I should now like to add the following quotation from *Murray's Handbook for Northamptonshire and Rutland*, p. 177, "The table at which the Royalist horse were carousing in a house at Naseby, when they were overtaken by Ireton's troopers, is preserved at Naseby Woolleys."

I understand that Cromwell joined Fairfax at Guilsborough on the 13th of June, 1645, and that it was not until 5 o'clock the next morning that the Parliamentary troops quitted their quarters—therefore he could hardly have dined at Naseby the day, or any day, before the battle.

Perhaps some reader of "N. N. & Q." may be able to give a full description of the table. It would also be of much interest to know how it came into the hands of the Everards and why they gave it up.

Holmby House, Forest Gate.

JOHN T. PAGE.

434.—**NASEBY OLD MAN.**—In *The Northampton Herald* for the 18th of February, 1888, reference was made to the "old copper 'bull' or tank" which for nearly seventy years occupied a position on the summit of Naseby church steeple, and which was sold for £5 at the sale at Naseby Woolleys on the 9th February, to Mr. T. Buswell, of Market Harborough.

I hope this has fallen into friendly hands, which for the sake of the associations attached to it will deal with it tenderly. It was in the year 1842 that Carlyle, in the company of Dr. Arnold, of Rugby school fame, visited Naseby for the purpose of gleanings information for use in his forthcoming volumes of *Oliver Cromwell's Letters and Speeches*. Seeing in what a unique manner the church steeple was adorned he thus pleasantly records the fact:—"The old church, with its graves, stands in the centre, (of the village) the truncated spire finishing itself with a strange old Ball, held up by rods; 'a hollow copper Ball, which came from Boulogne in Henry the Eighth's time'—which has, like Hudibras's breeches, 'been at the Siege of Bullen'" (*Cromwell*, vol. 1. letter xxix. p. 188). Looming out in bold relief against the sky, it might easily have led the hasty observer, for the moment, to imagine a giant was standing there; and, doubtless because of its fancied resemblance to the human form, soon became generally known and spoken of as

"Naseby Old Man." I well remember a doggerel rhyme which was current about the time when subscriptions were being sought in order to replace it by a steeple. I believe the following to be a correct rendering (author unknown) :—

"Naseby Old Man was meant to be a spire,  
But Naseby poor farmers could raise him no higher."

I may add that a weather-vane was fixed above the old ball, and this has now for years adorned a summer-house in Mr. John Johnson's garden at West Haddon. The old ball, which was originally the property of the Ashby's, was restored again to its owners and carefully deposited at the Woolleys. With what feelings of regret the people of Naseby must have observed this and other relics, which have so long found affectionate sanctuary at the Woolleys, being carted away, I can well imagine—"pity 'tis; 'tis true!" It is "to Captain Ashby the village of Naseby is entirely indebted for the beautiful spire which now, with uplifted finger, marks the spot where was fought one of England's most memorable and bloody battles." Thus says Mr. Nethercote in his *Pytchley Hunt*, and though "Naseby Old Man" may in time be quite forgotten, I feel sure that "the name of Ashby will ever be remembered."

Holmby House, Forest Gate.

JOHN T. PAGE.

435.—PARISH REGISTERS OF DRAUGHTON.—The following extracts were taken by me on a hurried visit to Draughton a few years ago; possibly they may interest some of your readers, and supply a missing link in some pedigree.

- 1562 Nov. 16 Thomas Greene & Margaret Page were mar.
- 1568 Jan. 28 John Baker, Person, bur.
- 1571 Jul. 1 Katherine Mordan, d. to John Murdan, bur.
- 1601 Aug. 7 Susanna Cowper, wyffe to John Cowp' of Sonibaine in Warwickshire was burried in the Chauncell in Draughton church.
- 1610 Jan. 31 William Jones, Parson of Siresham in the Countie of Northampton, and Elizabeth Watkin, d. of Mr. Gifford Watkin and of Katherine his wife were mar.
- 1614 May 16 William Chester of Marson Trussell and Margaret Loake, d. of Robert Loake of Draughton were mar.
- 1615 May 28 Thomas Rawlins and Margaret Conquest were mar.
- 1623 Sep. 15 Arthur Longvill of Bradwell Abbaye in the Countie of Buckingham and Alice Twistleton of Hanging Houghton in the Parische of Lamport were mar.

- 1627 June 25 William Lowdey of Brosley in the Countie of Lincolne and Elizabeth Carrington, d. of William Carrington & of Grace his wife, were mar.
- 1630 Apr. 22 Antonie Pratt of Weldon and Judith Broke, d. of Sr. Thomas Broke of Great Okeley, knight, were mar.
- 1636 Mar. 19 Alice Cheney, d. of Erasmus Cheney and of Anne, as they say, his wife, was bapt.
- 1643 Feb. 3 William Seayre of Lughton debuzard in ye County of Bedford and Alice Orpin, d. of John Orpin and Margaret his wife, were mar.
- 1644 Jan. 2 Hannah Seaire, d. of William Seare of Lughton debuzard and of Alice his wife was bapt.
- 1648 Jul. 15 Roger Astell and Mary Wykes, d. of John Wykes, were mar.
- 1648 Oct. 31 Benjamin Tallis, s. of Joseph Tallis & of Elizabeth his wife, was bapt.
- 1652 Jul. 7 Phillip Man gent. and Mary Palmer were mar.
- 1656 Feb. 17 Mr. John Orpin, Minister of Draughton, bur.
- 1660 Jul. 15 Alexander Teere, s. of Henry Teere, was bapt., being the first that was baptized here at the Hunt since the happy restauracon of his now Ma<sup>tie</sup> Charles y<sup>e</sup> 2<sup>d</sup>.
- 1660 Sep. 22 Ann & Elizabeth, daurs. of Anthony Twisleton & Margery his wife bapt.
- 1660 Oct. 9 Bryan Twisleton, s. of Anthony Twisleton, bur.
- 1663 Nov. 6 Katherine, d. of Anthony Twisleton & Margery his wife, was bapt.
- 1666 Jun. 1 Brigit, the d. of Anthony Twisslinghton and Margery his wife, was bapt.
- 1668 Feb. 4 Brian, and Katherine, s. & d. of Anthony Twisslinghton & Margery his wife, was bapt.
- 1694 Sep. 25 Katherine Twisleton, d. of Brian Twisleton & Mary his wife was bapt.

Shenstone Lodge, Bedford.

F. A. BLAYDES.

436.—MANTELL (MAUNTELL) OF HEYFORD. — Can anyone interested in the pedigrees of old Northamptonshire families help me with any information as to the Mantell family beyond that given in Baker's *Northamptonshire*?

In 1866 or 1867 the dean of Stamford, the very rev. Edward Reginald Mantell, M.A., of Horton priory, Kent, Rector of Gretford near Stamford, accompanied by Mrs. Mantell, called at the rectory at Heyford. My father was out or away from home, but my mother

received them, and they went to the church to see the Mantell brasses. The dean left with my mother a photograph of himself, saying he should like my father to see the last of the Mantells. Upon the back is written "Edward Reginald Mantell, descended from Sir Walter Mantell of Heyford." Dean Mantell died 29 May, 1884, at Parkbury, St. Albans, at the advanced age of 85. He married in 1828, Susan, eldest daughter of Isaac Minet, of Baldwyns, Kent. An obituary notice of the late dean appeared in *The Standard* of June 2, 1884.

Baker's pedigree ends with the name of Matthew Mantell, of Horton, co. Kent, and Collingtree, co. Northants, grandson and heir of dame Margaret Hales, æt. 21, ex. 15 Eliz., restored to his father's estate 15 Eliz.

HENRY H. CRAWLEY.

437.—SHEEP KILLERS IN NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, 1675.—Mr. T. J. George, of the Northampton public library, has lately become possessed of a curious and very rare tract, consisting of seven small quarto pages, of which the title-page is as under:—

"Strange but true News from Several parts of the Kingdome, of certain Sheep-killers, or a sort of New Tallow-chandlers in the Counties of Essex, Leicester-shire, Northamptonshire, and part of Warwickshire, &c. With a particular account of their proceedings, the number and manner of their killing them. Likewise, How they come to be discovered and taken by a Journey man Shoemaker. and are now in Leicester Gaol, till next Assises. Published by a well-wisher to his King and Countrey.

Printed for Reuben Rubgis 1675."

As is frequently the case with pamphlets of this description the margin has suffered so much at the binder's hands that a portion of the imprint has disappeared, consequently it is difficult to determine what the printer's name really is. The narrative itself chiefly consists of a lively relation of the capture of one of the sheep-stealing fraternity at an ale-house a mile or two from Leicester, where, after treating all comers with liquor he finally quarrelled with a shoemaker and got taken into custody and committed to the Assizes. The language employed is extremely quaint, as the introductory passage here given will show:—

"The world is become ill favoured, Deformed, and subtle; a Brat as like the Dad (that Old Fox, the Prince of Darknefs, as it can look. Honefty, though elder than Fraud, and of a Heavenly brood, yet hath loft the priveledge in most mens Estimations, it may keep the priority, the superiority is gone, witnefs the irregular courses most men take now a dayes, making no Conscience of their wayes, being irrefragably

diffolute, and born away with the precipes and strams of sensal pleasures, which briugeth them (as the woful consequent) to extream poverty."

Not much is said in reference to Northamptonshire, although the name occurs two or three times in the course of the narrative, as in the following instance:—

"We are now to give the Reader an account of a new sort of Muttonmongers, who it seems have left the High-way and perpetrate their Villanies in the open Fields, to tell you what they are I cannot, but surely if they are such Gallants as reported, they have some other design then the bare stealing of a little live tallow, as many of them have done in Essex, Kent, part of Northamptonshire and Warwickshire, and several other places."

J. T.

**438.—THE GARFIELDS OF NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (281, 304, 430).**

—The following notices of the Northamptonshire Garfields occur in the *Fourth Report of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts*, 1874, p. 34.\*

"1640, Dec. 22.—Petition of William Garfield and Euseby Woolfe, churchwardens of Upton, in the county of Northampton. Dr. Samuel Clarke, parson of St. Peter's, Northampton, sent one Pidgeon to Upton to cut the table, place it altar-wise in the chancel, and nail it in, and then directed them to pay Pidgeon for his trouble, which they declining to do, have suffered excommunication and loss. Pray that Dr. Clarke may be called upon to answer, and directed to restore the table to its original position.

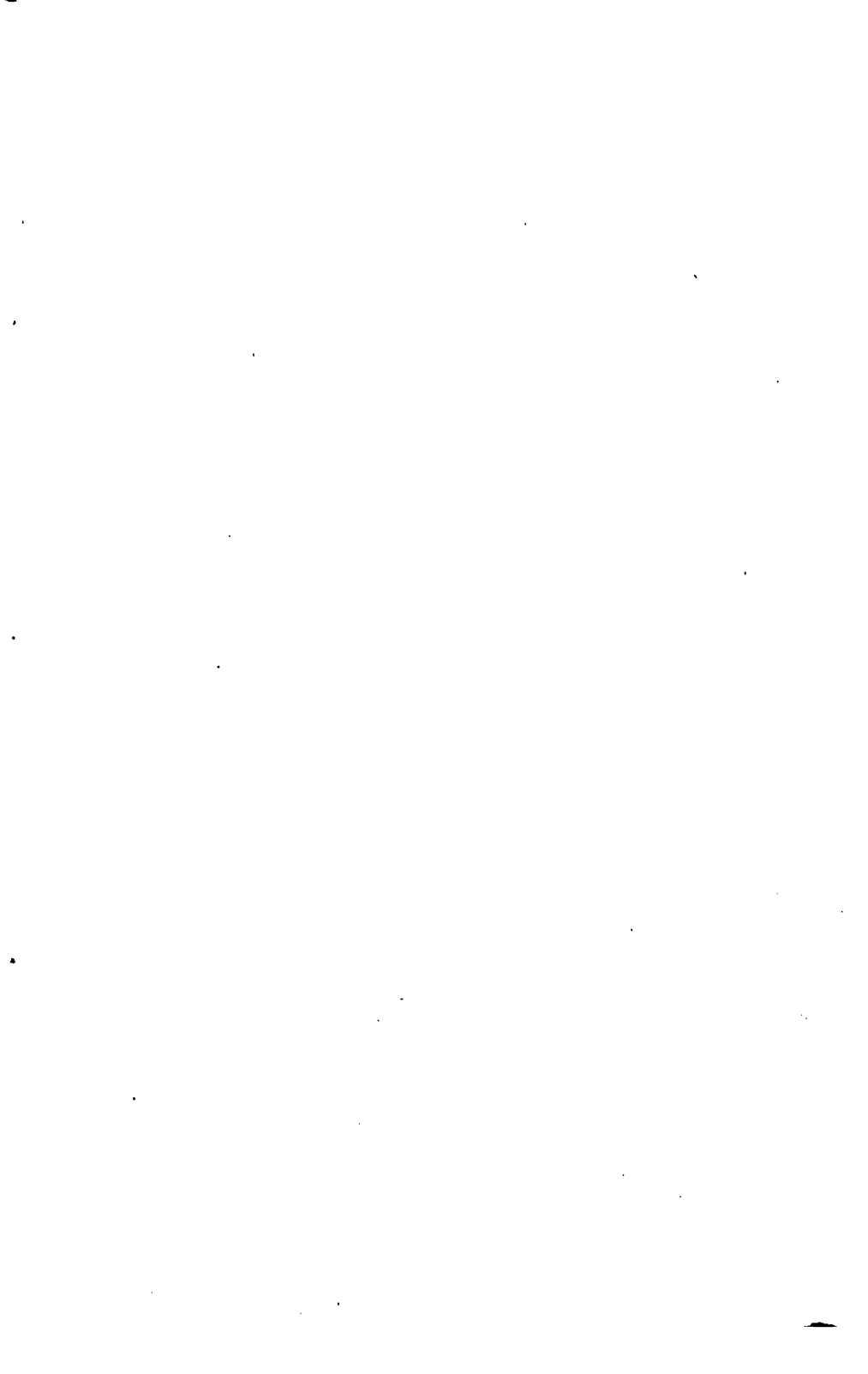
"1640, Dec. 22.—Draft order that Dr. Clarke shall make a new table for the Chapel of Upton at his own cost and pay the petitioners' charges, or else appear to show cause to the contrary.

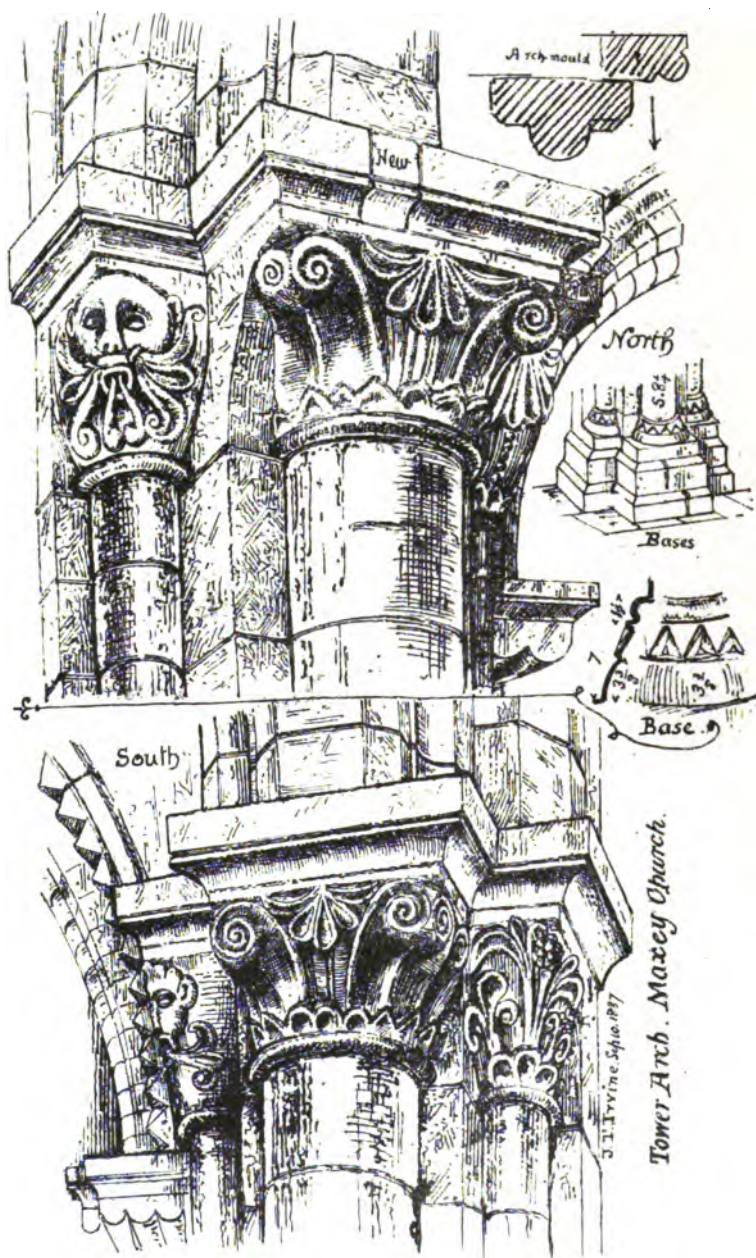
"1640, Dec. 24.—Petition of William Rowse against Dr. Clarke, parson of Kingsthorpe, Upton, and St. Peter's Northampton, &c. Complains of injustice and oppression practised by him as chaplain and principal feoffee in trust of the new hospital at Leicester, toward the tenants and inmates thereof. L. J., IV. 117."

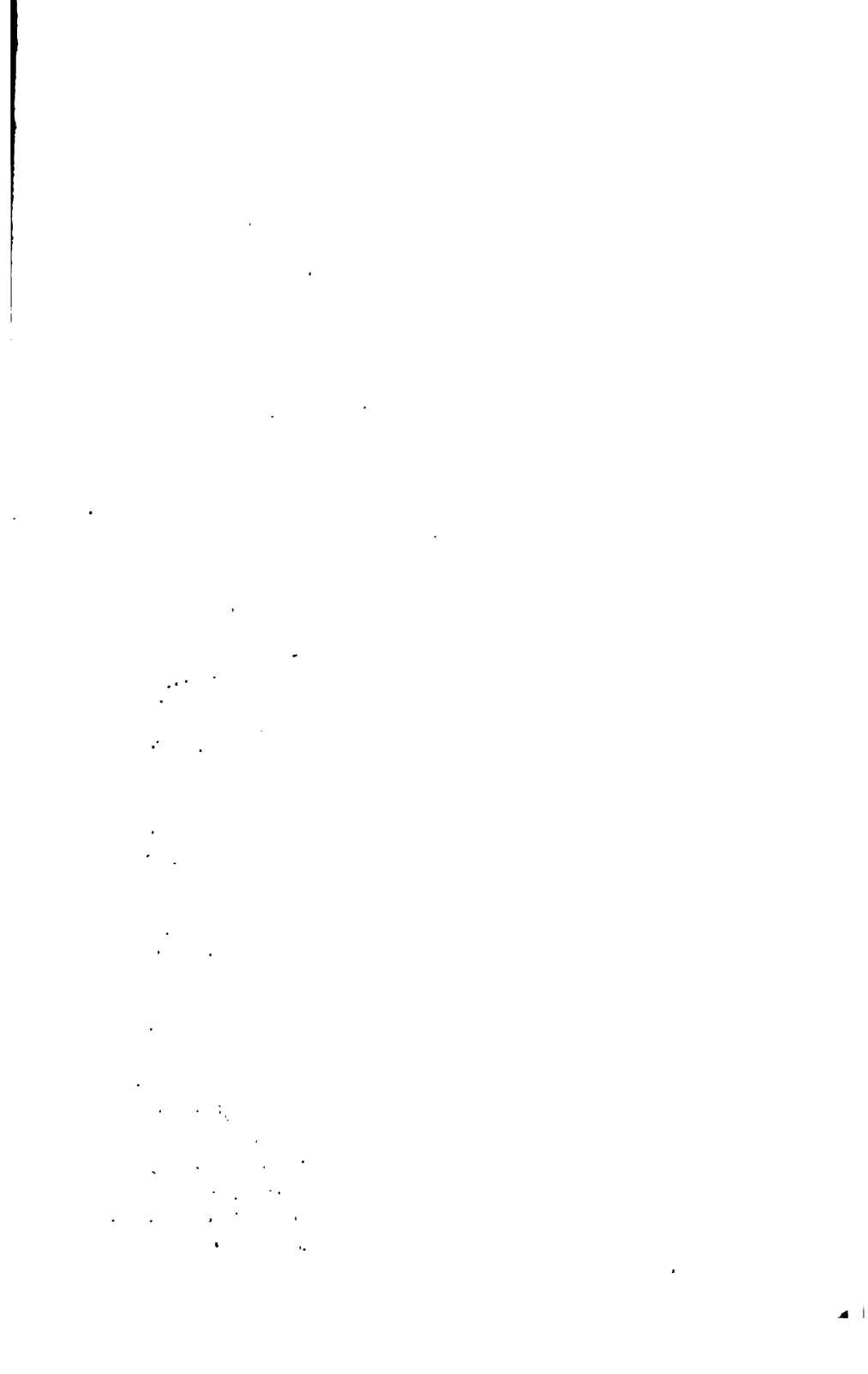
It is well known that in order to promote reverence in the ministration of the blessed sacrament, archbishop Laud procured a royal injunction ordering the holy table, which in most parish churches had stood in the body of the church for many years, to be removed and placed altarwise against the east wall, and protected by a railed space, as at present. Dr. Samuel Clarke was rector of S. Peter *cum*

\* MSS. in the Library of the House of Lords.









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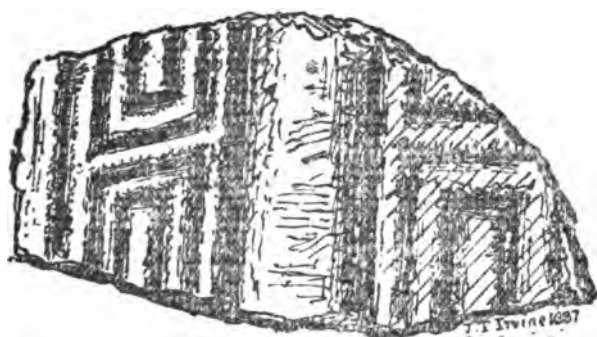
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Kingsthorpe and Upton from 1608 to 1650, and seems to have been a loyal supporter of the archbishop, unlike many of the clergy. I cannot find the name Garfield in the Upton Register; the family could only have been at Upton a short time. Euseby Woolfe occurs often. There is no recorded allusion to the dispute between the rector and the churchwardens.

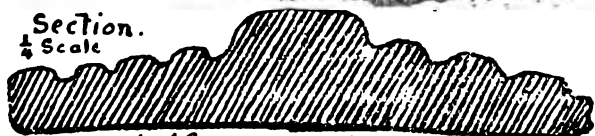
S. Peter's, Northampton.

E. N. T.

439.—MAXEY CHURCH.—Though this church is not recorded in the volume of Northamptonshire churches published by the Architectural Society of the County, it is one of considerable interest from containing the unusual number of three, or perhaps even four, separate buildings of Norman date. The fabric crowns the summit of the artificial "maks-eye," or "made-island," from which the parish takes its name.\* These Norman portions appear to be successive enlargements of an older church of Saxon date. Of this period an interesting fragment of a tombstone dug up not long since is now preserved in the church. Its design is far more in accord



Section.  
1/4 Scale



Fragment of Saxon coffin lid found in ch. yard.

with the remains found in Wales, than with any of the abundant fragments of interlacing stone work found in this neighbourhood. The Saxon church probably had no tower. The first Norman building was therefore the addition of tower at the west end. Its parts are in so perfect agreement with the work at Castor Church; and the bases of the arch from the tower to the nave present the

\* This etymology is, however, not undisputed.

same singular scaling ornament almost invariably found in the work of the architect, or master-mason, of Castor, as to leave no doubt of this being his work. Here, oddly enough, part of his design seems to have been borrowed from the neighbouring Saxon tower of Barnack, existing then as at present. The vertical stone slips at Barnack reappear at Maxey as two narrow slips of plinthless buttresses placed on the wall face, a good way inwards from the angles, just as at Barnack.

The position of the corbel table seems to prove that the proportion of this new tower was so low, (perhaps from doubt as to the stability of the foundation on the mound,) that a further addition of a fresh Norman stage was soon made, mounted over the corbelling; this again, in its turn, to be finally terminated with the present upper pointed storey. The caps of the tower arch are carved with the beautiful and rich work found in all the buildings of this able architect, and can well be compared with that seen at Castor and Wakerley. The first appearance of those curled and ornamented angles which were perfected in the early English age, are here excellently displayed. Their scale-worked bases have been mentioned above. Outside is seen the very same string, with its horizontal line of diamonds left in relief, that the architect uses at Wakerley. The date of the work cannot differ in any appreciative degree from that of Castor Church. This date must have been prior to 1116; because no trace of any of the characteristic points of the design occurs anywhere in the cathedral of Peterborough, while those singular fragments of the period of Abbot Ernulph found re-used in the great south-east pier of the tower, appear considerably to resemble it. Accordingly, when the next extension at Maxey is executed, namely, (as at Wittering and Barnack) a north aisle, not a trace of the work of the architect of the older portion is to be seen; but the bases of the piers are found to present peculiar sections, precisely similar to what is seen in the apse, and found at other points westward of the cathedral; work which is known to be not earlier than 1117 or 1118. This work at Maxey presents caps, abaci, and bases, of very plain, simple workmanship, in all cases square only, while the attempts at ornamentation are of the slightest description.

The third extension of the Norman period was the second stage of the tower already spoken of, and the south aisle, whose parts are quite distinct from the lower tower and north aisle work. Possibly this tower stage may have intervened between the periods at which the aisles were built, in which case there would be four distinct periods of Norman work in the Church. In the south arcade not only do the

caps present in the plan of their angles that square recess so peculiarly a mark of the later period of the style, but the bases also do the same, which is unusual. The outer order of the arches is cut into moderately large nail-head ornamentation, a sure sign of advanced transitional date. Other features of later date can be discerned. At the south-east angle of the chancel there is a remarkable vaulted strong room with double door. In the north wall is inserted a recessed and canopied tomb, much ornamented, where it evidently also served as an Easter sepulchre. High up in the south wall of the nave is a piscina, proving that the rood-loft was of width enough to supply room for an altar. This loft was of a magnificent character, and rendered necessary an extension upwards of the chancel arch, so as to give space for the rood figures. Some especially curious decorated windows, with square heads, light the north aisle, the soffit tracery of their heads suggesting an explanation of those singular windows, also square-headed, in the chancel of Helpston church.

There are many other features of interest in this remarkable church. But I can mention only one or two more. Externally the labels of the late window, introduced in the west wall of the tower, terminate in shields, the bearings on which may enable some of your readers who may be learned in heraldry, to name the families of position connected with the parish. The shield on the north, partly covered by the added buttress, appears to have three water bougets, possibly for de Ros; that on the south has a fess between six fleurs de lis. Nor should I omit to mention that at the east end of the south aisle is preserved the stone font of the Restoration period, about 1660. It is of an uncommonly pleasing and suggestive design; although the shallow recess of bason, while it is of proper diameter, curiously suggests how little correct arrangements were then understood. Seldom is there to be seen a more pleasing attempt of the date. Its place under the tower is now occupied by a handsome font, the gift of canon Argles and Mrs. Argles, placed, as the inscription on the cover tells us, as a memorial to the late bishop Davys.

Peterborough.

J. T. IRVINE.

**440.—THE SHEPPARD FAMILY OF NORTHAMPTONSHIRE** (59, 168, 221, 364, 379, 401, 418). — The following will is given in continuation of the series commenced at the last reference.

Will of Thomas Sheperd of Polebrook 1540.

"In the name of God Amen. The xiiij<sup>th</sup> daye of September in the yere of o<sup>r</sup> lorde God A m<sup>o</sup>ccccxl and in the yere of our sou<sup>a</sup>gne lord King Henry the eight by the grace of God off England and of

Fraunce kynge defendor of the fayeth, lord of Irelande and in erthe sup<sup>me</sup> hedd of the churche of England, I, Thomas Shepd of the piche of Pokebroke, in the diocess of Lincoln, in the countye of Northampton, beyng seke in body & holle of mynde do make & ordeyn thys my last wyll & testament in thys man' & form followyng, which ys to sey I fyrst I bequethe my soulle to God allmyghty, or blessyd lady the vyrgen, & all the holy saynts in heven, and my body to be buryed in the churche of Pokebrok. And further I bequethe to the mother churche of Lincoln iiij<sup>d</sup>. Itm to the highe ault<sup>r</sup> of the churche of Pokebrok ij<sup>d</sup>. Itm to the repacon of the said churche of Pokebroke xx<sup>d</sup>. Itm I bequeve to John Shepd my brother tene sheppe ij sheets ij dobletts one peyre of hosse & a cote. Itm I bequethe to eu'y godchilde of myn one shepp. Itm bequeve to my beryenge my sebont daye & my thyrtye daye vj<sup>ll</sup> to be done for my soulle & all christen soules. Itm I gyve to S' John Orton the p'iche prest of Pokebroke to pray for my soule x<sup>s</sup>. Also I bequethe to Margery my wyf anease (?) or ten't in Pokebroke whiche she dwelleth in duryng her lyfe, and aft' hyr to reymayne to Thomas Shepd my sone and to hys assignes. Also I bequethe all the resydewe of my goods vnbequethed to Margery wy (*sic*) wyffe whom I make my hole executryx. And furthermore I wyll and orden if it shall happen my said wyfe to mary that then the residewe of my said goods onbequeathed to be devided & p'ted in thre p'tys that ys to sey the one p'te to my seid wyfe, the other p'te to my sone John, and the therde p'te to my sone Thomas. Also I make my seid sones John Shepd & Thomas Shepd the sup'visores of my seid wyll. And that thys ys my mynde & last wyll I calle vnto wittness thes p'sons folowyng S' John Orton piche prest, John Alwarde, Wyllm Henson, John Boone, Xpofe Waryn, w<sup>t</sup> other moo."

Reference mark, G 15. The spelling Pokebroke is peculiar but certain. I have made the use of capital letters uniform.

WILLIAM COWPER.

441.—**RHYMING PUBLIC HOUSE SIGNS** (373, 427).—In reply to my query I have received the following rhyme from Mr. A. Percival of Peterborough:—

"The Dragon's tame, fear him not  
As long as you've money to pay your shot;  
When money's scarce and credit bad,  
That's what makes the Dragon mad."

Mr. Percival states that "This was till recently on the sign-board of a house (The George and Dragon) at Eye, near Peterborough, used as a beer-house, but now a cottage."

Holmby House, Forest Gate.

JOHN T. PAGE.



**442.—LYNE FAMILY OF BRIXWORTH, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.**

—John Lyne, M.A., ordained deacon 25th September, 1692, was instituted to the vicarage of Brixworth, co. Northton, 29th September, 1703 (see Clerical Institutions in the Public Record Office, vol. 1v.), he died in the year 1735 and was buried in the church of Brixworth, March 27. He was also rector of Lamport, co. Northton, to which benefice he was presented by sir Justinian Isham, M.P., in 1719; he resigned this living in 1729. John Lyne married in 1705 Elizabeth Stoughton, spinster. The license bond at Peterborough is dated 10th January, 1705. Allegation by John Lyne, clerk, of the parish of Brixworth, and Matthew Stoughton, of the parish of Rothwell.

The following entries appear in the Brixworth registers, viz. :—

Between the dates May 28 and Sep. 23, 1704. Ab adventu Johannis Lyne Vicarii.

1735 The Revd. Mr. John Lyne, Vicar of this Parish buried March 27

1758 [new style] Feb. 12 Mrs. Elizabeth Lyne from West Haddon widow of the Reverend Mr. John Lyne who was several years Rector of Lamport; and Vicar of this Parish about 31 yeares. She was buried in the same grave that her husband was buried in, by ye entrance into ye Chancel

1706 John, son of John Lyne, Vicar and Elizabeth his Wife B<sup>a</sup> March 27 Baptised April 5

1708 Feb. 25 Mark and Luke, Twins, sons of John Lyne and Elizabeth his Wife

1708 April 9 John son of John Lyne Vicar buried

1708 Feb. 28 Mark and Luke sons of John Lyne Vicar buried

After the death of John Lyne, administration was granted at Northampton to Eliz. Lyne, of Brixworth, widow, John Ekins, of Brixworth, yeoman, and William Garnall of the town of Northampton, gent.

According to the Rugby School Register, Richard, son of the Rev. John Lyne of Brixworth was entered in 1723. The Rev. John F. Halford, the present vicar of Brixworth, has informed me that he cannot find any trace of an inscription to the memory of Mr. Lyne. The following entry is from Col. Chester's *Oxford Matriculations*, MS., in 7 vols, 1565 to 1869, purchased, after the death of Col. Chester, by Mr. Hartley, and sold recently by Mr. Hartley's executors to Mr. Quaritch the bookseller, but now, I believe, in the possession of Mr. John Foster :—

1687 July 7 John, son of Fish (Lyne) Oxford aged 17. Balliol Coll. B.A., 6 May, 1691. M.A., 1 March, 1693.

I may mention that the transcript in the Gloucester Diocesan Registry, of the Register of Bishops Cleeve, from March 25, 1692, to March 25, 1693, is signed "Jo: Lyne, Curate."

The above-named Fish Lyne belonged to the parish of St. Michael's, Oxford. I find, by referring to Hearth Tax Rolls, under Oxford, that he paid such taxes in 1662, 14 Car. 11.; and also in 1665, 17 Car. 11. This Fish Lyne died some time about 1679, administration of his effects having been granted at Oxford in that year. The will of John Lyne, attorney-at-law, of Bloxham, Oxfordshire, has mention of Fish Lyne, viz. :—"To my cousin Mary, widow, late the wife of Fish Lyne, co. Oxon, gent, &c."

In the Oxford Diocesan Registry there is a Marriage License Bond—Allegation by Francis Dumbleton of Sibford Ferris, Oxfordshire, and Fish Lyne, citizen of Oxford, dated March, 1668, preliminary to the marriage of "Richard Dumbleton, son of Francis Dumbleton, of Swalcliffe and Mary Read of the same parish, to be married in the parish church of Swalcliffe."

In stating these particulars, I beg to say that I am more especially desirous to ascertain the age of the before-named John Lyne, vicar, at the time of his death in 1735, in order to determine whether he was in reality identical with John, the son of Fish Lyne of Oxford; if so he must have been 65 years of age when he died at Brixworth in the year 1735.

Can any of your readers or contributors aid me in clearing up this point or favour me with particulars, additional to those I already possess and which I have noted above, respecting this Lyne family of Brixworth?

ROBERT EDWIN LYNE.

Dublin.

443.—SIR WILLIAM FERMOR (415).—Sir William Farmer was returned member for Brackley borough, 1661;\* but by order of the House, dated 18 July, 1661, his name was erased, and the separate Indenture by which sir Thomas Crewe, knight, had been returned was declared valid. It is sir Thomas Crewe's name that stands in the Parliamentary Register.†

Major Farmer was sent in 1659 with a troop of horse to secure Carlisle for Monk, but failed in his mission; Elton, who commanded in the city, inducing the soldiers to keep him out. ‡

\* *Parliamentary Register*. Containing List of the 24 Parliaments from 1660 to 1741. London, 1741.

† *Parliaments of England*, part 1., 525, (see Note 4). A Return of Members ordered by the House, March 9, 1877.

‡ *Baker's Chronicle*, page 665. London, 1679.

The Fermor family were of Somerton, Oxfordshire.\* William Fermor bought Easton, Northamptonshire, of Thomas Empson, 1528. Sir William Fermor was created a baronet by Charles I., 1641. His son of the same name was raised to the peerage, by the title of baron Lempster, 1692, and his son and successor Thomas was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Pomfret, 1721.†

Preston Deanery.

W. BARTON.

Sir William Fermor, bart., eldest son of sir Hatton Fermor, by his second wife Anna, daughter of sir William Cockain, lord mayor of London, was probably born at Easton Neston, somewhere about 1623, the exact date I have not been able to ascertain. The following account of him is taken from Collins's *Peerage of England*, 1812, vol. iv., pp. 204, 205.

Which "Sir William Fermor, Bart.‡ pursuing the steps of his ancestors, took up arms in defence of the Royal Party; and notwithstanding his youth, was honoured with the command of a troop of horse by Charles I., made one of the Privy-Chamber to the Prince his son, and served them to the last with unshaken loyalty and honour. And with the same constancy and courage took his lot of suffering with them, until he and his family were very near ruined for their loyalty, as his ancestor Richard Fermor had been before for his religion. Among other hardships, he was obliged to compound § for his estate for 1400l. with the sequestrators. At last the scene changed, and he happily lived to see his Royal Master restored and crowned; and was elected a member for the town of Brackley, in Northamptonshire, in that Parliament which met at Westminster on May 18th, 1661; but died of the small-pox on the 14th following: having been nominated one of the Knights of the Bath at the coronation of King Charles II. and caught that distemper in performing the ceremonies of the said order. Mary, his beloved wife, who survived him, died on July 18th, 1670, and was buried at Easton Neston; she was daughter of Hugh Perry, of London, Esq. and relict of Henry Noel, second son of Edward Viscount Camden: a matron venerable for virtue and piety; a faithful sharer of all fortunes with him, and most affectionately careful of her children, who were very young at his death; viz. William, created Lord Lempster; Henry, Charles,

\* *History of Oxfordshire.* See Somerton.

† *History of Northamptonshire.* See Easton Neston.

‡ He is called *Baronet* in his epitaph; but I presume it was only a mistake for *Knight Banneret*.

§ *List of Compounders*, ed. 1655, in Letter F.

George, Richard, who all died at men's estate, but unmarried; also two daughters; Mary, who died young; and Anna, who was born after her father's death, and died unmarried at her house in Denmark-street, in the parish of St. Giles in the Fields, in June, 1740." J. T.

Sir William Fermor, M.P. for Brackley, 1661, was a royalist, and was one of those who compounded\* for their estates with the sequestrators. His name occurs in a little book printed during the Commonwealth (and reprinted in 1773), of which the title-page is as follows:—

"A Catalogue of the Lords, Knights, and Gentlemen, that have Compounded for their Estates. To which are Added. Some Gentlemens Names, which were Omitted in the former Edition.

LONDON: Printed for Thomas Dring, 1655. And Chester: Reprinted by R. Adams, 1733. (Price Bound Two Shillings.)"

The entry above referred to occurs on page 38, and is as under:—

Farmer Sir William of Easton-Measton,  
Northamptonshire, Baronet. 1400*l.* 00*s.* 00*d.*

On the same page will also be found:—

Farmer Lady Anne of Ashton-Easton,  
Northamptonshire. 0840*l.* 00*s.* 00*d.*

This was probably the mother of sir William, who survived her husband 25 years, and suffered many fines and confiscations; and Ashton-Easton is no doubt Ashton by Roade, lands in which parishes were granted to Richard Fermor in the 4th year of Edward VI. on the restoration (in part) of his estates, seized by Henry VIII. on a præmunire, which restoration was in performance of a promise made by Henry on the intercession of Will Somers, the jester, according to the well-known story. F. T.

444.—PETERBOROUGH CHURCH PLATE.—Among the plate of Peterborough Cathedral are two large silver flagons, in height from bottom to top of lid 1ft. 2½in., and in diameter 5½in. They bear the following inscription:—

"Paulus Pyndar miles D.D. (Then the arms of the Chapter) anno salutis 1639." "Deo in Ecclesia sua Petriburgensi."

The mint letter appears to be a sort of gothic *æ*. From Bridges' *History of Northamptonshire* we learn that Sir Paul Pindar

\* *Compounders*. Those who, to escape the fines levied by Cromwell on Royalist estates (10 per cent) compounded with the Sequestrators by paying a certain sum in settlement.

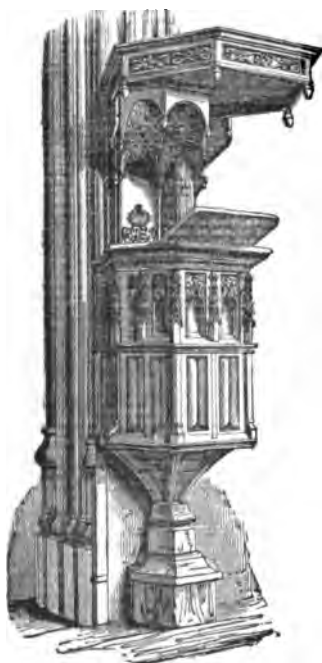
gave plate to another church in the county.\* There is also at the cathedral a very large silver cup. It is not now used, though always placed on the table. It is 9½ in. high, 5¼ in. wide at top, and in depth, 5½ in. This however is not inscribed as his gift. There is on it first the arms of the chapter, below which is inscribed :—

“Deo in Ecclesia sua Petriburgensi 1638.”

The mint letter **a**, lion, crowned leopard's head, and maker's name I. B. On the paten is also the same mint letter, arms, and inscription. This is 7½ in. wide. J. T. I.

**445.—PULPIT AT FOTHERINGHAY.**—This pulpit is well worthy of mention in these notes, as being a good example of a panelled oak pulpit of the Perpendicular style ; such pulpits being most uncommon in Northamptonshire.

It was erected soon after the year 1440, when the body of the church was built. The form of the pulpit is hexagonal ; it is



supported on one pillar, the lower portion is adorned with panels carved with the linen pattern in a single fold, the upper portion has small niches with tracery and small crocketed pinnacles at the angles, and in the centre of the sides. Above are the remains of the canopy, which was probably surmounted by a high crocketed pinnacle enriched with tracery, such as cover the bishop's throne and canons' stalls in many of our cathedrals. When the drawing of the pulpit was made the canopy was covered by a flat sounding board, erected in the time of the Reformation, in place of the old pinnacle which had been destroyed ; this in its turn has been swept away, and a small modern embattled cornice placed over the original canopy.

At the back of the pulpit is a shield of arms bearing France and England quarterly, surmounted by an imperial crown, and supported on the dexter side by a lion rampant quadrant for the Earldom of March, and a bull for Clare ; and on the

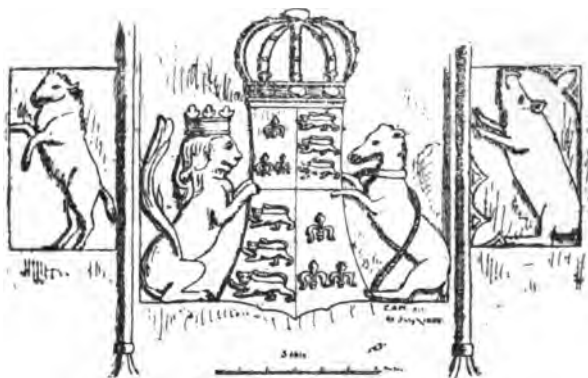
\* See “N. N. & Q.” vol. I., pp. 159, 160.

sinister side by a hart, shewing the descent from Richard II. who took that device, and by a boar for the honour of Windsor possessed by Richard III., the silver boar being his badge. Gray in his famous ode of "The Bard" alludes to the murder of the Princes, and characterises Richard by this animal, saying :—

"Above, below, the roses of snow,  
Twin'd with her blushing foe we spread :  
The bristled boar in infant-gore  
Wallows beneath the thorny shade."

The whole was most carefully cleaned and restored by archdeacon Bonney, who mentioned in his *Historic Notices of Fotheringhay* that sufficient parts remained of the bull of Clare to justify a restoration, but that of the hart he could not speak with so much certainty.

These arms and supporters were used by the royal family in England from about 1405 to 1603 with but slight variations; they were however, more especially the arms of Edward IV., and it is possible that the pulpit was presented to the church by him, although it seems of rather an earlier date.



The sketch shews the arms as they now appear, but the original colouring has been destroyed, so that it is at the present time impossible to shew

"All the devices blazon'd on the shield  
In their own tinct."

When the canopy was restored by archdeacon Bonney, some of the ancient gilding that covered that part was discovered, but now the whole of the outside of the pulpit has been painted, grained, and varnished, and this greatly detracts from the beauty of the work :

where the oak can be seen it appears as sound and hard as the day it was first cut, but the carving of the details was never very fine, and they are now much blunted by varnish and age.

The pulpit is attached to the north-east pillar of the church, as shewn in the plate, but it is now entirely surrounded by high-backed pews, with a kind of reading desk and clerk's pew at the side, the clumsy arrangement of the steps leading to the pulpit shew that they are not original, and no doubt the pulpit has been removed at some time and placed in its present position.

The engraving of the pulpit was printed in *Memoirs of Gothic Churches* (Fotheringhay), Oxford, 1841; also in *Parker's Glossary of Terms used in Gothic Architecture*; and the engraving is used by permission of Mr. Parker.

C. A. MARKEHAM.

446. — NORTHAMPTONSHIRE BRIEFS (25, 78, 97, 106, 260, 345).—The following entries taken from two Kentish Brief Books may be added to the list of Northamptonshire briefs:—

St. Peter's, Canterbury.

Towcester lost by fire 1057*l.* and upwards. Rec'd this Breef Aprill y<sup>e</sup> 22<sup>th</sup> 1707. Collected for Towcester Breefe . . . y<sup>e</sup> sum of three shills and two pence.

1728. Aug<sup>t</sup>. 25 Hinton in the Hedges in Com Northton Loss by Fire 1122*l.* and upwards. Collected on this Breif 2*s.*

Charing.

Towcester. Loss by fire 1057*l.* & upwards. This brief was read in y<sup>e</sup> Parish Church of Charing in y<sup>e</sup> County of Kent June 5<sup>th</sup>, 1707, and collected thereon y<sup>e</sup> sum of two shillings and three pence.

Thrapston. Loss by Fire 3748*l.* Read Oct. 25 1719 and collected thereon 1*s.* 11<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>*d.*

Staverton. Loss by Fire 2009*l.* Read July 5 1724 and collected thereon 1*s.* 9<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>*d.*

Hinton in ye Hedges. Loss by Fire 1122*l.* Read June 2 1728 and collected thereon 2*s.* 8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>*d.*

Bozeat. Loss by Fire 2697*l.* Read Nov. 21 1731 and collected thereon 1*s.* 11*d.*

Pemb. Coll., Camb.

WILLIAM COWPER.

447.—BOOKS OF MARIE STUART (Queen of Scots).—In an article on "Ancient Bindings" which appeared in the *Bookbinder* for January last, it is stated that Marie Stuart had no particular emblem, but simply had her books bound in black as a sign of mourning and

imprisonment; most of them were religious works. Two or three are mentioned, one, in the library at Lille, in the original binding of black morocco, is an *Office of the Virgin*, Paris, 1574. Another was found at Niort, taken there by a descendant of the Scotchman Blackwood; and a Bible with an inscription in Marie Stuart's own hand was sold at the Sylvester sale in 1811. It would be interesting to know if any books which belonged to Marie during her imprisonment at Fotheringhay are in existence. E. S.

448.—MASTER THOMAS BALL, MINISTER (362).—I take it for granted that it was a mere slip of the pen which gave rise to the statement that John Ball was the author of *The Life of Dr. John Preston*. All the authorities whom I have been able to consult assign the work to Thomas Ball, vicar of All Saints', Northampton; a short account of whose life may fitly be given in these pages.

He was born in 1590, at Aberbury, in Shropshire, his parents being described as persons of good and honest repute. After spending two years as usher in the then famous school of Mr Pulier, at Epping, in Essex, he entered Queen's College, Cambridge, in 1615, and became M. A. in 1625. He became a pupil of Dr. John Preston, and between master and scholar there existed an intimate and enduring friendship, due in the first instance to a sermon preached by Dr. Preston, on the doctrine of the Trinity. The views put forward by the preacher troubled the mind of Thomas Ball so much that he sought an interview, at which the elder man was so struck with the manner in which the young enquirer urged his difficulties, that he ever afterwards made him his especial friend. When Dr. Preston became master of Emmanuel, Thomas Ball went with him and became a Fellow of the great Puritan College, where he had an almost incredible number of pupils. In July, 1628, he became M. A. of Oxford by incorporation, and some two years later accepted a call to All Saints', Northampton. Here he remained till 1659, but, if I remember rightly, the All Saints' Vestry Book tells us that though he did not resign the living, he retired from the active discharge of his duties some time before his death, and the parishioners and he made an agreement concerning a substitute. After the death of Dr. Preston, his life "interwoven" so Fuller says, "much with Church and State matters was so well written by his pupil, Master Thomas Ball, that all additions thereunto may seem carrying of coals to Newcastle." Baker (*History of Northants*, vol. I. p. 192) states that two lives were written, the one by Thomas Ball, and the other by Dr. Clarke; but this seems to be an error, for at the



end of the account of Dr. John Preston, given in Dr. Samuel Clarke's *Lives of Thirty-two English Divines*, pp. 75-114 (3rd edition, 1677) it is stated "This life was written by my Reverend Friend, Master Thomas Ball, of Northampton"; and the differences between this version of the life, and that edited by E. W. Harcourt, M.P. in 1885, appear to be confined to a few words. Mr. Ball also published *Pastorum propugnaculum, or the pulpit's patronage against the force of unordained usurpation and invasion*, in four parts (London, 1656); and in conjunction with Dr. Goodwin edited Dr. Preston's unpublished works. He was three times married and had a large family; he was buried at Northampton, June 21, 1659, "at which time his intimate acquaintance, *John Howes*, M.A. (sometimes of Emmanuel College) Rector of *Abington* near *Northampton*, preached his Funeral Sermon, wherein were several matters delivered in commendation of *Mr. Ball*." This sermon, which contained notes of Mr. Ball's life, was published under the title of *Real Comforts*, and dedicated to Mrs. Susanna Griffith, daughter to Mr. Ball and wife of Mr. Thomas Griffith, of London, Merchant. This is said to be an extremely rare work, and I do not find it in the Cambridge Library. I have a note that the All Saints' Register records the burials of Dorothy, wife of Thomas Ball, clerk, on June 10, 1631; and of Jane Ball, (wife of the same) on November 19, 1635; and also the baptism of Ruth, daughter of Thomas Ball, clerk, and Jane his wife, on September 4, 1634. Many other entries concerning him and his family are doubtless to be found in this Register.

Authorities consulted:—Wood's *Fasti Oxon.*, vol. i. pp. 805, 861, (ed. 1691). Fuller's *Worthies*, p. 291, (ed. 1662). *Dictionary of National Biography*, vol. III., article on Thomas Ball, by A. B. Grosart. Bridge's *History of Northamptonshire*, vol. i. p. 524. Baker, *loc. cit.*

Pemb. Coll., Cambridge.

WILLIAM COWPER.

**449.**—A RELIC OF DR. DODDRIDGE.—A little volume bought at the sale of the effects of the late Dr. Dulley, at Wellingborough, has a special local interest in that it was once the property of one of the best-known amongst Northampton notabilities—the celebrated Dr. Doddridge, whose autograph appears on the title-page, with the date 1727. Apart from this, however, the book is worth notice as being an early edition of the famous *Dance of Death*, first published at Lyons in 1538, with a series of fine woodcut illustrations generally attributed to Hans Holbein, who, if he engraved as well as designed these little pictures, must be regarded as a past master in the art of

wood engraving, apart from his skill as a painter. The designs originally numbered fifty-three, of which this particular edition contains forty-two, each one occupying a page, with a motto above and explanatory rhymes below (both in Latin). As the illustrations themselves are well known from frequent reproductions it is unnecessary to say anything in explanation of them, but perhaps a transcript of the titlepage will be read with interest :—

## IMAGINES

## MORTIS

••

HIS ACCESSERVNT,

EPIGRAMMATA, é Gallico idiomate à GEOR

GIO AEMYLIO in Latinum translata.

AD HÆC,

MEDICINA ANIMAR, tam ijs qui firma quàm  
qui aduersa corporis ualitudine præditi sunt, ma-  
ximè necessaria.

RATIO consolandi ob morbi grauitatem pericu-  
losè decumbentes.

QUAE his addita sunt, sequens pagina  
commonstrabit.

[Emblematic Design—Crab and butterfly on an  
elaborately carved shield.]

LUGDVNI, SVB ROVTO  
COLONIENSII. 1545.

Lugduni, it may be mentioned, is the ancient form of Lyons, the *Imagines Mortis* here given being a Latin translation from the original French. The colophon is as follows :—

Lugduni,  
Excudebant Ioan-  
nes & Franciscus  
Frellonii, fratres.  
1545

It should be added that there are several very pretty initial letters, which are also regarded as the work of Holbein. The binding is a curiosity in itself, the outer cover consisting of leather stamped with the initials G. B. on back and front, the usual mill-board being replaced by a folded sheet of a Missal, printed in Black letter, with red initials, etc., while the fly-sheet at each end is a fragment of a manuscript on vellum. Several specimens of early caligraphy occur on the title-page and at the end of the volume, which, with the exception of names, etc., is entirely printed in italic characters.

F. T.

450.—BALAAM'S ASS SUNDAY.—In *Notes and Queries*, 7th S. v. 426, the Rev. A. W. Cornelius Hallen writes as under :—

"In two districts at least in Gloucestershire it was the custom fifty years ago for the people of the neighbouring parishes to throng to Randwick Church, near Stroud, and to Hawkesbury Church, near Chipping Godbury, on the second Sunday after Easter, when the story of Balaam was read in the lesson for the day. Probably this was a relic from the days of miracle plays. On this day not only the church, but even the churchyard of the two privileged places was often thronged. Doubtless the custom prevailed elsewhere, and churchwardens' accounts might throw some light on the origin of it."

Is there any record of a similar observance in Northamptonshire ?

H. A. T.

451.—PRAYER OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.—At the Tercentenary of Mary Queen of Scots Exhibition at Peterborough, 1887, was exhibited by Mr. A. Walker a copy, with the music, of the following beautiful lines, said to have been repeated by Mary Queen of Scots, from a small office book, before her execution at Fotheringhay.

O Domine Deus, speravi in Te,  
O care mi Jesu, nunc libera me ;  
In dura catena, in misera pœna,  
O dulcis mi Jesu, desidero Te ;  
Languendo, gemendo, et genuflectendo,  
Adoro, imploro, ut liberes me.

Chorus of Women Attendants (trio).

Amen.

Exaudi, O Jesu, infelicem Mariam.  
Languentem, gementem, et genuflectentem,  
Exaudi et libera infelicem Mariam.  
O Jesu, care Jesu,  
Exaudi et libera infelicem Mariam. Amen.

The following translation of the prayer is taken from archdeacon Bonney's *Fotheringhay* :—

O Lord my God, I have relied in Thee,  
Now, O dear Jesu, set me, set me free ;  
In chains, in pains, long have I wished for Thee,  
Faint, and with groans, I, bowing on my knee,  
Adore, implore Thee, Lord, to set me free.

452.—THE NORTHAMPTONSHIRE HOARD.—I should be glad if any of your correspondents could give particulars of the hoard of coins found in Northamptonshire in 1873, a notice of which occurs in *The Numismatic Magazine* (Catling and Ranson, Bury-St -Edmunds) for May, 1887.

NUMISMATIST.

453.—MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS FROM OTHER COUNTIES (27, 126, 181, 354).—The following further communications have reached us :—

Holbeach, Lincolnshire.

"To the Memory of Edward Worley, son of George Worley and Judith his wife; born at Little Houghton, in Northamptonshire, Feb. 5, 1738-9. Died of Small-pox in this Parish, Oct. 26, 1763.

"A youth of distinguish'd Abilities, of a most obliging & sweet Disposition; and of whom his Friends had justly conceiv'd the greatest hopes."

In the Register he is described as Edward Worley, Gent., steward to the Earl of Buckinghamshire.

Holbeach.

F. HEMMANS.

All Saints,' Hastings.

"Sacred to the Memory of Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the Revd. Richard Williams, Rector of Great Houghton, Northamptonshire. She died at Hastings, after a short but severe illness, October 21, 1822. Aged 38 years."

"To the Memory of Bridget Cartwright, Daughter of William Cartwright, Esqr. of Aynho, in the county of Northampton; who departed this Life at this Place on the 4th Day of August, 1794, in the 42d year of her age."

Littlebury, Essex.

"Here lyeth the body of Jane, the Wyfe of Henrye Bradburrye, Gent,' Daughter of one Gyles Poulton, of Desborough, in the Countie of Northampton, Gent,' whose in her lyfe not onely lyved vertuouslye, but fynished her daies with fayth in Christ most Joyfullye. She died the third of August, 1578; And had Issue of her bodye by y<sup>e</sup> said Henry: William, Marye Ann, and Elizabeth."

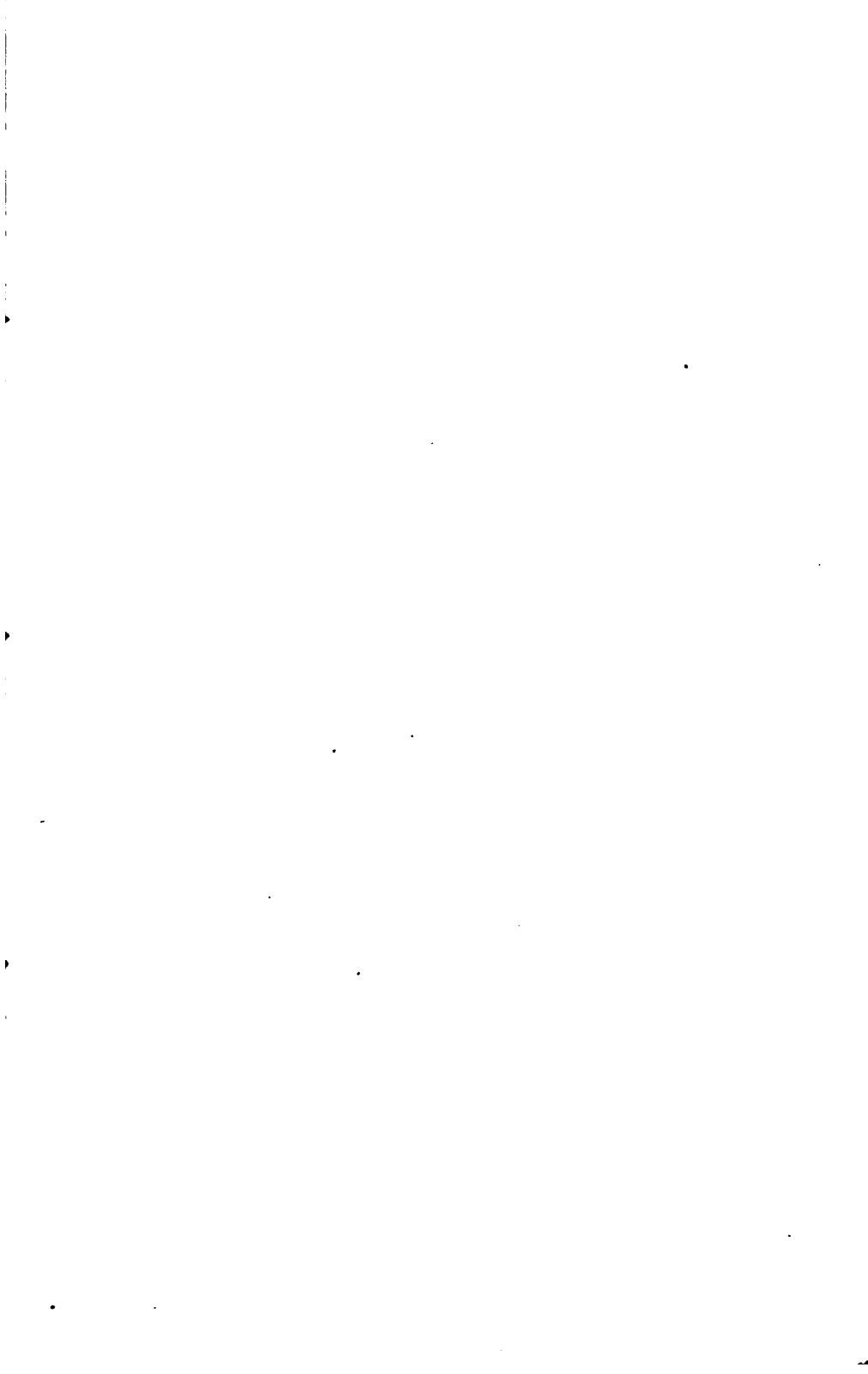
Brass, black letter, with female figure, loose in the church chest, June, 1885.

Stretham, Cambridgeshire.

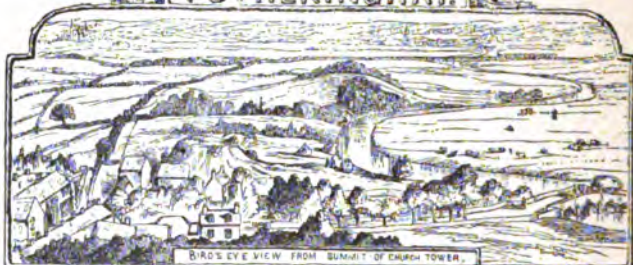
"Neare this place lyeth buried the Body of y<sup>e</sup> Ladie Mary Walker, Widow and Relict of Sr. Walter Walker, Knt. Dr. of Lawes; who was the eldest Daughter of George Lynn, of Southwick, in the County of Northampton, Esqr. She died y<sup>e</sup> 16th day of November, 1691. Aged 75."

E. wall of N. A.  
Cambridge.

R. H. EDLESTON.



# FOTHERINGHAY.



BIRD'S EYE VIEW FROM SUMMIT OF CHURCH TOWER.



VIEW FROM THE PARK.



VIEW FROM PERIO LANE.

454.—THE "BEAUTIFUL MISSES GUNNING."—I should be glad to have some account of the ladies known as the *beautiful* Misses Gunning. Were they of the Horton family of that name, and is there any portrait of either or all of them in existence? Perhaps some reader of "N. N. & Q." can enlighten me.

Northampton.

M. L. W.

455.—A BANK-HOLIDAY RAMBLE IN NORTH-NORTHAMPTON-SHIRE.—Early in August of last year—a delightful summer day—a party of Northampton friends made a long-contemplated visit to Barnwell and Fotheringhay; two places which must be ever full of charm to lovers of the quietly picturesque, independent of their great historical and antiquarian interest. Arriving at Barnwell St. Andrews while the day was yet young, we at once made our way to the church, passing *en route* a quaint old-fashioned cottage of which I secured a hasty sketch. The first glance at the church is sufficient to show that it is well worth inspection, the graceful spire and highly decorated tower-windows at once claiming attention. The main portion of the building is early English in character, but insertions of later date are to be seen in various parts. The interior has recently been well restored, and a new organ chamber added on the north side of the chancel. The following brief description, taken from the MS. *History of Barnwell*, by John Cole, (now in the possession of Mr. T. J. George, of the Northampton Public Library) will probably be read with interest:—

"The church consists of an early English tower and spire, nave, north and south aisles, chancel, and two porches. The windows of the tower are much ornamented. They are of two lights, trefoil headed, divided by a grooved pillar, having a serrated moulding. The head is filled up with a quatrefoil, enclosed in a similar ornament. The toothed moulding occurs in the head, as also the serrated pattern. The inner door of the south porch is beautifully enriched with mouldings of the toothed ornament in a double series. The north porch is used as a vestry. The mouldings of the door are composed of the ball-flower and expanded leaves; it has a moulded tablet. The south door of the chancel has a circular-headed, depressed arch with cylindrical pillars. The north door (not the porch) has a bold strongly-recessed arch, with dripstone rising from carved heads. The capitals of the pillars are large and composed of foliage, originating from the mouth of a large head in the central division of the two columnus, which are connected by the same ornament. The keystone of the arch represents a monstrous baboon-shaped head, holding his bent legs by a sort of claw. The perpendicular windows of the chancel are fine, having remains of stained glass. A window on the

north side, whose head is filled up with a catherine-wheel of stained glass, is pleasingly effective. The very large east window is perpendicular, the lower portion filled up with good masonry. Several of the corbel heads, particularly those on the south side, are of the most hideous form that can be well imagined, but well wrought; others are curious in their details. Much of the exterior is shrouded in ivy.

"The interior is kept in a state of commendable neatness, and contains many interesting architectural features. The aisles are divided from the nave by three pointed arches supported by clustered columns. An arch of larger span separates nave from chancel, this arch rising from a series of three short cylindrical columns, with bold capitals and mouldings. The clerestory windows are of two lights, trefoil headed. The south inner door of the chancel, and the northern one, opening into the vestry, are singularly but effectively composed of the bell windows of the second story of the demolished church of Barnwell All Saints. On the south side of the chancel are sedilia of perpendicular character, ogee headed and the arch crocketed, having groined roofs. In one of the south windows of the chancel are portions of painted glass representing ecclesiastics with mitres."\*

This manuscript history of Barnwell contains a number of clever sketches, in pencil and water-colour, of the church and other buildings, such as the Latham hospital, the castle, and schools.

Amongst other interesting features of the interior may be mentioned a curious canopied niche on a pillar near the pulpit, the purpose of which it is difficult to conjecture. At the east end of the north aisle is an early reredos, consisting of three ogee headed arches, with crockets and finials. The stonework between the pillars has been recently pierced to admit light and air to the new organ chamber, where there is a portion of a squint or hagioscope, which has been partially obscured by the east wall of the new building, in which has been inserted a small window of two lights that formerly belonged to the demolished church of Barnwell All Saints, and which for many years lay in the rectory garden. Near the chancel arch, opening from the south aisle, is a small door of rude workmanship which formerly gave entrance to the rood loft, while in the adjoining aisle are some fragments of the stone stairs leading thereto. At the east end of this aisle are some fragments of an altar-piece of perpendicular character, brought from the ruined church of All Saints, the centre being filled by a small window, and in the south wall a piscina and a "leper" window. Many of the windows are filled with modern stained glass, and the whole of the

\* Several alterations from the above description were made during the restoration.



seats, etc., are modern also. The pulpit is old, and shows some very fair Jacobean carving. The church is 77ft. 5in. in length and 42ft. 2in. wide.

Of the monuments, by far the most interesting is that of "Parson Latham," now in the organ chamber. As this deserves fuller mention I append a description taken from Bridges' *Northamptonshire*, vol. ii. p. 394:—"A monument of Kaunds stone painted: at the top are these Arms, *Or, on a chief indented azure three roundlets gules*, Crest, *An Eagle standing on a cradle Or, therein a Child proper*. Under an arch in the wall, is painted the busto\* of a divine in his habit, holding in his hands a book on a table before him. On the freeze below is inscribed, *Mors te omni loco expectat, tu ergo illam omni expecta*. And on a black marble tablet, between the arms and busto, this inscription:

"Here lyeth the body of Nicholas Latham borne in Brigstock grete park, Being the sonne of John Latham gentl. keeper of the said parke, which Nicholas was parson of this church onlie by the space of fiftie & one yeares having noe other dignitie or lands or goods left him by his auncestors during which time he diligentlie fedd his flock wth spiritual & bodilly food. Hee builded 2 hospitals, one in Barnewell for 14 poore people & one in Oundle for 18 poore widdowes. Hee founded 5 free schooles for yonge children, one in Barnwell, one in Oundle, one in Hemington, one in Weeklie, & one in Brigstock, & gave mani other charitable gifts, as charitable exhibition to 2 Schollers in Cambridge, repayr of bridges and highwayes, relief to such as have losses, & yearlie clothing to 45 poore children All which doe amount to the Valew of three hundred pounds by the year for ever. When he was 45 years of age he married Marie Foster the daughter of Henrie Foster of Burwash [Burwash] in Sussex yeoman by whome he had one sonne which died an infant, This worthi pastor departed this life the 4 daye of August in the year of his age 72. Anno Domini 1620."

This inscription has been replaced by one in modern spelling.

On the south wall of the chancel is a small brass bearing the inscription:—"Here lyeth John Orton, first warden of Parson Latham's Hospitall; who dyed the 25th day of July, 1607, in the year of his age 101." Another brass is engraved with figures of a man and woman, in the habit of the times, praying at a desk; behind the man are four sons, and behind the woman four daughters, also praying. This is in memory of Christopher Freeman, who died on the 12th of December, 1610, aged 51 years.

The font is octagonal, the sides bearing arches enriched by crockets and finials, the style being similar to that of the reredos in the north aisle. The register dates from 1558.

Returning to the churchyard, I found to the north of the church two ancient stone coffin-lids, one having on it a fine floriated cross and

\* The bust has now been relieved of the paint.

the other decorated with scroll-work much defaced. For some unknown reason these are placed over the graves of Richard Boulthbee, late rector of Barnwell, and Rosalind his wife, who died respectively on April 8 and August 23, 1874. These interesting stones, I presume, are memorials of some religious foundation which once existed at Barnwell.

Glancing over the exterior of the church one immediately notices in the second stage of the tower, on the south side, a round window of very pleasing design, the ornamentation being similar to that of the belfry windows above. It is strange that John Cole should have made no mention of so characteristic a feature. The church is to a great extent covered with ivy, which certainly adds to its picturesque appearance. The entrance to the rectory garden is through a gothic doorway of geometrical design, on either side of which are one or two small windows of similar character. From the churchyard a pleasant pathway, delightfully shaded by numerous trees, leads over a bridge of a single arch to the precincts of the castle, which is situated in the garden belonging to the fine old house occupied by the courteous agent to the duke of Buccleuch, from whom the key of the entrance gate of the castle is readily obtained.

Standing solitary and majestic on a mound of emerald turf, and surrounded by a trimly-kept garden and luxuriant foliage, the castle makes a goodly picture. Bridges, the old county historian, speaking of Barnwell says: "In the reign of Hen. I. a castle was built here by Reginald le Moine, the remains of which now standing are four round bastions, a great gateway to the south-east, a small door on the west, with doors into the bastions, and door-cases still intire. The walls, which are about three feet thick, are yet subsisting, except on the western side, the middle part of which is open. Lord Chief Baron Montague resided here about thirty-five years ago [1791]: since that time it hath been in a great measure demolished. On the Castle-hill, where the out-houses were supposed to have stood, is a dwelling house or two, in one of which Mr. Hunt lives, Rector of Barnwell-All-Saints. It is situated high, and overlooks the country to the north-west. At the foot of Castle-hill is a water, arising from adjacent springs."

Apropos to Reginald le Moine and the castle I may mention a curious little pamphlet of ten pages, printed by Wilkin, of Oundle, and entitled *Black Berengarius; a Legend of Barnwell Castle*. In this strange story of love and jealousy the chief actors are Reginald le Moigne and his two sons, Berengarius and Wintner, and the scene is at Barnwell, which according to the tale almost rivalled in marvels the celebrated castle of Otranto.

An engraving of this still imposing ruin was published by Samuel and Nathaniel Buck in 1729. There is little apparent change in the fabric of the castle since that time, except that the opening shown in the western wall has been built up. The space inclosed by the walls is now an orchard, and would make, I should fancy, a very enjoyable place for a picnic on a hot summer's day. Some of the bastions contain small chambers still entire, having vaulted roofs, and lighted by narrow loopholes widely splayed to the interior. The principal entrance is flanked by a tower similar to those at the angles. The masonry is in remarkably good preservation and the work as sharp as if of recent date. The accompanying plate is a reduced facsimile of the view above-mentioned.

A stone staircase within the quadrangle leads to the top of the walls, whence, from amidst a luxuriant growth of greenery, a wide expanse of country may be viewed. Visitors making their way to this elevated outlook will note there many varieties of wild flowers, ferns, and lichens.

Time, however, bids us hasten our departure, so making a hurried tour of the village I note, near the entrance to the churchyard, the girl's school erected at the cost of William Bigley, a native of Barnwell, who, "as ancient legends tell," started from the village in early life a needy adventurer, and having amassed a considerable fortune left funds for the erection and endowment of a girl's school in his native place.

A little further on is the Latham hospital, one of parson Latham's munificent gifts. A Tudor door gives entrance to the courtyard, round which the dwellings are arranged. The above-mentioned door has a triangular pediment, and bears the date 1601 and the words "Cast thy bread upon the waters." Rebuilt in 1876, largely at the expense of the duke of Buccleuch, who contributed £1200.

The free school for boys, founded by Nicholas Latham, has been superseded by a new school for both boys and girls, built by the duke of Buccleuch at a cost of about £2000, the old school now being used as a cottage.

At Barnwell All Saints' only the chancel of the church remains and now serves as a mortuary chapel. It contains many monuments of the Montague family.

Leaving Barnwell about 1.30 we proceeded to Oundle by train and thence walked, by way of Cotterstock and Tansor, to Fotheringhay. One object of our visit here was to witness a series of *tableaux vivants* illustrating the life of Mary Queen of Scots, produced in commemoration of the three hundredth anniversary of her execution.

A large barn adjacent to the castle hill had been fitted up for the purpose, and a numerous company assembled to witness this interesting display, the scenes depicted being as under:—

- 1 Garden of French Convent, A.D. 1557: Mary Queen of Scots and four noble maidens.
- 2 Court of France, April 24, 1558: Marriage of Mary and the Dauphin.
- 3 Palace at Holyrood: Queen Mary disturbed at supper; Rizzio's murder, March 9th, 1566.
- 4 Lochleven Castle: Abdication of Queen Mary, July 24, 1567.
- 5 Fotheringhay Castle: Mary going to her trial, October 14, 1586.
- 6 Fotheringhay Castle: The last New Year's Eve, December 31, 1586.
- 7 Fotheringhay Castle: Queen Mary pledging her attendants, February 7, 1587.
- 8 Fotheringhay Castle: The great Hall—the Scaffold, February 8, 1587.
- 9 Robert Scarlett, the famous old sexton of Peterborough Cathedral.

Each tableau was shown in two positions, and the whole were greatly applauded. In the intervals of the representation "Cuthbert Bede" gave one or two explanatory readings from his recently-published work, entitled *Fotheringhay and Mary Queen of Scots*.

This important episode ended we were at liberty to look about us. Of the castle there are positively no remains, unless a shapeless mass of masonry near the river side can be so called. But one may sit and dream on the mound where stood the stately keep, built in the form of a fetterlock, and there even now the emblematic thistle grows, a living link between to-day and the tragedy of long ago. Presently turning our steps towards the church, we paused for a moment to admire the stately fragment known as the New Inn, and ere long stood beneath the lofty roof of the spacious building erected by the dukes of York. The general character of the architecture of the church is perpendicular, some exceptions occurring in the mouldings and piers, probably caused by the present church being copied from the choir built by Edmund of Langley, in the latter half of the fourteenth century.

The present church consists of nave and aisles, with a square tower and octagonal lantern, and a large north porch with an upper chamber. Pinnacles surmount the buttresses along the aisles, and flying buttresses on either side support the clerestory. The appearance of the church from the exterior is by no means pleasing, owing to its want of length. The octagonal lantern surmounting the tower is, however, sufficiently graceful.

There are several ancient stones in the church which mark the graves of ecclesiastics and others, but the brasses which once represented their effigies have long since disappeared. The pulpit is original and elaborately carved. Some of the stalls formerly in the

chancel are now in the neighbouring churches of Hemington and Tansor, and are decorated with the rose, the fetterlock, and a knot. On either side of the communion table are monuments erected by Queen Elizabeth to her ancestors, the dukes of York, originally buried in the collegiate church, and removed hither by her order. They are heavy, tasteless erections, ornamented with the falcon and fetterlock. That on the south side has within a border of characteristic Elizabethan ornament, a shield bearing France and England quarterly, with a label of five points, for Edward duke of York, who was killed at Agincourt; while that on the north, an exact counterpart of the other, has France and England quarterly, with a label of five points, impaling a saltire, surmounted by a ducal coronet, for Richard duke of York, who was killed at Wakefield. Over each of these monuments is a wooden tablet, the one on the south reading:—

“Edward Duke of York was slain at the Battle of Agincourt in the 3rd year of Henry 5th, 1415. These monuments were made in the Year of our Lord 1575.”

On the other is:—

“Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, Nephew to Edward, Duke of York, and Father to King Edward 4th, was slain at Wakefield, in the 37th Year of Henry 6th, 1459; and lies buried here with Cecily his Wife. Cecily Duchess of York, Daughter to Ralph Neville first Earl of Westmorland.”

A lofty arch at the west end of the nave opens into the tower, within which is the font. The bason is octagonal, adorned with grotesque heads and foliage within gothic compartments; this is supported by a short octagonal pillar and elevated upon two steps. The dome under the tower is decorated with elegant fan-tracery. The roof is original, ornamented at the intersection of the timbers with carved foliage.

The fullest and most interesting account of Fotheringhay generally is that of “Cuthbert Bede,” in his *Fotheringhay and Mary Queen of Scots*, published by Mr. A. King, Oundle, 1886, by whose permission the engraving of Fotheringhay is given.

Northampton.

F. A. TOLE.

456.—THE PAPILLONS AND NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—During last year, 1887, there appeared an interesting volume, entitled *Memoirs of Thomas Papillon of London, Merchant, 1623–1702*. By A. F. W. Papillon, a lineal descendant. The book was printed at Reading, by Joseph J. Beecroft. The subject of the Memoirs was a great-grandson of Thomas Papillon who was massacred at Paris on S. Bartholomew's day, August 24, 1572.

David Papillon, grandson of the martyr and father of Thomas, was brought to England in 1588, at seven years of age. The vessel in which they came was wrecked near Hythe on the coast of Kent. The boy's mother was drowned, but he and two sisters were saved. In the few facts given in the life of David Papillon there are two incidentally connected with Northamptonshire; one of these relates to the county town, the other is identified with the famous puritan, Robert Bolton of Broughton, near Kettering, author of *The Four Last Things*.

David Papillon was by profession a military engineer and architect. In 1645 he published a work on *Fortification*, and advocated the use of detached forts on commanding positions. In a future part will be given some particulars of his proposed fortification of Northampton, with facsimile of his plan.

The reference to the puritan Bolton is as follows:—

"In 1635 Papillon translated into French three works of the Puritan divine, Bolton; one of them being *Comfort to the Afflicted*; and by his will, executed the same year, he bequeathed £50 for their publication, provided they should be deemed worthy of it by his brother-in-law, Cæsar Calandrini, Minister of the Flemish Church in London, and by two French ministers at Geneva. Whether they were ever sent to the press does not appear."

From another paragraph it appears that David Papillon and his wife resided at one time at Northampton; this fact, with their religious tendencies, would account for their appreciation of Bolton's works. Their sons, Philip, George and Thomas, were sent "to a school of good repute at Drayton, Northamptonshire."

This Thomas Papillon was one of the adventurers for raising stock for setting the poor French Protestants on work at Ipswich on the linen manufacture, and for some time acted as treasurer to the scheme. Amongst the subscribers to this fund were Henry [Compton] bishop of London, and sir Robert Clayton; also one Thomas Sheppard, of whom I should be glad to have further information. Was he a member of the Towcester family?

The only daughter, Anne, born in London in 1626, was twice married; first to William Brudenell, of Glaston, Rutlandshire, and secondly to Everard Fawkner, of Bulwick, Northamptonshire, by whom she had three sons, Anthony, Everard, and John, and one daughter, Elizabeth.

These notes are given by kind permission of Major Papillon of Reading, author of above memoirs.

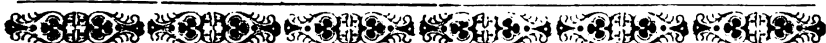
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And magic in the ruin'd battlement,
For which the palace of the present hour
Must yield its pomp, and wait till ages are its tower.*

BYRON, *Childe Harold.*

The present is founded on the past, and is inseparably connected with it; neither can it be properly understood or fully appreciated, and certainly no idea of the progress of civilization can be arrived at, unless there is an intimate acquaintance with the history of the past.

JOHN BATTY, F.R.H.S.

Northamptonshire Notes & Queries,

AN ILLUSTRATED QUARTERLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO

*The Antiquities, Family History, Traditions, Parochial
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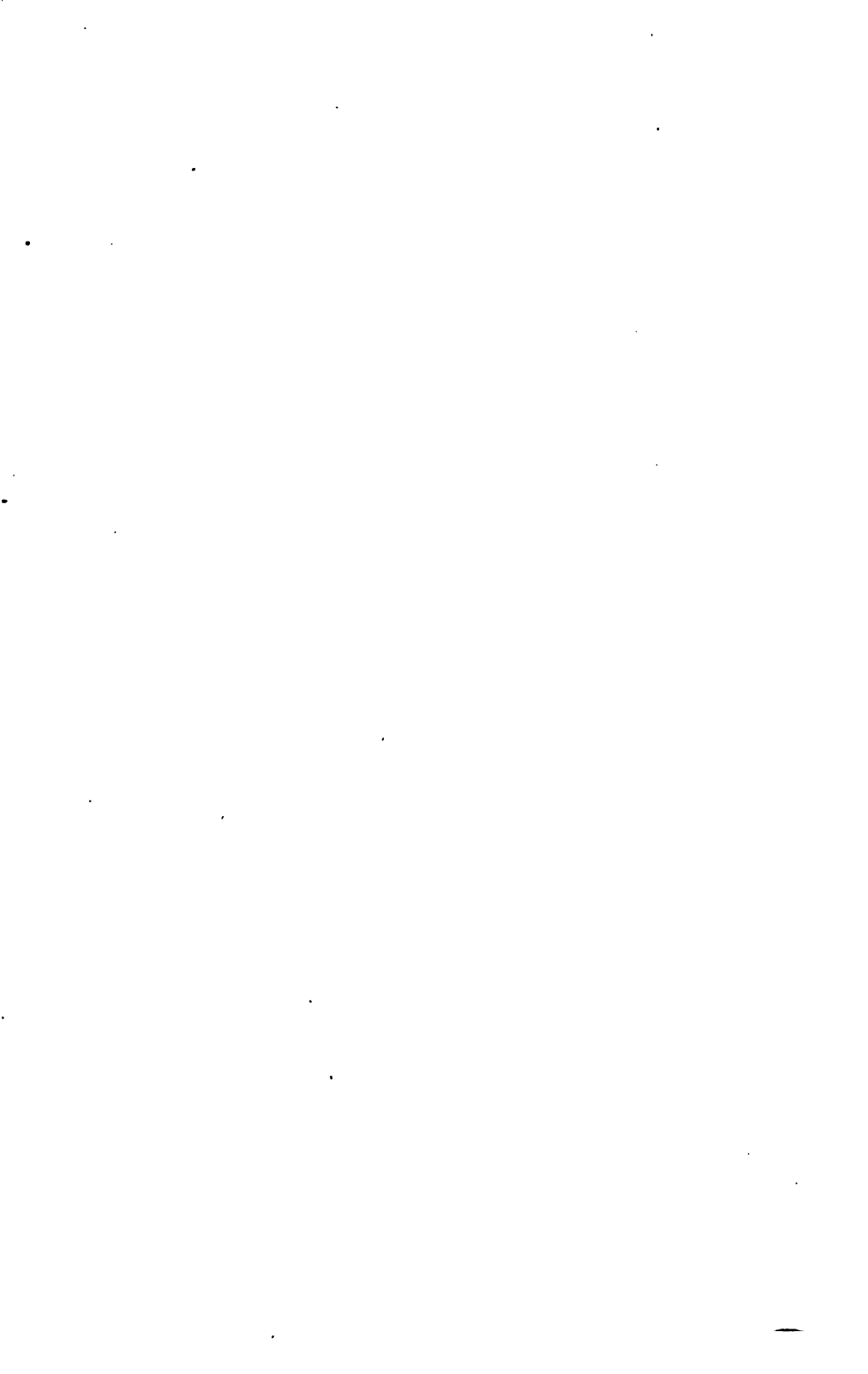
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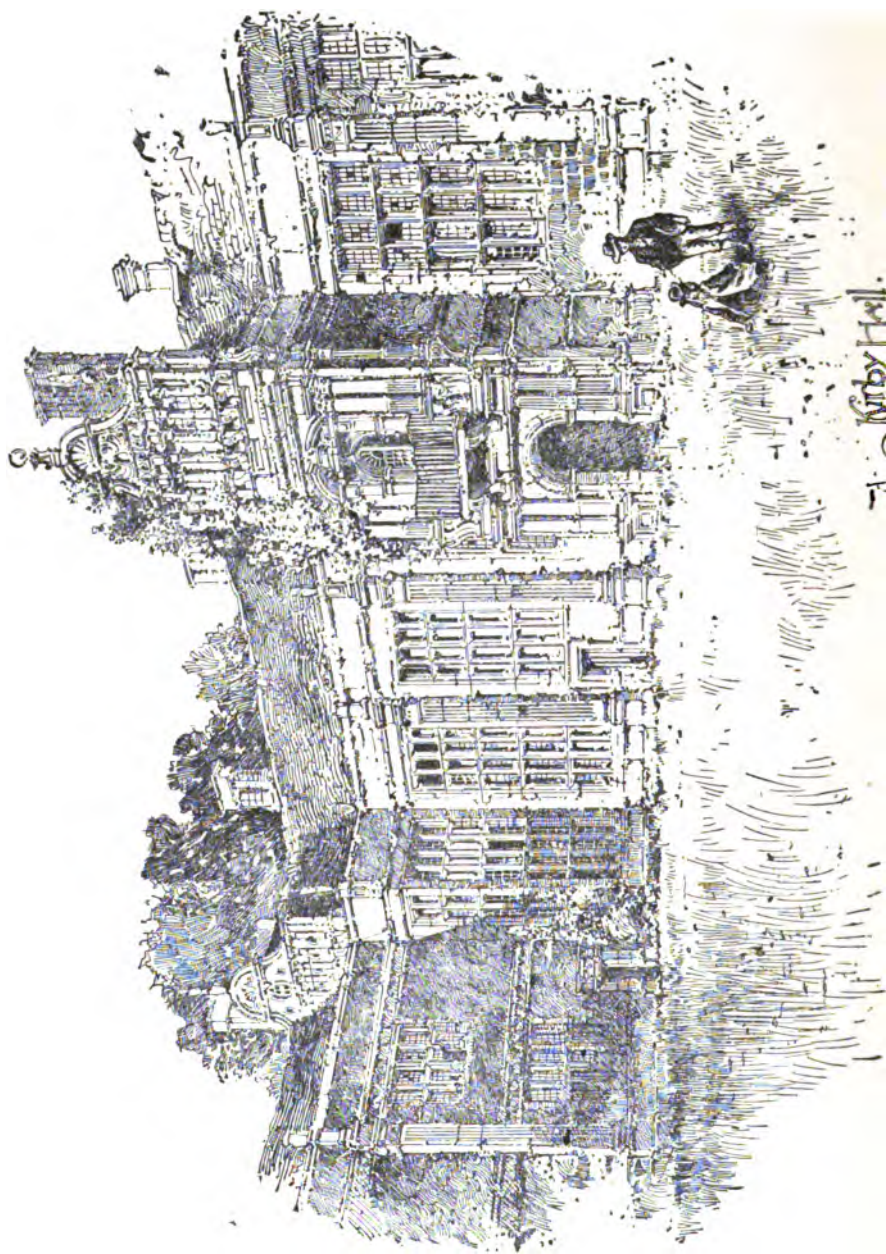
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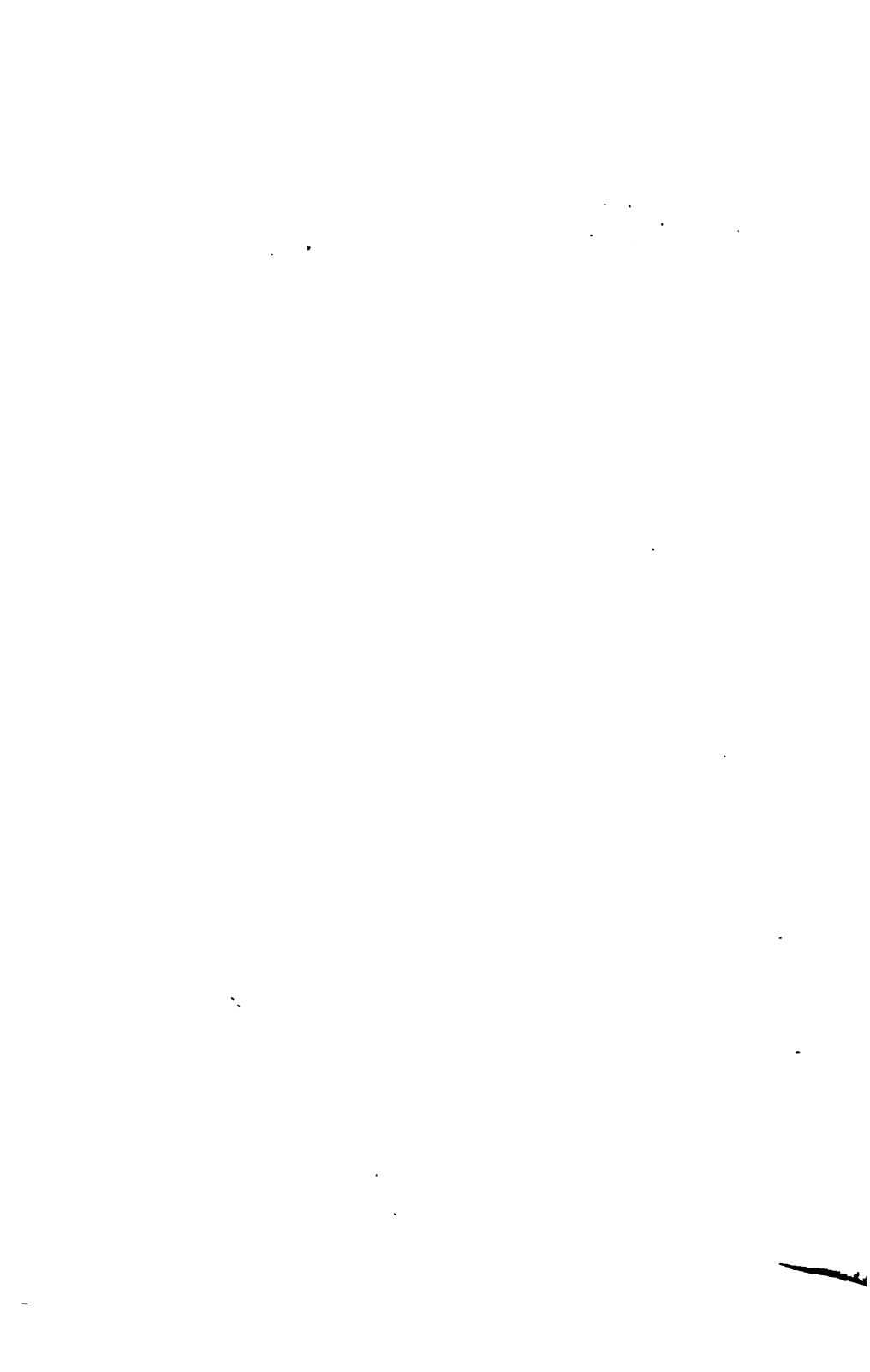
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457. —KNIGHT, OF SLAPTON, CO. NORTHANTS.—This family possessed land in Slapton in the reign of Elizabeth, and held it until that of George III. Some particulars of their history are to be found in Baker's *Northamptonshire*, where the arms are given, but where no pedigree is recorded. The first occurrence of the name in the Slapton registers is that of "Anthony, s. of John and Ann Knight, bapt. Aug., 1573." Thomas Knight, who ob. 1723, left the land to his son John, and, in the event of his dying issueless, to his grandson Simon. The latter married Rachel Frewen, and ob. s. p. 1776, leaving his property to "his kinsman John Knight," a London merchant.

Could any reader furnish me with a pedigree of the family, or at least inform me who was the father of the last-named John Knight? His land in Slapton belongs now, I believe, to other families. Have the descendants of John Knight died out?

C. MOOR, M.A.

15, Montpelier Square, S.W.

Clerk in H. O.

458. —THE FORTIFICATION OF NORTHAMPTON, 1645. — In accordance with the promise contained in an article on *The Papillons of Northamptonshire* (456) which appeared in our last number, a notice of David Papillon's work on fortification is here given, including extracts relating to his scheme for the defences of Northampton. The full title of the book is as under :—

"A Practicall Abstract of the Arts, of Fortification and Assailing. Containing Foure different Methods of Fortifications, with approued rules, to set out in the feild, all maner of superficies, Intrenchments and approches, by the demy Circle, or with lines and Stakes.

"Written for the benifit of such as delight in the Practise of these Noble Arts. By David Papillon Gent:."

One "Io: Booker" appends his imprimatur thus :—

"I haue diligently perused this Abstract: and do approue it, well worthie of the Publick view. Imprimatur. Io: Booker."

The imprint is as under :—

"London Printed by R: Austin and are to be sould at the south side of the Exchange & in Popes head Alley 1645."

The volume is a small quarto of 124 pages, exclusive of eight pages occupied by the dedication, address to the reader, and contents. It has an engraved title-page, and contains also twenty-five engraved plans of forts, etc., which illustrate and are placed immediately after the first portion of the book, comprising 88 pages, and treating of the art of fortification; the later part, commencing with page 89, being occupied by an essay on *The Art of Assailing in Generall*.

At the head of the title-page is a vignette portrait, presumably of the author, inscribed "Ætatis suæ 65." The preface is dated "From London, January 1. 1645."

The dedication is "To His Excellencie Sir Thomas Fairfax, Generallissime of the Forces of the honourable Houses of Parleмент," and is signed "Your Excellencies most humble, and devoted Servant, David Papillon."

From the fourth chapter, which treats "Of the true use of the Art of Fortification," the following extract, touching the towns of Leicester and Northampton, is taken :—

"It was invented to preserve mens habitations, and the Suburbs of Corporations, and not for to burne, or pull them downe, as many of our Enginiers have done in these dayes, to their shame and guilt of conscience. For if an Enginier, to comply with those in authoritie, or with the selfe-conceited men of a Garrison, assent to pull downe Suburbs, or small Hamlets that are joyned to their Corporations, except they are suddenly and certainly in danger of a Siege, it argues that hee is either unskilfull in his profession, or voyd of all Christian charitie, and naturall humanitie; for by the experience of his Art, or alteration of his method of Fortification, he may preserve these Suburbs or Hamlets, to the great advantage of the Town; or of another Fortification, and so dispose of his works, that he may secure them, and yet the Corporation shall rather need fewer men to man their works, then it would require when these Hamlets are pulled downe. This hath been the case of Leicester, for had they not rejected a good counsell, they might assuredly have been preserved by a larger Line of Communication, then there was by halfe a mile; for this Line might have been defended with three hundred men lesse then that they made, for the which they were enforced to pull downe many honest mens houses, and draw a true imputation of inhumanitie upon themselves; for what greater inhumanitie could these poore soules expect from their cruell Enemies, then to see their houses burned, or pulled downe. And by this instance you may see how dangerous it is for Committees and Governours to be led away by the chat and ridiculous reasons of ignorant and selfe-conceited men, that make no conscience what mischief they do to others, so they secure themselves, as they suppose; for it is often rather a supposition, than a true securitie or preservation, because it falls out oftentimes, that if these Hamlets or Suburbs be fortified, they serve as Bulwarks for the preservation of their Towne, and so by pulling downe of them, they advance their owne ruine, to save some small charges; nay, they often encrease them, by pulling of them downe. For instance: It is supposed by the judgement of such men aforementioned, that Cotton End, a small Hamlet adjoining to the South bridge of Northampton, is to be pulled downe, if they be threatened

of a Siege, to make the circumference of their Works the lesse, and to secure their Bridge. But I will maintaine that if Nature it selfe, and the Art of man had plotted together, to place a commodious seat to serve as a Bulwark, not only to the South bridge, but to the whole Towne, they could not have found out a better then that part of Cotton End is. For being fortified as it ought to be, it will make that side impregnable; and this End might have been fortified and secured at the first, with smaller charge and a shorter Line of Circumference, then that which they have made, by which it is exposed to the Enemies mercie, and yet their Works are by it of less validitie, if they had not relyed over-much upon their owne judgement.

"And although this conceit is backt with the assent of a learned Divine, yet I will judge charitably of his assent, as being in judgment so possest, this being out of his element; yet wisdome should induce him to rely more upon the judgement of an Artist, than upon his owne, and specially when it is bent upon the safest and the most charitable course. And this counsell I give them, to fortifie only the said End, according to the modell inserted in the 23 Plate; now they may conveniently do it, will be worthy of thanks if they embrace it; but if they do not, if ever they be besieged, it will produce an after-wish, as those of Leicester did, when it was too late; O that wee had followed such an advice and counsell; And so much for the discharge of a good conscience."

Plate 23, mentioned above, represents "Northampton Rightly Fortified," on a scale of an eighth of an inch to every fifty yards. Cotton End is strengthened by a quadrangular fort with four bastions; a square fort, also with four bastions, somewhat east of Derngate; and another at a corresponding distance west of Cotton End fort. The entire figure would be something of an irregular octagon, the northern half of which would be protected by curtains and frequent bastions only, and no forts. A facsimile of this plate accompanies this article.

A further interest attaches to this curious volume from the fact that it is doubtless the identical copy sent by the author to "The Grand Committee of Northamptonshire at Northampton," with the letter hereto appended. Both letter and book are the property of T. W. Thornton, Esq., of Brockhall (through whose kindness we are enabled to publish these particulars). It seems not improbable that the ancestor of the present representative of the family, John Thornton, Esq., who was Sheriff in 1674, was a member of the committee, and that the book and letter have remained in the family from the time of its presentation.

The following is a verbatim copy of the letter :—

“Right worchip^h

“I was informed last week by a gentleman of worth that you were a bouth to lessen the Circumference of your line of communication in lieu to increase the same ; for to take in Cotton Ende ; and to secure three great hallows ; and five raising grounds that are all within one hundred yeardes of youre walles and workes. That will vndoubtedly (according to humane reason ; and the rules of Art) bee the Cause that your Towne will bee one day or other ; lost as sodainely by some stratageme of war ; or by a’ sodaine storme ; as Hereforth ; and Darmowth ; haue been taken of late by our forces ; If ever the enemy attempt the same.

“Therefore bee well aduised before you goe a’ bout it ; for should you cast away five tymes as much more moneys ; as you have formerly cast a’ way abouth your scar-crowes Mounts and ill flanked winding angles ; all your workes will not be worth a’ bottom ; except you rectify and secure by Art ; these naturall defects of the seate of your Towne aboue citted ; And that can not bee done without you imitate pvnctually ; the Model demonstrated in the three and twenty plate of this abstract that I present vnto you ; in commemoration that I was once in your seruice ; And therefore bound to giue you this wholesome Councell following ; for the discharge of a’ good conscience.

“My councell and iudgement is this : That you should leaue youre old workes as they are ; for this new intended line, that your Engenier persuades you to vndertake ; will not rectify at all these foresaide naturall defects of your seate ; and therefore can not preserue your Garrison ; from an vnexpected surpris, nor from a’ sodaine storme ; but this larger line demonstrated in Plate 23, will with your old workes ; preserue it from all dangers ; And yet this larger line ; shall bee defended by five hundred men lesse ; then his new intended Line ; I doubt not but this will seeme a’ Paradoxe to you ; and peraduenture also to your New Engenier ; but it will not seeme so to those that knowe by experiance ; what the alteration of a’ Methode of fortification can doe.

“The first thinge in my opinion that your Engenier should take in hand ; is to fortify cotton ende ; in the manuer of such a’ long fort drawne in Plate 23 ; and that being finished ; to drawe a’ diagonal line from the south east ende of that fort ; one hundred yeardes beyond the dearne gatte to the knowle of the hill ; and there to erect such a’ square fort demonstrated in Plate 23. And that being finished ; to drawe a’ nother diagonal line ; from the south west ende

of the long fort; to the Casey beyond the west bridge; and there to erect a' nother square fort; making the rode or Casey to passe thorowg the Midst of the said fort; and this may bee done by midsummer with the six flankers vpon the two diagonal lines; And this being finiched; you may prosecute the rest according to the Model discribed in Plate 23. And by this course; your garrison in a' yeare tyme; would bee one of the strongest and one of the most formidable garrisons in this kingdome. Whereas by the course you are a' bout to take; you will within a' Triffle cast a' way as much as the other will cost; and your garrison neuer the stronguer; nor you saffer than you are; and your workes as much or rather more diformed than they are now. And this is the Councell that in my iudgement; may doe you good; the irrefutable reasons to backe the same are here and there Misticall ly sett downe in this abstract in Pages 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 87, 88; and diuers others the which I refer to your iudicious confideration.

"Now hauing thus faithfully dealth with you; pray deale as iustly with mee; and lett mee obtaine by your fauor the forthy shellins that Mr. holman doth still retaine from my pay; vnder colour of the hazard he hath runned in aduancing mee eaightene pounds vpon a' warrant that you gaue mee for xx in lieu of my Pay; for if I complaine to those that haue power to rectify this abuse; his reputasion will not onely bee blemiched by it; but it will also cast an asperfion vpon your selves; for giuing a' seruant of yours in lieu of ready money; and some recompense bisides; a boue his Pay; a' warrant of so little validity that hee was inforced to take eaightene pounds in sted of twenty; except hee did returne from whence hee came without a peny; I beseeche you then to pay him his principall and his interst for the tyme hee was without it; for these exorbitant courfes are ill beseeming to Christians; in these tymes specially of a' reformation; and hopping you will graunt mee this iust and equitable request I commit you to the gracious protection of God; and rest

"Your humble seruant Dauid Papillon.

"from London the 2th of Feb 1645."

"To my much Honnored
friends; the grand Commities
of Northampton shire.

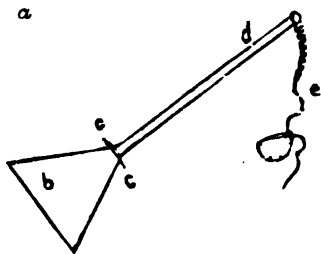
At
Northampton."

The recommendations of Mr. Papillon were never, we believe, carried into effect. The letter is dated in February; in June the battle of Naseby had rendered the strengthening of

Northampton needless. But within the last thirty-five years there was a bastion in the Cow Meadow south of A'Beckett house, which seems answerable to one of the bastions; while the mound still remaining, a little eastward, now crowned with a seat, would apparently answer to the square fort east of Derngate. There was, however, a tower at the south-east corner of the wall so early as the reign of Henry II.

On a fly-leaf at the commencement of the volume is the following MS. note :—

"Capt. Hooper w^{ch} was Ingeneer when Banbury was taken And Rayland Caslile being first Ingen^{er} to North ton : After one of y^e Cheife Ingeneers in y^e Army vsed alwayes for to vse faggotts of small woode, w^{ch} he would mingle with earth, & would still Carry y^e earth before him with Spades & Shovells flinging from one to an other one higher then an other untill he brought his workes vnto y^e mole free & higher then the enemife workes he layed his workes oute Comonly by y^e eye as considering y^t by line & Instrument too tediousse, he had a way to cover his port holes not with doares, but with the fashione marked with (a) goeing vpon two gudggeons haveing a tayle of 13 or 14 foote long, & that w^{ch} Covered y^e port hole was so thick made with timber clamped together with Iron & pines (being Canon prooffe) & also it laye a slope like house ridge y^e bullett woulde slant of & not much hurt it with suting [shooting], it being so heavey & thick att y^e porte hole y^t he was forced for to have a long tayle of a strongpeece of wood aboute 13 or 14 foote long (as before) with a rope tyed att y^e ende of it for y^e canoneeres to pull it vp with ease when they should shoote."



- (b) ye place y^t covered y^e port hole
- (c) ye gudggeons
- (d) y^e tayle of it
- (e) y^e rope

It may be mentioned that this curious volume and letter were exhibited by Mr. Thornton at a meeting of the Committee for Local Antiquities of the Architectural Society of the County in Feb. 1863. London.

W. PERKINS.

459.—A SEVENTEENTH CENTURY MENDICANT.—I have lately met with a rather curious little book, printed in 1699, which describes the travels and adventures of a mendicant who in the course of his wanderings visited Northamptonshire once or twice, and relates some strange experiences which befel him there. Thinking it may interest

some of your readers, I send a copy of the title-page and one or two extracts referring to this county. The book is a small octavo of 156 pages, exclusive of the preface and contents, and is dedicated to Lady Mary Charleton. The title-page is as follows:—

"The Compleat Mendicant: or, Unhappy Beggar. Being the Life of an Unfortunate Gentleman: In which is a Comprehensive Account of several of the most Remarkable Adventures, that befel him in Three and Twenty Years Pilgrimage. Also a Narrative of his entrance at Oxford, his Ordination, his Behaviour and Departure from Court, his taking upon him the habit of a Shepherd, &c. With general Reflections and Observations upon the Men, Manners, Customs and Religions, of the several Countreys he wander'd through."

• • • • •
"LONDON, Printed for E. Harris, at the Harrow in Little-Britain. MDCXCIX."

Chapter 1. consists of a dissertation on the calamities of human life and some remarks on charity, concluding with these words:—
"However, for my own part, I must acknowledg it would be ungrateful in me to make reflections; I have lived already more than twenty Years upon the common Stock, I mean by the help of my Begging Talent, I have made a doleful Passage through the World; the manner and Circumstaunces I intend to relate at large in the following Sheets."

After an account of his birth and parentage, and the misfortunes which led to his leaving the University, the mendicant begins the story of his wanderings. Setting out from Oxford, he goes through Thame into Bedfordshire, and so to Newport Pagnell, whence he sets out for Northampton, but on the way encounters an itinerant parson, who instructs him in several of the mysteries of begging and wheedles him to join company, and together they proceed to Oundle, in which neighbourhood they continue about a month; finally reaching Bosworth, where they are both seized by a constable and carried before "Sir B. D. a worthy Justice of the Peace, that liv'd in the Neighbourhood." The parson proves to be an impostor, and is sent to Leicester for trial. The mendicant being discharged returns into Northamptonshire, and by means of a letter of introduction to a clergyman obtains a situation as usher in a school, where he continued some twenty months, at the end of which time he is ordained a deacon by the Bishop of —, then on a visit to a nobleman in the neighbourhood. At this juncture the sister of the clergyman falls in love with the newly made deacon, "to avoid which he forsakes his Place, and returns to his former Profession of a Mendicant." Amongst a variety of other experiences he passes some time as servant to a shepherd, and concludes the book

with an essay in which he "demonstrates Death, simply consider'd as an exit out of the World, to be much preferable to Life."

I should like to ask if anything is known as to the authorship of this book, and whether there is any possibility of identifying the Northamptonshire school in which he officiated as usher, and the parson whose sister formed so unfortunate an attachment. F. T.

460.—"THE BEAUTIFUL MISSES GUNNING."—Horace Walpole says in a letter to sir Horace Mann, dated June 18, 1751, "The two Miss Gunnings, and a late extravagant dinner at White's, are twenty times more the subject of conversation than the two brothers (Newcastle and Pelham) and Lord Granville. These are two Irish girls, of no fortune, who are declared the handsomest women alive. I think their being two so handsome, and both such perfect figures is their chief excellence, for singly I have seen much handsomer women than either; however, they can't walk in the park, or go to Vauxhall, but such mobs follow them that they are generally driven away."

A note says:—"The Beauties Maria and Elizabeth, of whom we shall read so much. They were the daughters of John Gunning, Esq., of Castle Coote in Ireland. . . . The elder was now (1751) in her 18th year, the younger in her 17th year. Maria married 5 March, 1752, the 6th Earl of Coventry, and died Oct. 1, 1760. . . . Elizabeth married 1st, Feb. 14, 1752, the 6th Duke of Hamilton; and 2nd, 3rd March, 1759 . . . John 5th Duke of Argyll, for whom she had refused the Duke of Bridgewater, the father of British Inland Navigation."

A second note says:—"It is remarkable that this great lady (the Duchess of Hamilton) and her sister Lady Coventry, had been originally so poor that they had thought of being actresses; and when they were presented to the Earl of Harrington, the L^d Lieut. at the Castle of Dublin, Mrs. Woffington, the actress, lent clothes to them."

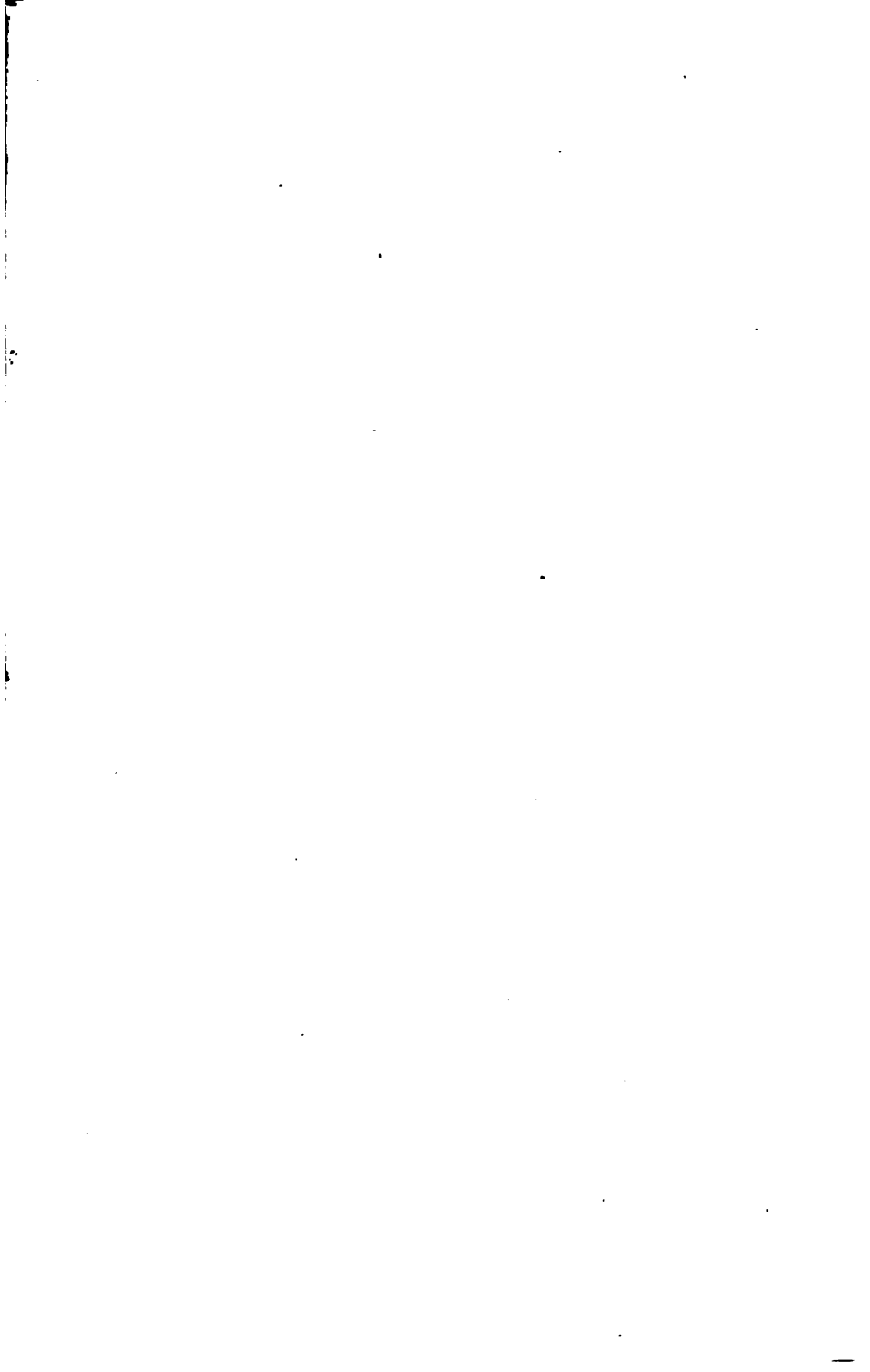
It appears that Horton was afterwards granted by the Crown to sir Robert Gunning, a member of the family to which the Beauties belonged.

Watford.

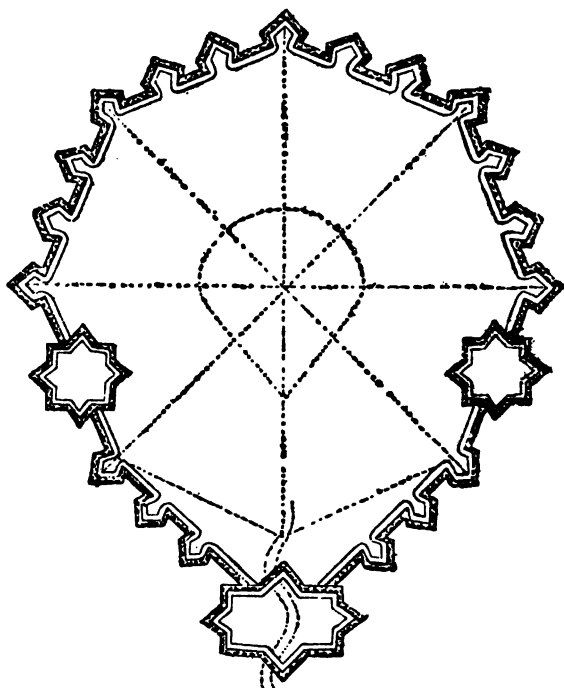
HENLEY.

The following letters and notes relating to the above-named ladies are taken from vol. 1. of *Burke's Peerage and Baronetage*, (edit. 1833):—

"Of this lady and her sisters, so well remembered as the beautiful Misses Gunning, the following account appears in the



NORTHAMPTON RIGHTLY
Art's fied--
The scale is for every 1/8 part of an inch 50 yards



The scale of the plan in the book is for every $\frac{1}{8}$ part of an inch 50 yards.

The plan given above is one half the scale of that in the book. The rectangular fort on the lower part is intended to represent the fortification of Far Cotton, with the London Road running in a curved line through it, but it does not appear where the river was to run.

Gentleman's Magazine of January last,* given *verbatim et literatim*, as written by the parish clerk of Hemingford Grey, in Huntingdonshire, to James Madden, esq. of Cole House, Fulham.

“Sir, I Take the Freedom, in wrighting to you, from an Information of Mr. Warrinton, that you would be Glad to have the account of my Townswoman the Notefied, the Famis, Beautifull Miss Gunnings, Born at Hemingford Grey, tho they left the Parish before I had Knolege Enough to Remember them, and I was Born in 32 (1732). But I will give you the Best account I Can, which I Belive is Better than any man in the Country besides Myself, tho I have not the Birth Register for so long a Date, and since Dr. Dickens is dead, I dont know where it is, but the Best account I Can Give you is, Elizth. the Eldest,† married to his Grace the Duke of Hamilton, after his Decease, to the Duke of Arguile; the second Mary to the Viscount of Coventree; the third I neve Knew Ritely to home, but I beleeve to some privett Gentleman. I Rember a many years ago at least 30, seeing her picture in a print Shop,‡ I beleieve in St. Pouls Church yard, as follows :

the youngest of these Beauties here we have in vue
so like in person to the other two,
ho Ever views her Features and her fame,
will see at once that Gunning is her Name.

which is the Best account I Can Give you of them three; but then there was two more, which perhaps you dont know any thing about, which I will Give you the True Mortalick Regester off, from a black mavel which lies in our chancel, as follows :

“Sophia Gunning, the youngest of 4 Daughters, all Born at Hemingford, in Huntingdonshire, to John Gunning, Esq. Died an Infant, 1737.

“Lissy Gunning, his 5 Daughter, Born in Irel. Died Dec 31, 1752. Aged 8 years 10m.

“Suffer little Children and forbid them not to Come unto me, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven.—*Matth.* 19, 14.

“This, Sir, is the Truest and Best Information I Can Give, or you Can Get; and if this is of any use to you, I should be much obliged

* In Supplement issued February 1st, 1831.

“† This is wrong, Elizabeth was the second daughter.

“‡ The print alluded to is an *oval*, painted by *Cotes*, and engraved by *Spooner*. Beneath is the name, ‘Miss Gunning,’ and a little lower the following lines :

“This youngest Grace, so like her sister's Frame!
Her kindred Features tell from whence she came,
’Tis needless once to mention Gunning's name.”

to you to let me have a line or two from you, that I may be satisfied that it was not in vain. And am, Sir, your most obedient and humble servant,

WM. CRISWELL."

"Hemingford Grey,
August 14, 1796."

J. T.

Perhaps the best account of these once celebrated ladies is that given in *Harper's Magazine* for July, 1884, in an article entitled "The Professional Beauties of the last Century." As this will probably be readily accessible to most readers of "N. N. & Q." I give only the briefest outline of their history. Maria and Elizabeth, daughters of John Gunning, Esq., of Castlecoote, Roscommon, after a life of poverty in the wilds of Connaught, came to London in 1750, when the eldest was 18 and the younger one barely 17 years of age. They speedily became the acknowledged beauties of the day, and their appearance in public was the signal for crowds of admirers to waylay them, "until the police have to be in attendance when the sisters go to fit on shoes in St. James' Street. The thoroughfares are crowded half a mile down when it is known they are visiting at some house in the vicinity." A like success was theirs at Bath in the autumn of 1751, and the new year saw them again in London with still undiminished popularity.

The story of Elizabeth's marriage to the duke of Hamilton is thus told by Walpole:—

"The Duke of Hamilton, having already fallen in love with her six weeks ago at a masquerade, made such violent love to her to-night one end of the room, while he was playing at pharaoh at the other, that he saw neither the bank nor his own cards, which were of three hundred each, and soon lost a thousand." About a fortnight later, Elizabeth being alone with her impetuous suitor, makes him "so impatient that he sent for a parson. The doctor refused to perform the ceremony without a license or ring; the duke swore he would send for the archbishop. At last they were married with a ring of the bed-curtain at half-an-hour after twelve at night, at Mayfair Chapel." A few weeks later Maria was married to the earl of Coventry, and in March they were both presented under their new titles. Elizabeth subsequently became the mother of two dukes of Hamilton, was afterwards created a baroness in her own right, and by her second marriage united the two great houses of Hamilton and Argyll, becoming the mother of two dukes of the latter title also. Maria died in 1760 at the age of 28.

Amongst the illustrations are portraits of these two ladies.

F. T.

461. — THE KNIGHTS TEMPLARS AND NORTHAMPTON. — The following entries from the Close Rolls have a local reference :—

p. 262. Rot. Litt. Claus: An 17 John 1215-16.

Mandatu' est Roĝo de Neviġt qđ ħre faĉ Măĝro Militie Templi sexaginta Chev^ones in parco dñi Reĝ de Norhamtoñ.

p. 280. (18 year of John, 1216.)

Rex Wilġo Ayndř ħĉ Mandam^o voġ qđ ħre faĉ dilĉo noġ i xġo Maĝro miliĉ Templi in Angġ xxx gistas ħ lx chev^ones i pco nřo Norhamtoñ quas ei dedimus. T. me iġo apud Albū monast^oium. ix. die Aug.

462. — "NASEBY OLD MAN" (434).—I should like to supplement my note on the above with a few particulars of interest I have just come across in *The Gentleman's Magazine*, for February and November, 1793.

In the February number, p. 147, the Rev. John Mastin's *History of Naseby*, which had then been recently published, received a short complimentary notice, being spoken of as written "in a very satisfactory manner."

With the November number appeared a copperplate etching of Naseby church from the south, signed "T. Prattent *del. et scl.*" 'Naseby Old Man' is here shown in position as I well remember having seen it when a boy. In the left hand upper corner of the plate are engravings of (1) a ring found at Stratford Langthorne, and (2) a thumb-ring in the possession of Mr. Mastin, neither of which have anything to do with Naseby. In the right hand upper corner is engraved a sun-dial which Mr. Mastin also possessed, and which, with the thumb-ring, he refers to in an interesting letter in that number of the magazine. I append both Mr. Prattent's * and Mr. Mastin's † letters below :—

"Mr. Urban,

"Nov. 4

"The 'History of Naseby,' reviewed in your present volume, p. 147, having been published without a view of the church; allow me to supply that deficiency by sending you a drawing of it (see plate 11.); accompanied with an illustration from Mr. Mastin's entertaining little book :

"The church is dedicated to All-Saints, but no record is left of the time when it was built, or who was its founder : the materials, as to stone, are from the quarries of Weldon, Haslebeech, and Harlstone. It consists of a body, two aisles and chancel, with a porch on the

* *Vide* p. 985.

† *Vide* p. 1001.

South side, leaded. At the West end is an embattled tower, in which are five fine maiden bells, having never been chipt, or wrought upon with a chissel, from their first casting.

“‘Upon the tower is a little more than half a pyramidal spire covered with lead, and a notion did prevail that it was decollated at the time of the battle; but, upon examination, dates were discovered upon this lead prior to 1645; a proof that this was not the case. Mr. Ashby, some years ago, at a considerable expence, caused an addition to be made to the spire of wood-work, consisting of a king-post and four supporters, rising to the height of 15 feet above the stone-work; at the top of which is a large hollow copper ball capable of containing, according to the account of the person who performed the work, sixty gallons, ale measure*; above this ball is some ornamental iron-work and a large weather-vane; from the top of which to the ground is 103 feet. With a good glass from the top of the spire may be seen Boston Deepes, or an arm of the sea, in Lincolnshire, distance above sixty miles, nearly N.E., when the air is free from vapours, and the sun in a proper direction: the most favourable time is about three P.M.’

“Fig. 2. in the plate represents a sun-dial in the garden of the vicarage-house, placed on a curious stone; of which you shall have an account before the end of the month. (See p. 1001.)

“Fig. 3. is a thumb-ring in the possession of Mr. Mastin.

T. P.”

“Mr. Urban,

“Naseby, Nov 14.

“The stone on which the sun-dial, engraved p. 985, is placed, was ploughed up, or rather the share of that instrument struck against it, in a field in the parish of Dallington, near Northampton; whence it was removed to Kingsthorpe, the next village, where it lay some time at a farmer’s door. Mr. Ashby, my patron, afterwards purchased it, and made a present of it to me; and I have placed it at the bottom of my garden. It seems to have puzzled all Antiquaries who have seen it: some few, indeed, think it may have belonged to a monastery at Dallington, and have been a corner stone of that building. The ring,

“* It is well worth the notice of the Antiquary that this copper ball (together with a fine-toned bell) was brought by Sir Gyles Allington from Boulogne, when that place was taken by the English, in the reign of King Henry the Eighth, anno Dom. 1644, and was placed upon the cupola of his house at Horseheath, in Cambridgeshire, which he built; and was sold, amongst the rest of the materials, when that once noble seat was dismantled. Mr. Ashby paid only for its weight as old copper, although the metal was as perfectly free from decay as when first manufactured; probably owing to the coats of gilding and painting.’”

in the same plate, was bought by a person who collects rags, &c. in the country, among scraps of other metals, such as iron, brass, &c. &c. and brought to me as a matter of some curiosity. I have reason to believe it belonged to an ecclesiastick, a member of some monastery, from a niche, or small bit, being taken out as with a file in the inside just under the crown or head. Of this your intelligent correspondents will best judge.

Yours, &c.

John Mastin."

Holmby House, Forest Gate.

JOHN T. PAGE.

463.—MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS FROM OTHER COUNTIES (27, 126, 181, 354, 453).—The following inscription I copied from a horizontal stone now lying in S. George's churchyard, Canterbury. The stone is broken in two or three places.

"Sacred to the Memory of Richard Mapletoft, Gent. late of this Parish; who died the . . . day of July, 1801 aged 70 (?) [y]ears. Also of Mary his [w]ife, who died the 6th day of Decr. 1809, aged 75 years. Also of Vade Burford, Daughter of the late Edward Burford, M.D. of Banbury, in Oxfordshire: and the Neice and Beloved Friend of the above Richard and Mary Mapletoft who died the 27th day of March 1810 aged 59 years. And also Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev^d. John Mapletoft, Rector of Byfield in Northamptonshire, and Ann his wife, who was daughter of Richard Walker, of Market Harborough, in the County of Leicester Barrister at Law."

The mention of Byfield, Banbury, and Market Harborough induces me to send you this.

Canterbury.

J. M. COWPER.

The following have also been received:—

Cheriton, Kent.

"Beneath in a small Vault are Interred the Remains of the Reverend JOSEPH KNAPP Rector of Brampton, in Northamptonshire, Who died the 22nd Dec^r, 1757. Aged 55 Years. As also, the Remains of ELIZABETH his Wife, second Daughter of HENRY BROCKMAN, Gent., Who died 3 June, 1797. Aged 80 years."

Mural tablet, chancel.

Foxton, Cambridgeshire.

"Here lyeth interr'd y^e body of John Fvller, who departed in Aprill 1588. Who maryed Dorothy, y^e daughter of Thomas Chichley, of Wimple Esq. by Maryan, his second wife, the daught' of Hussey, of Lincolnshire, the which Thomas Chichley was sonne of Will. Chichley & of Alice his wife, y^e da. of Tho. Bruges, Grand-father to y^e first Lord Chandoyes, The wth William was sonne of Henry the sonne of John y^e sonne of William who was brother to Henry Arch-

bishop of Cantvrbvry, & Robert Chichley twice Maior of London, The sonnes of Tho. Chichley of Higham Ferres.

"This stone was layd here at the charge of Fvller Mead, ye sonne of Robert Meade, borne at Moch Easton, in Essex, who maryed the davght' & Heire of John Fvller, by Dorothy his wife, wth Fvller Mead maryed Rose, ye davght' of Francis Brackin of Cambridge, Esq., who had Issve Edmond Mead, & Fvller Meade, 1638."

Brasses, capitals, 4 shs. lost. E. end of S. A. floor.

Cambridge, St. Edward.

"Sub hoc Marmore positæ sunt Reliquiæ EDWARDI CLARKE, A.M. socij ac Præsidis Aulæ de Clare; Academiæ antem hujus Bedelli Armigeri Qui cum natus esset apud Stoke Doyle juxta Oundle In Agro Northamptoniensi Patre olim Presbytero Anglicano Ac Petrensi Socio Sub Tutela SAMVELIS BLYTHE S. T. P.

"In dictam Aulam concessit

Primam Juventutem ita effinxit, ut cum Ingenij vi,
Tum gratia & Voluntate Amicorum Morumque Elegantia
& concinnitate facilo inter Coetaneos emineret,
In numerum Sociorum ad scriptus id Negotij sibi dabat,
Ut sub Auspiciis Reverendi Tutoris Collegii Ædificium,
Opus Jamdiu inchoatum, tandem absolveretur:
Cujus Memorïe annuatim celebrandæ, ob immensam
Versus Clareses munificentiam, Sexaginta Libras

Per benigne donavit,

Cum autem Sacra Domus adhuc Aulæ lautior deesseet,
Trecentas Libras, ut nova extrueretur, designavit,
Neminus Religione Apertâ apud Deum, quam erga Homines
Beneficii clam erogatis, videretur contendere,
Procuratorio munere maxima cum laude perfunctus est;
Bedelli vero, universo fere Togatorum consensu, vices suscepit;
Multum, vigente animo; ab Academiâ dilectus, vicissim adamavit,
Quam Almam Matrem in Deliciis ei fuit appellare:
Cum autem utramque Academiam amplexus esset summa eum Benevolentia
Hujus certe surgentia Moenia praesertim exosculatus est;
Centumque & viginti Libras, Illustri Operi promovendo
Vel manente Vita, vel Scriptis suis ultimis, impertivit,
Vergente Ætate, ingruente autem segritudine mortifera,
Totum se Deo Optimo Maximo tradidit,
Et Christianam Fidem, quam vsque intimo corde receperat,
Duem sibi comitemque adscivit ad Vitam Æternam.
Hæc dolens moerensque Lachrymas inter & Luctum,
Descripsit Robertus Greene Aulæ Clarensis Socius,
Pietatis ergo, Amicus de Amico,
Ob: Jan: 13. A.D. 1726-7."

Floor of north choir aisle.

Cambridge.

R. H. EDLESTON.

464.—OLD WINE GLASSES AND GOBLETS.—Mr. Albert Hartshorne (Bradbourne Hall, Wirksworth), has in hand a work on 17th and 18th century wine glasses and goblets. He will be glad of notes on such things, or references to *dated* examples, with sketches and dimensions, and descriptions of their shapes and stems, and the engravings on the bowls. This picturesque subject, which has not hitherto been treated of, will include the drinking glasses of the Jacobite and rival clubs, those of which the fashion was introduced at the coming of William III. and on the accession of George I., the "Hogarth" glasses, and the numerous variety of "twisted" stemmed, cut, and engraved wine glasses of the latter part of the last century.

465.—WAKERLEY PARISH REGISTERS (391).—

- 1599-1600 Katherine Conyer the daughter of Margret Conyer
widdowe, xxvij of Jan.
- 1601 George Mailes sonne of Thomas Mailes, ix Sept.
- 1608 John Barnewell sonne of Francis Barnewell, vij. Aug.
- 1610 Martyn the sonne of Walter Rudinge, gent., xvj. Sept.
- 1612 Elizabeth daughter of Symon Wells, xxiv. Aug.
- " Susana daughter of George Mailes, xvij. Oct.
- 1614? Ellen Marchall the daughter of Nicholas Marchall, 1 Dec.
Anne, daughter of Nicolas, v Dec., 1615
- 1621 Francis Barnewell, the son of John, Dec. xxviii; Laurence,
son of the same, 11 Feb., 1622-3
- 1630 Peregrin Rudkin son of Bartholomew, a stranger without
dwelling, Aug. 1
- 1637 Edward Cecell son of David Cecell, esquire, June 10, bur.
Feb. 24, 1638-9, Elizabeth Cecill, daughter of David Cecill,
esq., 29 June, 1638, (buried at Tinwell, Rutland, 16 Nov.
following), Thomas Cecill, son of David, 9 Jan., 1639-40
(buried at Tinwell, Rutland, 28 May, 1641).

David Cecell, son of Sir Richard Cecell of this place, and Elizabeth his wife (daughter of Sir Ant. Cope, of Hanwell, Oxon, Knt. and Bart.) became 3rd Earl of Exeter and 4th Baron Burghley on decease *s. p. m.* of his uncle William, 2nd Earl, K.G., July, 1640. David, died in London (at Exeter House), 16 April, 1643, and was buried with his ancestors in St. Martin's Church, Stamford Baron. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Egerton, 1st Earl of Bridgewater, K.B., who survived her husband many years, and was buried in the family vault in St. Martins, 24 March, 1687-8, having had issue 6 sons and 3 daughters.

- 1643 Thomas Clepole, son to Richard Clepole, Nov. 19
- 1644 George Males, son of Thomas Males, May 6
- " Thomas, June 3, and William, 16 Feb., 1647-8, sons of
Francis Russell

1646 Alice Campion, daughter of Richard Campion, Aug. 6.

1668 John Ashwell of Holiwell in the county of Lincoln, and Mary Campion, of Wakerley in the county of Northampton, married, Aug. 14, All Saints, Stamford, p. r. Andrew Campion, of Wakerley (buried there, 18th August, 1696), married about 1669 Elizabeth, second daughter of John Hunt, gent., of Barrowden, Rutland, by his second wife Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Wollaston, of Frescat, Staffordshire, sister of John Wollaston (Rutland Visitation, 1681-2, K. 266, Coll. Arm). Andrew Campion's wife was buried at Barrowden, Rutland, with her ancestors (who adhered to the old faith), 8th Jan., 1708-9. The arms of the Hunts (Visitation of Rutland, 1618-19) are quarterly 1 and 4 az., a bend between 6 leopards faces or (Hunt) 2 and 3 az., a fesse sa. between 3 garbs vert (Ridal), crest, a leopards head between 2 wings expanded or.

1667 Catharine Austine, the daughter of Daniell Austine, gent., borne the 13th of June and baptized the 11th of July; Daniell, sonne of the same, borne the 4th of Sept., and baptised 1st of October, 1668; William, son of the same, born 1st, baptised 14th Dec., 1665.

1670-1 Elizabeth, born 4th, baptized 12th Jan., John, born 18th, baptized 25 Jan., 1673-4, William, born 6th May, baptized 30th, 1677, Edward, 29th Dec., 1680, Richard, buried 1st Jan., 1680-1, children of Andr. and Elizabeth Campion.

[To be continued.]

466.—LOCAL DIALECT (43, 64, 109, 167, 223, 258, 340, 385).—I have heard the following words (which do not appear in previous communications) in Northamptonshire:—

Bug: pleased; *e.g.*, "I gave her a few flowers and she was bug with them."

Chomp: masticate.

Clism: clutch, or grasp.

Frit: frightened.

Gain: tractable. A horse that is easily managed is said to be gain.

Has this word another meaning? While in your county a short time ago, a gentleman told me he visited Yarmouth because it was convenient to get to, and lodgings were gain. Would the word in that instance mean that lodgings could be easily obtained, or that the price asked for them was not large?

Jigged up: tired out; *e.g.*, "They went a walk, and came back jigged up."

Thorrough: furrow.

Wished me: A tradesman might say of one who had not been a customer:—"He never wished me a penny."

Kendal.

A. P.



TABLE EXHIBITING THE FORMATION OF VARIOUS BUILDING STONES.

Name of Stone.	Carbonate of Lime.	Carbonate of Magnesia.	Silica	Iron and alumina.	Water and Loss.	Bitumen.	Specific Gravity.	Colour.	Remarks.
Weldon	93.50	3.00	0.00	0.75	2.75	a trace	2.085	Cream and light brown.	Medium and small oolitic grains, cemented by sub-crystalline calcite, crystalline in concretions.
Ancaster	93.59	2.90	0.00	0.80	2.71	a trace	2.182	Ditto	Coarsely laminated in parts. Small oolitic grains, cemented by sub-crystalline, or crystalline calcite.
Ketton	92.17	4.10	0.00	0.90	2.83	a trace	2.045	Heavy cream	Medium oolitic grains, few shells, cemented by sub-crystalline calcite.
Barnack	93.40	3.80	0.00	1.30	1.50	a trace	2.090	Very light brown	Compact, roughly laminated, shelly oolite, sub-crystalline calcite cement.
Bath Box	94.52	2.50	0.00	1.20	1.78	a trace	1.839	Cream	Fine oolitic grains, with shell fragments, cemented by earthy carbonate of lime.
Douling	95.89	0.11	2.04	1.64	0.32	—	2.430	Light brown	Very compact, oolitic grains, some with quartz-sand nuclei, and small shell fragments, with a calcareo-silicious cement.
Portland.....	95.16	1.20	1.20	0.50	1.94	a trace	2.145	Whitish brown	Oolitic grains, many with quartz-sand nuclei, cemented by crystalline carbonate of lime.
Chilmark	79.00	3.70	10.40	2.00	4.20	a trace	2.481	Light greenish brown	Oolitic grains with quartz-sand nuclei occasionally, and shell fragments, cemented partly by sub-crystalline calcite, and partly by amorphous silica.

All the stones referred to in the foregoing table are fair average specimens of the best quality.

467.—WELDON STONE.—On Friday, the 19th of October last, a large party of guests, including a number of well-known architects, accepted an invitation from the earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham to visit the Weldon stone quarries and some of the stately houses built of the stone from these quarries, notably Kirby Hall, once the home of the Winchilsea family.

The guests were met at Weldon station and conveyed in drags to Kirby Hall, where (after the hall itself had been thoroughly inspected) luncheon was partaken of, presided over by the head of the house. Amongst those present may be mentioned the Hon. Harold and the Hon. Stormont Finch-Hatton, brothers of the earl, Mrs. and the Misses (2) Finch-Hatton; Rev. W. R. Finch-Hatton, rector of Weldon; Dr. Nilo Olof Hoist, Stockholm; Miss Clarke-Thornhill and party, Rushton Hall; Colonel Gourand, Colonel North, E. P. Monckton, Esq., Fineshade; Mr. Charles Barry, Mr. Ewan Christian, Mr. F. C. Penrose, Mr. A. W. Blomfield, A.R.A., Mr. J. O. Scott, all of London; Mr. M. H. Holding, Northampton; Mr. J. A. Gotch, Kettering; Mr. C. G. Bolam, Boughton House; Mr. A. Sykes and Mr. Thompson, Peterborough; Mr. W. Talbot Brown, Wellingborough, etc. A few short speeches followed the repast. The earl, in proposing the toast of "British Architecture," said that he regarded the possession of Kirby Hall, the home of his great ancestor, Sir Christopher Hatton, in the light of a national trust. He conceived it to be his duty, if he could, to restore, or at any rate, preserve it. He was not sure whether preservation was not a better motto than restoration in the case of old buildings. But if ever Kirby was to have a roof it must be by means of Weldon stone, on the merits of which he refrained from descanting, his guests would see it and form their own conclusions respecting it. He alluded to Kirby Hall—suffered to decay—to Geddington Cross, more than 500 years old, to Rushton Hall and the Triangular Lodge, as standing examples of the sterling worth and durability of Weldon stone.

The party next drove to Weldon, where the qualities of the stone were fully investigated. Its close texture and perfect crystallization enable it to resist the action of frost and water, and it is therefore especially suited for the building of bridges and docks. It is easy and pleasant to work when first quarried, but hardens rapidly when exposed to the action of air. Its colour is pleasant to begin with, and in course of time the kindly lichens cover it with a beautiful coating of grey and gold, such as is seen to perfection on the walls of the Triangular Lodge at Rushton.

The annexed table (taken from *The Builder* of Oct. 27) has been compiled from various sources, but chiefly from the *Report on the Selection of Stone for Building the new Houses of Parliament*. In it Weldon stone is compared with other oolites from different parts of the country, so as to afford an opportunity of estimating its relative value. The crushing weight of Weldon stone, it may be mentioned, is 140·3 tons per square foot.

From the quarries the party proceeded to Geddington, where the well-known Queen's Cross was inspected, and thence to Rushton Hall, the seat of W. Clarke-Thornhill, Esq., a handsome edifice of Weldon stone, formerly the home of the elder branch of the Tresham family, one of whom erected the earliest portions of the house, of which the great hall and its circular bay, with much more of the two lower stories, dates from the fifteenth century. Sir Thomas Tresham, "the builder" of the family, greatly enlarged the house, portions erected by him bearing the date 1595 and the trefoil. The mansion is built round three sides of a court, the fourth side being occupied by a one-storied corridor. Altogether this is one of the best examples of Elizabethan architecture now remaining. Sir Thomas is well known as the builder of three other edifices, each full of interest—viz., the Triangular Lodge at Rushton, Rothwell Market House, and Lyveden New Building—all of which are minutely described in the valuable work of Mr. J. A. Gotch, entitled *The Buildings of Sir Thomas Tresham*, published by Taylor and Son, Northampton. A pleasant walk through the long shrubbery at Rushton, past the grotto whence Naseby field may be descried, leads to the first-named—a remarkable building, covered with devices heraldic, religious, and mystical, and abounding with quaint architectural details.

Want of time prevented the party completing the contemplated programme, for Rothwell Market House and the fine, though decayed, church, had to be omitted, and a hurried departure was made for Rushton station, and so to Kettering. It was then too late to inspect the fine tower and spire of the church there, restored last year, and, for some 30 feet from the top, rebuilt in Weldon stone.

The accompanying woodcut of the porch giving entrance to the great hall at Kirby is kindly lent by Mr. J. W. Linnett, of the *Kettering Observer*.

There is not the least doubt that Weldon stone will be largely used in the future. It is now being employed in the restoration of the cathedrals of Lincoln and Peterborough, and is to be used in the

completion of Rothwell Market House. May its increased success speedily enable the present possessor of Kirby to preserve that stately relic of the Elizabethan age for the admiration of future generations.

468.—THE POULTON MONUMENT IN DESBOROUGH CHURCH.
—The memorial is on the north side of the chancel, near the altar rails. It consists of a mural tablet surmounted by a sarcophagus, above which is a shield bearing the arms of the family. Under the shield is a scroll with the Poulton motto, "Deum et Puritatem ama." On the sarcophagus is a record by William Poulton, who died in 1792, to his wife's memory.

Here rests the earthly remains of *M^{rs} MARY POULTON*, The Beloved Wife of William Pulton Esq^r, & only Daughter of Robert Smith of Poolthron, in the County of Lincoln Gent. She was a Woman of Singular Chastity, Faithful in her Love, Without Deceit, Benevolent, Charitable, & Friendly to all. A Lover of the Poor, a Despiser of the Vanities of the Age, Delighted in Retirement & an Example for Her Sex. After having Lived in the Marriage State 44 Years, a most Affectionate Wife, & tender Mother of nine Children, By a Long and Painful Illness, Suffer'd with great Patience and Resignation to the Will of God, to whom She constantly Adher'd. She Departed to Eternal Rest, on the 6th of April. Anno 1779. Aged 67 years & 5 Months. Requiescat in Pace.

The lower inscription is a brief summary of the family history.

Sacred to the Memory of the Honorable Family of the *PULTONS*, Who for Fourteen Generations, were Lords of this Town of Desburgh or Desborough, Descended from Princely, Most Noble, Illustrious, and Holy Progenitors of this Kingdom. Besides this Lordship, they possessed Manours and Lands in Cransley, Kelmersh, Broughton, And Hargrave, in this County. They took their Local Name from their Estate about the time of The Conquest. In the reign of King Stephen, Jocelina the Daughter and Heir of *S^r Robert Pulton Of Pulton Knt*; Married *S^r Alexander Monings Knt*, and carried that Estate into his Family. John Pulton the first of that Name, Lord of this Town, was Seated at Cransley, and about the 40th of King Edward the 3^d anno 1367 Married Jane de Desburgh Daughter and Heir of John de Desburgh, Lord of this Town of Desburgh. Whose Ancestor took his Local Name from this Place. His Great Grandfather Richard de Desburgh, about anno 1220 Married, Amicia de Costentein Daughter and Heir of Richard de Costentein, Who possessed Lands in Hargrave in the reign of King Henry the 2^d. The Pultons Inhabited this Town for about 370 years and as the Chief of them are Buried in this Church; have placed this Short account, in Memory of My Forefathers and to Excite all, to an Imitation of their Virtues.

Requiescant in Pace.

One word, "princely," in line 3 probably refers to the Poultons being descended (according to a pedigree in the College of Arms) from the old Norman princes. There is a small town in Normandy bearing the name. A name nearly the same was given to a manor near Canterbury held by them in the reign of Henry I., from Geoffrey, earl of Perch. William de Poltone and sir Stephen de Poltone, knight, are mentioned as owners of it in the register of S. Radigund's abbey, and their descendant, sir Robert de Polton, in the reign of Henry III. gave it to the Abbey of S. Radigund at Bradsole. The estates of this branch passed to sir Alexander Monins, of Poltone, knight, who married Jocelyn, daughter and heiress of sir Robert de Polton, The latter bore for his arms argent, on a fesse sable three bezants, between three mullets, sable. In the meantime several branches of the family had settled in Northamptonshire, Gloucestershire, Oxfordshire, and Wiltshire.

The following is copied from a brass on the south wall of chancel in Desborough church. A shield of arms accompanies each name.

Ricardus Dominus De Disborowe. Obiit 1426.

Jane Daughter and Heiress Richard Ld De Disborowe. and Wife of John Poulton Esqr. Died 1452.

John Poulton Esqr.

Thomas Poulton Esqr.

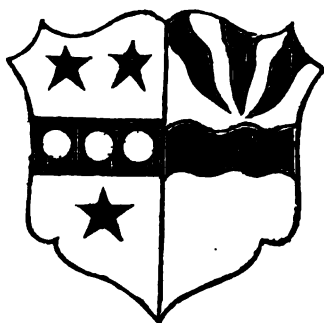
William Poulton Esqr. of Disborowe. Died 14th Octr. 1499.

Martin Poulton of Disborowe Esqr Died 23 June 1517.

To turn to the Northamptonshire branch—in which our readers will feel more interest—the account on the monument and brasses, may be supplemented briefly by the following notes :—

Giles, in the fourth generation from the marriage of John Poulton and Jane, heir of Richard lord of Desborough, married Catherine, daughter of Thomas Lovett, sen., of Astwell. Their third son, Giles, married Alice, daughter and co-heir of Thomas More of Bourton, Bucks, of the family of sir Thomas More, lord chancellor; and Jane, Alice More's younger sister, married Thomas Brooke of Great Oakley, ancestor of the baronets. Martin, eldest son of Giles and Catherine, married Mary, daughter of Morris Osborne of Kelmarsch. Anne, another of the children of Giles and Catherine, married Euseby Isham of Pytchley, and they had twenty children, one of whom—John—was ancestor of the baronets of Lamport (see Kimber's *Baronetage*). Yet another daughter, Isabella, married Edward Wykeham of Swalcliffe, co. Oxon, from whom the viscounts Wenman. Agnes, the youngest daughter, married Myles Hampden of Rowell, co. Rutland.

Descending now to the next generation we come to Ferdinando Poulton, fellow of Christ's college, Cambridge, who inherited the estate of Bourton, Bucks, from his mother (Alice More): he became a very celebrated lawyer; for a list of his books see Watts' *Bibliotheca Britannica*. In sir John Beaumont's *Poems* is an elegy to him. He married 1st, Anne, daughter of Thomas Underhill of Nether Etington, co. Warwick, and 2nd, Catherine, daughter by William Jackman. Ferdinando died in 1617. Martha, a daughter by his 2nd wife, married William Penn of Penn, high sheriff of Bucks 22 James 1. Another—Eugenia—became a nun in the monastery of the English Benedictines at Brussels, was made prioress, and afterwards was one of four who in 1624 founded a house of their order in Ghent, of which she became the second abbess, and governed the community for seventeen years. George Poulton of Desborough, a grandson of Martin Poulton and Mary Osborne, married Elizabeth, daughter of John Isham, high sheriff 23 Elizabeth. This would be the George Poulton who contributed his £25 on June 17, 1588, towards the defence of the country against the Spanish Armada (see "N. N. & Q.," vol. 1. p. 46). The following engraving is of a brass in Desborough church.



Here lyeth Elizabeth the Daughter of John Isham of Lamport in this Countie of Northampton Esquire and Wife to George Pulton Lord of this towne of Desborowthe Esquire. She died the xiiijth of May Anno Dom 1584

Here also lyeth George Pulton Lord of this town of Desborough And Husband of the above Elizabeth He died the 22^d of Octobr Anno Dom. 1598.

We have selected the above details principally as shewing a little of the Northamptonshire genealogy of this family. The leading characteristics of the Poultons were their tenacious attachment to the Roman Catholic religion—refusing to follow the reformers; and their persistent fidelity to the Royalist cause. Our readers may refer to that simple yet pathetic record, *The Names of the Roman Catholics, Nonjurors, and others, who refus'd to take the Oaths to his late Majesty King George*. . . . Transmitted to the late Commissioners for the Forfeited Estates of England and Wales, after the Unnatural Rebellion in the North, in the year 1715. . . . Taken from an Original Manuscript of a Gentleman, who was the Principal Clerk to the

Accomptant General's Office, belonging to the said Commissioners; printed 1745, reprinted 1862, and quoted in "N. N. & Q." vol. III. p. 56.

"Julia Pulton, £135"

"Mary Saunders, Widow, £296."

I presume this Mary Saunders was Mary Poulton who married William Saunders of Welford.

The *State Papers* also repeatedly make mention of their fines and sufferings. The following were (amongst others of the family) members of the "Society of Jesus":—Charles, born 1616, died in Newgate prison, "a martyr for the Catholic faith, February 1690, æt : 74. A man of eminent sanctity, and during a missionary career of upwards of 30 years endeared himself to all by his disinterested zeal, meekness, and charity, performing long journies, frequently on foot, to visit the scattered Catholics, whom he excited to piety both by word and example. In the heat of the Oates persecution he was hunted up and down the country like a wild beast . . . travelling by lanes and almost inaccessible roads, and sometimes for whole days during the winter compelled to lie concealed in woods and thickets. . . . But under the protection of Providence he escaped for the time the fury of his bloodthirsty persecutors."* He was appointed first rector of the Savoy college. A fellow-prisoner of his gives the following narration of his sufferings on the breaking out of the revolution :—Flying from London "he was seized on his way near the town of Faversham, 16 December, 1688, and being plundered of everything by a brutal rabble, was thrust into a goal where he suffered great indignities with joy and invincible courage. . . . He was not allowed to lie down during the space of a fortnight. . . . taken to Newgate. He never interrupted the observance of strict religious discipline, giving stated times to daily meditation, prayer, and reading, up to the last three days of his life. At length, worn out by the stench and miseries of his dismal cell, at the age of 74 he yielded up his soul to his Creator, at 9 a.m., 7 February, 1690. . . . having on his lips the beautiful hymn of S. Francis Xavier, 'O Jesu, ego amo Te, &c.'"

Andrew, a master at the Jesuit college, Savoy, London, died at S. Germain, 1710, having been long known in London as "the father of the poor." We have omitted mention of perhaps the most distinguished of the family, viz.—Thomas Poulton, LL.B., successively prebendary of Sarum and York, rector of Hatfield, archdeacon of Taunton; by papal bull dated July 15, 1420, dean of York; bishop of Hereford, 1420; bishop of Chichester, 1423; and bishop of

* Brother Foley's *Records of the English Province of the Society of Jesus.*

Worcester, 1426. He died at Rome, A.D. 1435, whilst taking part in the election of a pope. He bore for his arms argent, three mullets of six points pierced, sable. For Poulton arms see vols. 1. and 11. of Berry's *Encyclopædia Heraldica*, and Edmondson's *Heraldry*.

Bridges, in his *History of Northamptonshire*, gives a pedigree and considerable information relating to the family and the manors and livings owned by them.

Perhaps amongst our readers there may be someone who can relate more particulars of this ancient family. A part of the farmhouse still called "the Hall" at Desborough, and used as a kitchen, is said to be a remnant of the old house. Is this so? Within present memory the old people of Desborough talked knowingly of Mrs. Mary Poulton—the last of her race in Desborough—who, they said, used long after her death to drive in her coach and horses at night, up the staircase of the old Hall and down again. It is said that when the old Hall was taken down the grand staircase was saved and removed to some neighbouring estate. Can any of our readers give further information of this ancient family, with whom the writer is nearly connected?

The present incumbent—the Rev. E. C. Channer—points out a pew still called the Hall pew; but what became of the monumental inscriptions given in Bridges' *Northamptonshire*, vol. ii. p. 28, relating to Poulton in connection with Garter and Jackman? Mr. Channer, who has only lately become vicar, has unfortunately found that the earliest registers are missing. Let us hope that they may be found.

The Poulton arms are on Rothwell Market House—as might be expected, especially as an aunt of sir Thomas Tresham's married a Poulton. See that valuable work *A Complete Account of the Buildings erected in Northamptonshire by Sir Thomas Tresham*, by J. Alfred Gotch, published by Taylor & Son.

The Stafford knot occurs on the rood-loft door of Desborough church near what was probably the Poulton chantry: is there any connection of Poultons and De Staffords of Blatherwycke?

12, Rusham road, Balham, Surrey.

E. A.

469.—BRASS OF JANE, DAUGHTER OF GYLES POULTON, OF DESBOROUGH (453).—A correspondent writes:—"With reference to the inscription from a brass in Littlebury Church, Essex, given in the last issue of 'N. N. & Q.,' I am sorry to say that the brass (and some others) is still loose in the church chest. Here is an opportunity for that excellent society 'for preserving the memorials of the dead' (Wm. Vincent, Esq., Norwich, Secretary), if their but too scanty funds will allow."

470.—LORD ALTHORPE AND THE LEATHER TAX.—In a volume entitled *The New Whig Guide*, published in 1819, occurs the following quatrain, of which I should be glad to have some explanation. What was the leather tax referred to?

“On Mr. Methuen’s Support of Lord Althorpe and the
Leather Tax.

Methuen and Althorpe, silly fellows,
What are ye, but a *pair of bellows*?
Two *wooden flats* that act together,
Connected by a band of leather!—*PUFF.*”

471.—A RENTAL OF THE MANOR OF TOWCESTER, 1609. — The original from which the following is taken is on a roll of vellum 47 inches long and 7½ inches wide. It is neatly written and in perfect condition. Sir George Fermor, knight (who entertained James I. at Easton Neston in 1603), was lord of the manor at this time. He died in 1612.

Northampton.

T. S.

“1609 A Rentall of the mann’ of Towcester for the Rente Dew there at the feaste of the Anunciation of o’ Blessed Ladie the Virginne Marye

Mr. George Byckley		John Robinsonne	x’	iiij ^d
p his Farme	iiij ^u j’ vii ^d	Bryan Weste	x’	
more p Barnne Closse	xl’	more for a shoppe	v’	
more p estwayes and		Richarde Crosbey	xj’	
Stallages	xxx’	Widdowe Lee	xj’	
Thomas Bradforde	xxiiij’	Frauncis Gosey	x’	
John Armesteede	x’	Robarte Camden	x’	
et a copell capones		Richarde Wood p tent	xvij’	vj ^d
Thomas Marshall	vj’ ij ^d	more for a shoppe	iiij’	vj ^d
Abraham Shackelton	vj’	Henrye Joannes	x’	
John Wrighte p tent	xxvj’ viij ^d	Willm Sheaparde	x’	
more p mylle closse	ij’ vj ^d	Thomas Braunsomme	vj’	viij ^d
Thomas Hebornne	iiij’	Hughe Dixsonne	v’	
Willm Kingstone	xv’	Raphe Pallade	viiij’	viij ^d
Willm Langley	xxij’ iiij ^d	Edwarde Woode	xiiij’	iiij ^d
more p a nother tent	x’	Widdowe Roker, et,		
more p the mores	vj’ viij ^d	Avys Gardener	iiij’	iiij ^d
more p the Lannde	xx ^d	Richarde Braunsomme	iiij’	vj ^d
more p Anforde acar	vj’	Richarde Heathe	v’	
more p a Lyttell shoppe	ij ^d	Richarde Dawsonne	vj’	viij
John Collsonne	viiij’	Martine Lister	xiiij’	iiij
		Robarte Robinsonne	xij’	

Rental of the Manor of Towcester.

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John Watkine	xiiij ^s iiiij ^d	Richarde Winter	xv ^s x ^d
Rennalde Marriate	v ^s	Phillipe Cooknalle	xv ^s
Michaell Weste p		Widdowe Grenawaye	v ^s
tent, p tolle, p		Robarte Flechare	iiij ^s
smythes psell, p		Widdowe Ashton	xx ^s
Spyttell Closse, et		Edwarde Gouldston	xij ^s ix ^d
p Berry Mounte		Henrye Watsonne	v ^s
Hille	vij ^{li} xiiij ^s iiiij ^d	Nicolas Cowpare	ij ^s
Richarde Weste	iiij ^{li} vj ^s viij ^d	John Furnise p northe mylle	v ^{li}
Thomas Bowier p		Mr. Henseman for a shoppe	vj ^s viij ^d
the Angell, p Newboyes Howsse, p		Thomas Margetes for a shoppe	iiij ^s xiiij ^d
Joanes Garden, et p smalle brouke	vij ^{li} x ^s	Christopher Hopwoode for a shoppe	iiij ^s iiiij ^d
Richarde Meades	xv ^s	Towcester sup waste	
Thomas Allen	xx ^s	Edwarde Hollannde	vj ^d
John Weste	xxv ^s	John Willington	vj ^d
John Joannes	xiiij ^s iiiij ^d	Christopher Louesey	vj ^d
Richarde Woodealis Bridges	vj ^s viij ^d	John Clare	vj ^d
more for a shoppe	ij ^s vj ^d	Richarde Wrighte	xij ^d
Thomas Cockenalle	viiij ^s	Edwarde Hannes	iiij ^d
Widdowe Graye	ij ^s vj ^d	Robarte Willsonne	iiij ^d
Nicolas Goulde	xviiij ^d	Widdowe Pecoke	ij ^s
John Personne	ij ^s vj ^d	Widdowe Owine	vj ^d
Thomas Wilkinsonne	vij ^s vj ^d	Willm Caunfeilde	vj ^d
Christopher Brownne p tent	viiij ^s	More for the Cowe Pasture	vj ^{li} xiiij ^s iiiij ^d
more for a shoppe	iiij ^s iiiij ^d	Som is lxxij ^{li} j ^s iiiij ^d	
Willm Duran	xv ^s		
Robarte Bridges	x ^s	Abthroppe	
Richarde Smythe	xxv ^s	John Stratforde	v ^s
John Saxbey	x ^s	Henrye Hasell	vj ^s viij ^d
Widdowe Collines	x ^s	Willm Knighte p	
Willm Winckelles	ij ^s vj ^d	Lordes feilde	v ^s
John Walker	v ^s	Widdowe Symes	ij ^s
John Tester	iiij ^s iiiij ^d	John Wacotte	ij ^s vj ^d
John Garlike	vj ^s	Robarte Caterall de Foscotte	xiiij ^s
John Wilkinsonne	xxx ^s	Abthroppe sup waste	
Marke Carey	viiij ^s v ^d	Widdowe Thorneton	iiiij ^d
Nicolas Margetes p a shoppe	iiij ^s vj ^d	Widdowe Aman	iiiij ^d

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Widdowe Gybbines	iiij ^d	Alderton	
Widdowe Westley	iiij ^d	Edwarde Homan	xl ^a
Widdowe Greene	iiij ^d		
Willm Storey et		Wapnam	
George Woode	iiij ^d	Richarde Pinckarde	
Soum is xxxvj ^a iij ^d		de sillsonne	v ^a
Burcotte		Caldecotte	
Mr. Richarde Lyd-		Robartte Reave	xl ^a
cotte	viiij ^u viij ^a viij ^d	Richarde Fowckes	
more p Dockwell		de Esonneston p	
mylle	ij ^a iiij ^d	Tomlines Lannde	xl ^a
Widdowe Gybbines	x ^a	Willm Sheaparde	x ^a vj ^d
Henrye Gybbines	ij ^a vj ^d	Richard Fowckes p	
Som to is ix ^u iij ^a vj ^d		Drapares Leaes	xv ^a
Grymescote		Somm is v ^u v ^a vj ^d	
Mr. Thomas Molsoe	xxvj ^a iiij ^d		
John Brownne	xx ^a	Somm total is	{ xx
Som is xlvj ^a iiij ^d			{ iiijxij ^u xvij ^a xa

472.—LETTER OF THE EARL OF NORTHAMPTON.—The following interesting letter from Spencer Compton, second earl of Northampton, to his wife, is in the *State Papers* (Domestic), Sept. 29, 1640. The writer was one of the most loyal and distinguished adherents of Charles against the Parliament, and after rendering most valuable services to the royal cause was slain at the battle of Hopton Heath in 1643. James was his eldest son, and was returned to the House of Commons in 1640–1 as one of the knights for the county of Warwick. He succeeded his father as third earl of Northampton, and died in 1681.

"Sweete Hart I was in hope that so soone as wee had agreed of the Lords that are to treat with the Scots and the conditions and grounds of which they were to treat of wee should have had leave to go home, but the King will not lett any of us come away till the Lords comissioners com back, they go on thursday to Ripon where the Scotch commissioners are to meete them the Lords that goe are these the Earle of Bedford, Hartford, Essex, Salesbury, Warwicke, Bristo, Holand, Barckeshire, the Barons, Wharton, Pagett, Mandervill, Broocke, Savell, Dunsmore, Paulett, Houward, they are to treat with them conserning departing this Kingdom and the asurance of settling things in theyre owne countrey according to the laws of that Kingdom; I pray you be mindfull about mackeing James Knight of the shire and send to all those gentill men of the countrey in whome

I have any interest I have sent to the shrive and to M^r Chamberlin of the court of wards, wee expect to heare this weecke whether the city of London will furnish us with two hundred thousand pounds to keepe the army together till the scots goe out or that the parlament sits to whome we have sent My Lo Chamberlin, Lo Priveseale Lo. Camden, Lo. Coventry Lo. Goring with a letter signed by us all and instructions to give them security for their mony, both from the King and us, so with my blesing to the children and my love to my friends I rest

Your asured loving husband untill death

Micklemas day, 1640.

Northampton.

I have sent into the Low Cunteries to James to come speedily home

To my very loving wife the Countes of
Northampton att Compton these."

473.—TRAVELLING TO RUGBY A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.—The following reference to Daventry occurs in an unfinished article by the late M. H. Bloxam, entitled "The good old Times," apparently intended for *The Leaflet*. It treats of the ways and means of travelling open to boys going to school at Rugby a hundred years ago, and mentions that "a century ago and more the journey of boys to school with—as one of the Sister Isle observed—"all their sorrows before them like a wheelbarrow" was not performed without difficulty. Coaches were few, post chaises were scarce; many boys rode on Welsh ponies, accompanied by servants to carry their luggage and conduct the pony. Some came in gigs accompanied by a parent or servant. At one time, some 107 years ago, one post chaise only approached Rugby, that contained the sons of the landlord of the Wheat Sheaf, at Daventry, in those days a noted inn on the London road." The name of the landlord was Clarke, and his two sons were called respectively William and John. They entered the school in 1774, during the head-mastership of Stanley Burrough, M.A.

474.—THE NORTHAMPTONSHIRE HOARD (452).—The subjoined paragraph is taken from *The Northampton Mercury* of Feb. 1, 1873, and probably refers to the Hoard about which enquiry was made in the last number of "N. N. & Q."

"On Monday, the 27th ult., while men were employed removing a thrashing machine on the premises of Mr. Healey, at Stoke Doyle, it came into contact with an earthen vessel which was found to contain a large quantity of silver and other coins, dated Edward IV., &c., which have been scattered among many different parties."

475.—NORTHAMPTONSHIRE MARRIAGES IN THE PARISH REGISTER OF LILLINGTON, CO. WARWICK.

1605 Thomas Bromwth of Middleton Cheyney in the countye of Northampton husbandman & Alice Mayoe daughter of Robert Mayoe were married the xxth of Ianuarie in eod'an'

1663 Willm Glenn of Staverton in Northamptonshire and Marie Garland of y^e pish of Weston und' Weath'ley married the 7th day of Novemb'. Anno Dom. 1663.

Cambridge.

R. H. EDLESTON.

476.—MATTHEW HOLBECHE BLOXAM.—When two counties have so much in common as Warwickshire and Northamptonshire it becomes impossible for an imaginary boundary line to separate local antiquaries into two groups without a commingling very often occurring. When, as in the case before us, an eminent antiquary is not only born but carries on his life work close beside this said imaginary boundary line, that life work must of necessity claim the deepest possible interest of the antiquaries of both counties alike and therefore of readers of "N. N. & Q." Mr. Bloxam's books show that he visited and carefully studied most of the fine ecclesiastical architecture of our county, and that he utilised Northamptonshire churches as examples by drawings and otherwise probably more than those of any other county.

The career of this remarkable man, whose removal by death has lately been so widely deplored, was mostly of an uneventful character, and may shortly be summarised as follows:—

Matthew Holbeche Bloxam was born at Rugby, on Tuesday the 12th of May, 1805, his father the Rev. Richard Rouse Bloxam, D.D., being then an assistant-master at Rugby school. His mother was a sister of sir Thomas Lawrence, P.R.A., and thus it came about that in the year 1830, in company with his five brothers, he was called upon to take a prominent part in the quasi-public funeral of his uncle, when the body of that great painter was laid to rest in St. Paul's Cathedral. A watercolour drawing, by Turner, of the pageant, still survives in the National Gallery. It depicts the six brothers following the coffin as the procession enters the west door of the cathedral.

It was in August, 1813, that young Bloxam entered Rugby school, then under the head mastership of Dr. Wooll; and here he remained until September, 1821, when he left to be articled to a solicitor in the town. In May, 1827, he completed his articles; but before he could practice as a solicitor on his own account he had to make a journey to London in order to go through certain formalities of admission as

an attorney. He was absent from Rugby for ten weeks, and it is a remarkable fact that this was the longest time he was ever away from his native place together. His practice as a solicitor was never very great, but in January, 1831, he received the appointment of clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the Rugby petty sessional division of Warwickshire. This appointment he held for 40 years, and it is worthy of note that during the earlier part of that time he made out many a commitment to the now obsolete "stocks." In 1871, in consequence of a severe shock to his nervous system, caused by a railway accident in which he had been present at Harrow on the London and North Western Railway in the previous November, he wisely determined to resign office. Thenceforth his life was of a totally uneventful character, and most of his time was spent—as indeed all his spare time had previously been—in visiting places of interest, and in gathering together, in various ways, materials wherewith to carry on his favourite pursuits. He was always on the lookout to encourage an antiquarian spirit, especially in the young. His house was in reality a museum, pure and simple, and it is a matter of congratulation to know that by his will many of his most valuable treasures are bequeathed to the Rugby School Museum. This is also the case with the bulk of his valuable library and manuscripts which are now safely deposited in the Library. The remainder were sold by public auction at Rugby, on Thursday and Friday, 27th and 28th of September last. Some of the more valuable items included in this sale were the following:—

Principles of Gothic Architecture, eleventh edition, 3 vols, with autograph letters of cardinal Newman, Dr. Jex Blake, and sir Henry Dryden; watercolour drawing of Parish Church and Poor Box in Aylestone Church, Leicestershire; pencil drawings, photos, woodcuts. proofs; and a large number of additional notes in Mr. Bloxam's MS. etc. Another copy, tenth edition, with 300 woodcuts, interleaved and bound in 3 vols, with numerous MS. notes by Mr. Bloxam, in preparation for the eleventh edition.

Sepulchral Memorials, engravings and woodcut illustrations, some coloured, and cuttings from various publications. Large 4to. Notes on Funeral Rites, Ceremonies, etc.

Archæological Papers by Matthew H. Bloxam, privately printed, interleaved, 8vo, half calf, uniform set. Another set ditto, 8vo, cloth, uniform; the two comprising some thirty works, mostly privately printed.

The above were purchased by Mr. John Taylor, Northampton.

Of the pictures disposed of at the same time, the undermentioned were perhaps the most interesting:—A spirited study of a lion in browns, by Rubens, purchased at the sale of the late sir Thomas Lawrence; a large painting, "Virgin, Child, and Angels," probably intended for an altar-piece; and "Our Saviour," by Roger Vander Weyden the elder.

It was on Tuesday, April the 24th of this year, that at the ripe old age of nearly 83 years, Matthew Holbeche Bloxam peacefully passed away in the midst of all the treasures he so much loved, at his residence in St. Matthew Street, Rugby. He worked most assiduously up to the last, and though he had been stricken with paralysis seven weeks previous to his death, it is said that during his illness he actually gave the finishing touches to an index of the whole of his writings. On the 27th of April, his remains were laid to rest in the churchyard of Brownsover, a village a short distance from Rugby. About 10 years before he had selected this place of sepulture, and a yew tree was planted to mark the spot. In addition to a memorial tablet in the chapel and a Bloxam prize at Rugby school, it has been mooted that a memorial will ultimately be subscribed for erection over his grave. It is to be hoped for many reasons that these will all be carried out.

The principal honour conferred upon Mr. Bloxam was his election as F.S.A., in 1863. He was also president of the Warwickshire Naturalist and Archæologist Field Club; vice-president of the Worcester Diocesan Architectural and Archæological Society; vice-president of the Cambrian Archæological Association; and one of the hon. vice-presidents of the Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland; and hon. member besides of many of the local Antiquarian, Architectural, Archæological, and Natural History Societies in the kingdom. For 51 years he was steward of the manor of Kilsby, and from 1855 to 1863 he held office as a member of the Rugby Board of Health.

Amongst Mr. Bloxam's works the following contain references or relate solely to Northamptonshire:—

A Glimpse at the Monumental Architecture and Sculpture of Great Britain from the earliest period to the Eighteenth Century. This was published in London in 1834, and is now out of print. From Mr. John Taylor's copy I gain the following:—

Description of opening a range of small tumuli at Borough Hill, Daventry, by Mr. Baker, the historian, in 1823, 42-44. Sir John Spencer's tomb at Brington, 222-3 & 236. Brass portraiture of

William Andrew, at Charwelton, with illustration, 200-1. Eleanor Crosses, at Geddington and Northampton, 142. Brass of William Wylley at Higham Ferrers, 202. Inlaid brass effigy of William Thorpe, and brass portraiture of Arthur Soveryn, at Higham Ferrers, 237. Description of Catherine of Arragon's funeral at Peterborough Cathedral, 97-8. Ancient effigies of abbots at Peterborough Cathedral, 125. Injuries to monuments and brasses at Peterborough Cathedral by Puritans, 250. Full-length inlaid brass effigies of George Coles, and two wives, in St. Sepulchre's Church, Northampton. Illustration of sir Robert de Vere's effigy * in Sudborough Church, 128. Effigy of sir Edward Montagu, lord chief Justice in the reign of Henry VIII. in Weekley Church, with illustration, 238-9.

Then comes the valuable little paper read at Peterborough, on May 24th, 1855, at the meeting of the Associated Architectural Societies of Northamptonshire, Lincolnshire, Cambridge, and Leicester, *On the Charnel Vault at Rothwell, Northamptonshire, and on Charnel Vaults elsewhere*. I have now before me Mr. Taylor's copy of a very scarce reprint by Dicey, of the *Mercury* office, N.D. Mr. Bloxam, here gives a minute description of the vault, and assigns it to the 14th century. Later on he refers to another such vault beneath Northborough church as not having been noticed by any writer, and which he had only just heard of and seen. This he goes on to describe as well as a single visit would allow; assigns it to the latter half of the 14th century, and characterises it as "deserving of a more minute attention." It certainly will not be out of place here to repeat Mr. Bloxam's opinion on that knotty query of "How came the bones at Rothwell?" He sums up the case thus:—"The remains there deposited are, I have no doubt, nothing more than the exhumed bones of those who had been buried in the graveyard or burial-ground surrounding the church. This burial-ground is not large. Rothwell contains a population of about 2000, and is supposed to have been formerly a far more populous and extensive place than it now is. The graves were anciently dug more shallow than at the present day, and bones must have been exhumed from them over and over again. The painting of the Resurrection on the wall at the east end of the vault, would raise an inference that an altar was originally erected against that wall. It may possibly still be existing, and concealed by the bones piled up against it. And what can be a more appropriate answer to the question—Can these bones live? than the representation of the Resurrection."

* This out does not appear to be noticed in letterpress unless it is wrongly described on pp. 135-6 as being in Hatfield Broad Oak Church, Kent.

Two of Mr. Bloxam's contributions to the *Journal of the Royal Archaeological Institute* relate to Northamptonshire, and of these I have signed copies before me presented by the author to Mr. John Taylor. The first was communicated to the Section of Antiquities at the annual meeting of the Institute at Peterborough, in July, 1861, and consists of 12 pages, *On the Effigies and Monumental Remains in Peterborough Cathedral*. The second paper, *On the Medieval Sepulchral Antiquities of Northamptonshire*, was read in the Section of Antiquities at the annual meeting at Northampton, on August 2nd, 1878. It consists of 22 pages, on page 3 of which occurs the important statement that "Northamptonshire contains in its churches as large and varied a series of sepulchral monuments, sculptured effigies, and incised brasses, as perhaps any of our English counties." This statement may be said to be "proved to the hilt" in an exhaustive summary which follows, containing examples from nearly all the principal churches in the county. This pamphlet is embellished with seven illustrations as follows:—Effigy of Abbot Benedict, Peterborough Cathedral, facing p. 5; Effigy of Archdeacon Sponne, Towcester, facing p. 7; Effigy of Sir David de Esseby, Castle Ashby, p. 9; Effigy of Sir John de Lyons, Warkworth, facing p. 10; Effigy of the Hon. Elizabeth Dame Carey, Stowe, p. 16; Painting at back of a tomb, Dodford (coloured), facing p. 18; Sepulchral slab with carved emblematic cross, Cotterstock, p. 19.

Up till the time of his death Mr. Bloxam communicated to nearly every number of *The Meteor*, and, as long as it lasted, to *The Leaflet*, both connected with Rugby School. These communications were nearly always reproduced in the local Rugby weekly newspapers, *The Midland Times* and *The Advertiser*. They generally referred to some object of interest in Warwickshire, but when the complete index of his works sees the light, many references to our own county will probably be found.

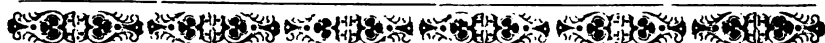
From a mass of Mr. Bloxam's fugitive letters and articles I extract the following from a letter entitled "A Crux," which appeared in *The Midland Times* of November 7th, 1885. After referring to the large marble monument of sir William Boughton, in the church of Newbold-on-Avon, he goes on to say:—

"The effigy of Sir William Boughton was sculptured by Rysbrack in his realistic style, that of his lady by a less noted sculptor, one Hunt, of Northampton. Both have been evidently sculptured from full length portraits by Sir Godfrey Kneller of Sir William and Lady Boughton hanging up in a well-known mansion in North street, Rugby."

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Good learning and good labour of old days.

Book! thou and I henceforth must nowise part.

Together we will tread Life's journey hence

And only part at old Death's waterways.

CHARLES SAYLE.

Northamptonshire Notes & Queries,

AN ILLUSTRATED QUARTERLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO

*The Antiquities, Family History, Traditions, Parochial
Records, Folk-lore, Quaint Customs, &c., of the County.*

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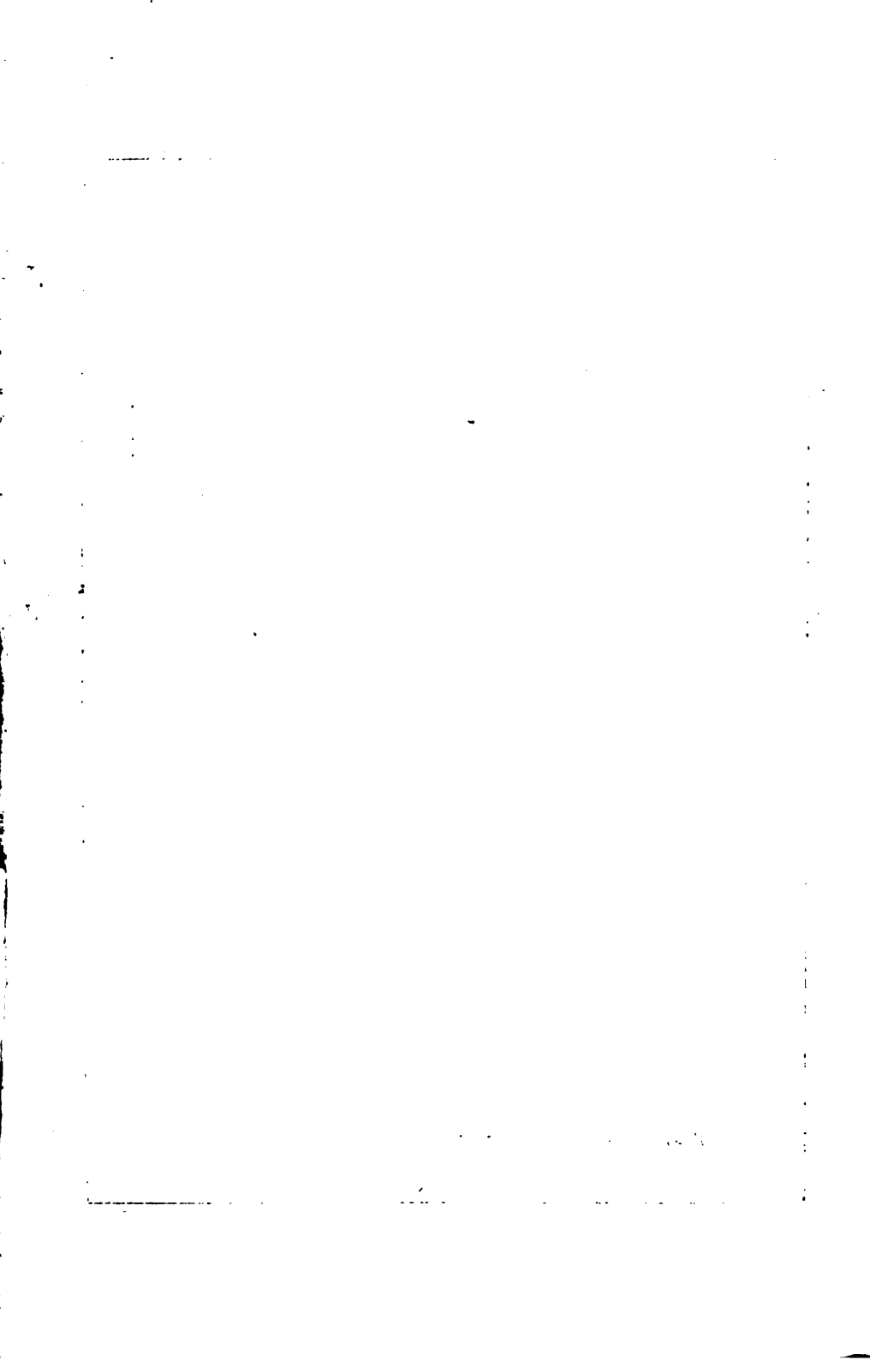
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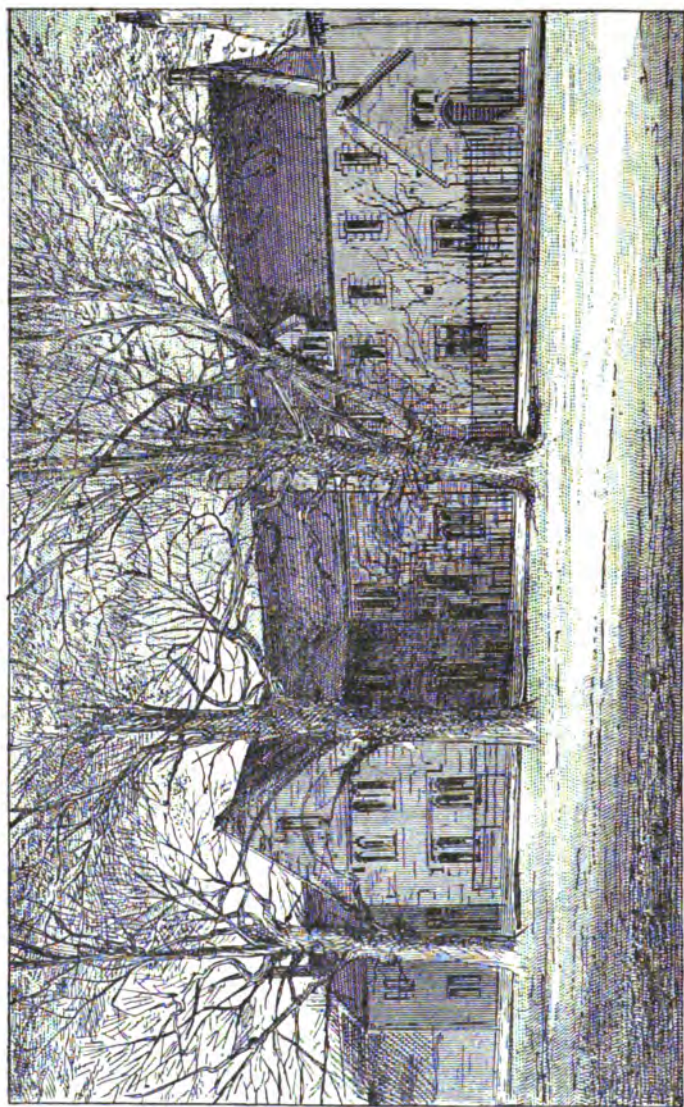
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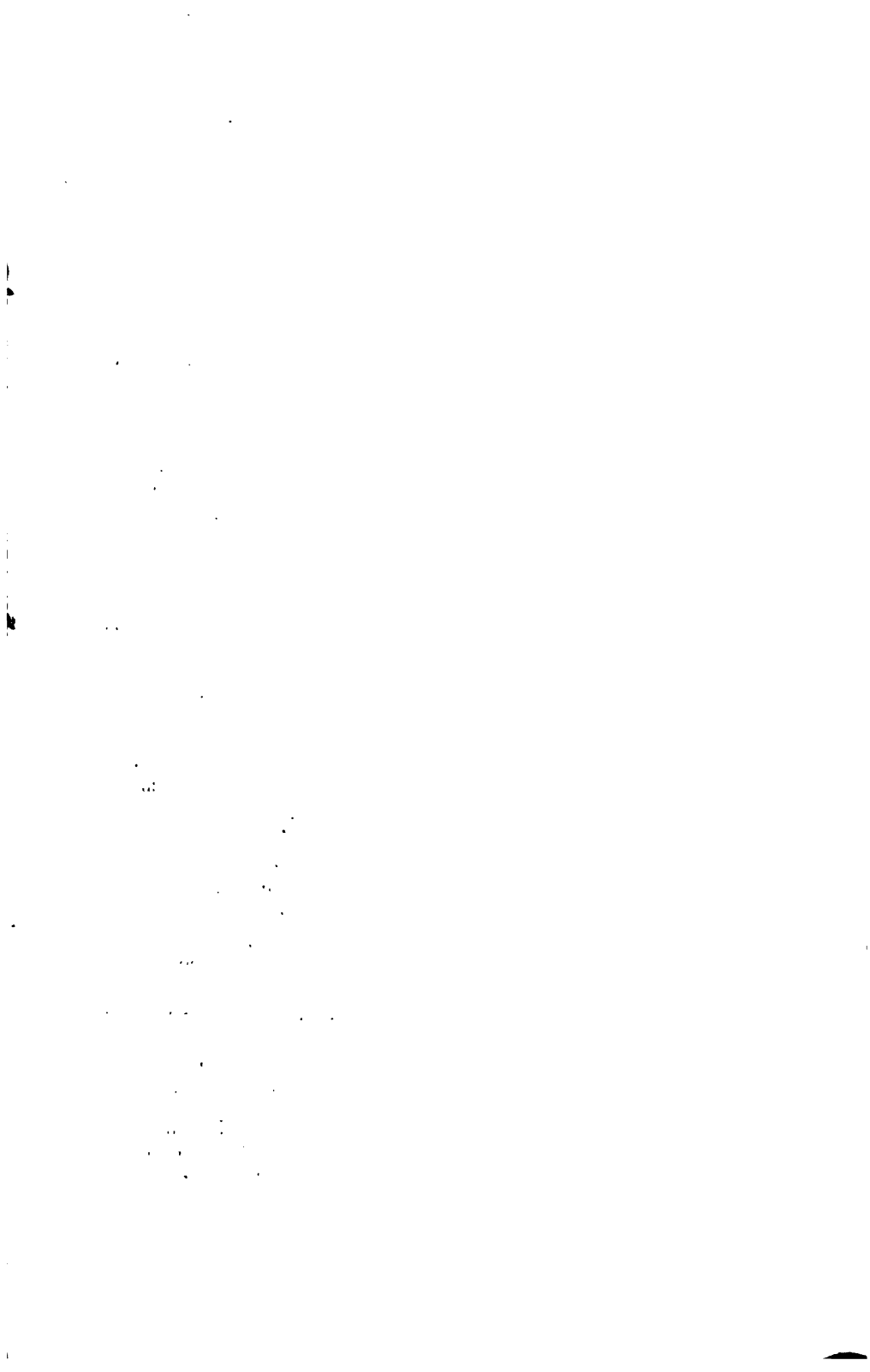
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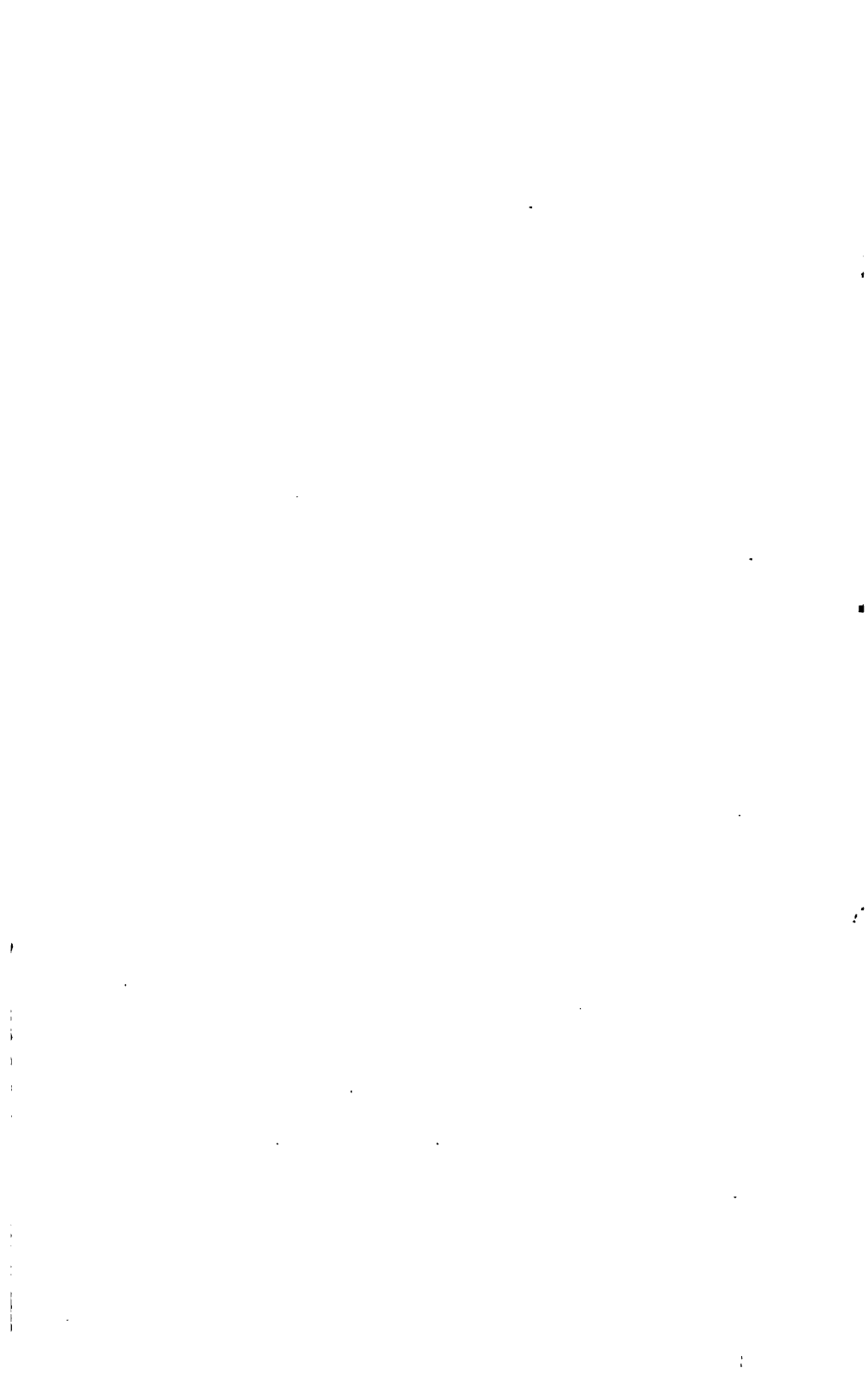
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MAGDALEN COLLEGE SCHOOL, BRACKLEY.





The most important of all Mr. Bloxam's works is of course that entitled *The Principles of Gothic Ecclesiastical Architecture*. This book has now passed through eleven editions. The first of these was published in 1829, and is in the form of question and answer. It is a small book of 79 pp., and was printed by T. Combe and Son, of Leicester, the preface being dated "Rugby, Warwickshire, May, 1829." It is a curious coincidence that this first production of his pen should have run through so many editions during his lifetime, and have retained all along the chief place in his affections, until at last it appeared in a permanent and matured form in 3 vols., when he was 77 years old, in 1882, more than half a century after it first saw the light. This book necessarily commands our careful consideration here, and I give first of all the references to Northamptonshire contained in the 1st and 3rd editions, copies of which have been kindly lent me for this purpose by Mr. John Taylor.

The first edition contains on the title page a picture of the Saxon Doorway at Brixworth Church, and on p. 16 this is referred to as "perhaps one of the earliest specimens now remaining of debased Roman or Saxon architecture." On p. 59, over chapter x., is an illustration of Sedilia, or Stone Seats, in Crick Church. This is not directly referred to in the letterpress.

The third edition is dated "Rugby, Feb. 1838," and on page 24, the illustration of the Saxon Doorway at Brixworth Church again appears. Much the same reference as in the first edition occurs on p. 27, but it is somewhat qualified this time by the statement that the ruins of the Church in Dovor Castle appear "to be of as extreme, if not of higher antiquity." On the same page, and on p. 28, allusion is made to the "towers of the churches of Earl (sic) Barton and Barnack" as belonging to the Anglo-Saxon era, to the Anglo-Saxon arches "in a doorway in the tower of Brigstock Church," and to "an arched recess and panel in the tower of Barnack Church." The illustration of the Sedilia at Crick Church appears again without comment on p. 87. On pp. 106-7 the statement is made that "an ancient stone reliquary, containing the fragment of a bone, was discovered a few years ago, and is still preserved, in the church of Brixworth." Beneath this sentence is given a back and front view of the shrine. This book extends to 123 pp.

The fourth edition was more than double the size of its predecessors, running to 254 pp. Up to p. 152 the old lines of question and answer were followed, but a "concluding chapter," in which

this style was discarded, was added "On the Internal Arrangement and Decoration of a Church." *

In the sixth edition the book had assumed a totally different character, the question and answer style being for ever abandoned. Two hundred woodcuts adorned its three hundred pages, and it was published in London. The preface to this edition is dated "Rugby, March 5, 1844."

When the book had reached its eleventh and last edition, Mr. Bloxam had greatly enlarged its scope and included in it most of the architectural and other notes he had gathered together during his life, thus presenting them to the public in a complete and get-at-able shape. I have had the opportunity of going through his own private copies of the tenth and eleventh editions, which are interleaved with many MS. notes continued from the time the books were published almost up to his death. Appended are notes of every reference to Northamptonshire which I could find:—

Aldwinckle. Church of 14th century—stone bench on E. side of keel, MS. note in iii.† (10th edition.)

Apethorpe. Church built in 16th or 17th century described, i. 289-90.

Ashby St. Ledgers. Font cover, spiral and crocketed, ii. 20; incised brass effigy of William Smyght, A.D. 1510, iii. 74.

Ashley. Clustered decorated piers, N. side of nave, i. 192.

Aston. Ambrie or locker with two-leaved wooden door, ii. 97.

Badby. Leaden bulla of Pope Alexander III, (1159-1181) discovered by Rev. G. Richardson, in November, 1880, while digging about 90 feet W. by N. of N.W. buttress of church tower, MS. note in iii. (11th edition.)

Bainton. Wall coped with grave stones, iii. 338.

Barnack. Anglo-Saxon—tower, i. 42, 43 (*ill.*), 46, 49, 52 (*ill.*), 59, 60 (*ill.*), 61 (*ill.*), 62, 66, 68 (*note*), south porch 156; image bracket on pier, ii. 65; stone quarries referred to as "once celebrated," iii. 337.

Barnwell. Early English spire (All Saints), i. 177.

Barton Seagrave. Rude Anglo-Norman sculpture on tympanum of N. doorway, i. 129, triangular shaped window in clerestory 213, 214. (*ill.*)

Blakesley. Decorated clerestory arches springing direct from piers, i. 190.

* This chapter first appeared in the *British Critic* for April, 1839, then under the editorship of the vicar of St. Mary's, Oxford (Cardinal Newman).

† The Roman numerals i. ii. and iii. refer to the vols., which are always taken in order.

- Boddington. Incised brass effigy of William Proctor, A.D. 1627, iii. 276.
- Brampton. Ancient church chest of 14th century, with iron scroll work on sides and ends, MS. note in iii. (10th edition.)
- Boughton. Church built A.D. 1599, i. 301.
- Braunston. Wooden dog tooth ornament, in possession of Mr. Bloxam, taken from 14th century wall of Church, i. (note) 178.
- Brigstock. Anglo-Saxon work—tower, i. 47, doorways 50, 51 and 52 (*ill.*), arch 59 and 60 (*ill.*), doorway and window, interior 65 (*ill.*), early Norman in juxtaposition with Anglo-Saxon arch, 112.
- Brington. Perpendicular moulding, i. 261. (*ill.*)
- Brixworth. The most perfect Anglo Saxon church, i. 39, church described and illustrations of arches 41, tower and illustration of doorway 47, window in E. wall of tower 55, string course in chancel and illustration 64, ground plan described 66-7, stone staircase in tower adjunct 68, *Brixelworth* monastery built about A.D. 680, 71, late Norman porch S. side 93; aisles and semi-circular apse, ii. 8, stone reliquary of 14th century found here, described and illustrated 151-2.
- Brockhall. Illustration of sepulchral headstone cross, iii. (over "List of Illustrations.")
- Burton Latimer. 17th century mural painting in nave, iii. 124, 17th century font cover described 149.
- Byfield. Decorated—roof, i. 195, west doorway 203, chancel doorway 204, south porch 205, window 211, church principally Decorated English 226; original pews of 14th or 15th century, ii. 30-31.
- Canons Ashby. Earliest instance of panel work arches in Priory Church, i. 251 (*note*).
- Carlton. Church erected A.D. 1788, i. 304; effigy of 17th century in winding sheet, MS. note in ii. (11th edition.)
- Castor. Roman masonry, now destroyed, i. 1 (*ill.*), 38, enriched Anglo-Norman tower 105, inscription over chancel arch 127:—

XV KL
MAI DEDICAO
TIO . HVI ROLE
AD MO XXIII.

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- Catesby Priory. Royal arms of Charles I. in Priory Chapel (now destroyed) iii. 117, 17th century chapel, internal fittings and arrangements described 138.
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- Chesterton. Marble communion table, iii. 183.
- Chipping Warden. Decorated piers composed of 8 clustered shafts, i. 189, ogee-headed window 210, clerestory windows of 15th century over arches of 14th century 247.
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- Corby. High tomb of 15th century in church yard, iii. 360.
- Cotterstock. Perpendicular s. porch, i. 241-2, ornament common in 13th century, on sepulchral slab, iii. 336 (*note*), 340, 341. (*ill.*)
- Cottingham. Decorated capitals sculptured with heads and figures, i. 189, 279. (*ill.*)
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- Denford. Earthen jars placed in walls for acoustic purposes. Traces of this found in chancel of church, 1864, ii. 154.
- Desborough. Wooden beam thrown from pier to pier to act as brace, i. 267.
- Dodford. Simple horizontal parapet, separated by corbel table, in tower, i. 181; mural painting at back of tomb, ii. 204, 205. (*ill.*)
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- Ecton. Stoup inside n. porch, ii. 12.
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- Fawesly. Inscribed bell, ii. 26. "Sancte Botolfe ora pro nobis."
- Finedon. Decorated windows, i. 207, curious flying arch across nave 266; church seated with low open seats of 14th or 15th century, ii. 30; library in room over porch, established 1788, MS. note in iii. (10th edition.)
- Flore. Early English doorway, i. 152, 153 (*ill.*), Decorated—doorway 201, 202 (*ill.*), mouldings 215 (*ill.*), 216, 217 (*ill.*), 218, 219 (*ill.*); very complete locker on n. side of chancel, ii. 97.

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Harlestone. Sepulchral inscription denoting date of church (note from Bridges' *Northamptonshire*), i. 227. "Orate pro anima Richardi De Hette, qui fecit cancellum cujus auxilio fuit Ecclesia facta anno Domini mcccxx quinto."

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Helpstone. Sepulchral relics of 13th century found in church tower when demolished in 1865, described, iii. 335 to 338, 340.

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Loddington. Early dated inscribed bell, ii. 25. "Mille quadingentis octogintaque duobus annis fusa fui lapsis ab origine Christi a genetrise piu protervis dicta Maria."

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Marston Trussell. Late instance of tooth moulding on sedilia, i. 178.

Maxey. Piscina on S. wall of clerestory, ii. 141.

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Moreton Pinkney. Early English plain triangular headed buttresses, i. 171.

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Northampton, All Saints. "In the vestry is a library which contains a fine copy of Chaucer in black letter with woodcuts, deficient in three leaves. Its date is 1542, and it was printed by Richard Kele," MS. note in iii. (11th edition.)

Northampton, St. Peters. Anglo-Norman arcade in clerestory, every 3rd arch of which pierced for a window, i. 98, string course 102, 126 (*ill.*), richly decorated capital 111 (*ill.*), and pier arches 114.

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Rushden. Transepts constructed at a subsequent period to main body of church, i. 266.

Spratton. Decorated moulding, i. 215, stone bench or sedile for three persons, ii. 92.

Stanford. Painted glass of 14th century in chancel window, ii. 220.

Stene. Church built in A.D. 1620, "presents features both of Debased Gothic and semi-classic detail," i. 292; costly marble communion table, inscribed "The gift of Nathaniel Lord Crewe, Lord Bishop of Durham, 1720," iii. 182.

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- Yarwell. Early English semi-circular pier arches of side chapels, i. 151; church contains stone benches as seats for congregation, ii. 30.

Holmby House, Forest Gate.

JOHN T. PAGE.

477.—**RUNNING THURSDAY.**—In a curious little volume entitled *The Life and Miraculous Conversion from Popery, &c. of Joseph Perry . . . Written by himself;* and published in 1727, the following passage occurs:—"I remember that I was dismally frightened the Day called Running Thursday, when there was such a Rumor all over the Nation, that the French and Irish were landed in England, and that they kill'd, burnt up, and destroy'd, all the Way that they went: This was in the Beginning of King William's Reign, and about

us where I then lived, it was on a Thursday, and therefore called Running Thursday, though I have heard since, that in some places it was not till Friday; a very terrible Time it was, while the Fright lasted." The writer was at the time in the service of sir Henry Robinson, at Cransley. Do any other records exist of this so-called "Running Thursday" in that neighbourhood or in other parts of the county?

F. T.

478.—MANTELL (MAUNTELL) OF HEYFORD AND COLLINGTREE, AND OF MONK'S HORTON, CO. KENT (346).—Since the insertion of my query as to the later history of the Mantells who were formerly seated at Heyford, I have discovered a good deal about the family. Baker, in his *History of Northamptonshire* (Heyford, p. 183), says that "John Mantell of Heyford, in 1541, sallying forth in company with his brother-in-law, Lord Dacre, and others, on a nocturnal frolic to chase the deer in Sir Nicholas Pelham's park in Sussex, encountered three men; one of whom being mortally wounded in the affray, he and his associates were convicted of murder, executed and their estates escheated to the crown. To complete the irretrievable ruin of the house his son Walter Mantell, together with his uncle Walter Mantell, of Monk's Horton, engaged in the Kentish insurrection to oppose the marriage of Queen Mary, headed by Sir Thomas Wyatt, and being taken prisoners with him were sent to the Tower and soon after executed in Kent and attainted."

Matthew Mantell, the son of Walter Mantell, of Monk's Horton, we find restored to his father's estates in the 15th of Elizabeth. Feeling sure that I should be able to discover something of the history of the family at Monk's Horton, I wrote to the clergyman, the Rev. J. T. Pearse, rector of Monk's Horton and vicar of Brabourne near Ashbourne, in Kent. He has very kindly sent me extracts of Mantells from his registers, together with the following information. I think it will be more to the point if I give his letter seriatim.

Brabourne Vicarage, Ashford, Kent,

July 26, 1888.

Dear sir, I am sorry to have left your letter about the Mantell family so long unanswered. There is a MS. book left by one of my predecessors (vicar of Brabourne and rector of Monk's Horton) containing a copy of some correspondence between the then rector, Mr. Faussett, and Mr. William Mantell on the subject of Horton priory being exempt from tithe. I will quote from Mr. W. Mantell's letter what bears upon your question: whether the family have owned Horton priory from the time of queen Elizabeth. "In the 29th year of the reign of Henry the eighth, it was granted and given by letters patent to Richard Tate, Esq., of Northamptonshire, to him, his heirs, and

assigns for ever, and is particularly expressed, exempted from payment of any tithes or tenths. In the reign of Edward the sixth, a licence was granted from the king to the said Richard Tate, Esq., to alien the said priory, and premises, &c., to Walter Mantell, Esq., to hold of the crown as mentioned in the above letters patent, and to the heirs and assigns of the said Walter Mantell for ever. This is an abstract from the letters patent of Henry the eighth when granted to the said Richard Tate, and relative to our purchase of it from that gentleman. The last royal grant by which it was given and confirmed to us in the full advantages of right and title, as when purchased, was by letters patent dated the 13th year of the reign of queen Elizabeth, to the grantee and male heirs for ever; but in failure of male heir the reversion is in the crown." The date of the letter from which this extract is made is "Rochester 7ber ye 29. 1765." The compiler of the MS. adds this note about Mr. William Mantell, "a post-captain in the navy. This gentleman died soon after, and was buried in the chancel of Sellinge church, and the estate came to his brother, Henry Mantell, a purser in the royal navy."

What remains of Horton priory is now occupied as a farmhouse by Mr. Richardson, the tenant of Col. Cartwright, the present owner. There is some beautiful Norman work about it; the date assigned by Sir G. Scott—1150. I have been searching the registers for notices of the Mantell family, and made a rough copy of the names found which I will send you just as it is, not having time now to make a better copy, and being unwilling to keep you waiting any longer. You will observe the strange variations in spelling. I return the pedigree with many thanks and apologies for keeping it so long.

Yours faithfully,

J. T. Pearce.

Extracts from Registers of Monk's Horton and Brabourne.

Christened

Walter ye son of Walter Mantell gent the third day Februarie A°
1604

Christening

Elizabeth ye daughter of Walter Mantell gent was christened ye
xxviiith day of June 1601

Allexsander the sonn of M^r Mantle was buried the second daye of
September 1592

Allexsander Mantle the sonne of Mr. Mathewe Mantle was baptised
ye six daye of Marche 1585

Jane Mantle the daughter of Luke Mantle was baptised the eyght of
January 1585

Añe Mantle ye daughter of Mathewe Mantle was baptised the
twenty day of December 1584

John ye son of Water Mantle July ye last a° 1608

Phillip Mantle of Stoulting clark of this Parish ye second day
[parchment torn away and illegible] 1606 married

Mathew ye son of Walter Mantle 1610 christened

Thomas ye son of Walter Mantle Februaie 9 1612 christened

Katheren ye daughter of Walter Mantle Aprell 2^d a° 1614

Bennet ye daughter of Walter Mantle July 5° a° 1618

Also ye daughter of Walter Mantle the tenth day of August a° 1620

Maried Walter Mantel junior gent and Anne Hart maried : August 1 :
1626

1662 Feb. 26 Married John Mantle and Sybell Bridger

1663 June the 7th baptized Anne daughter of John and Sibill
Mantle

1664 November the first baptized John sonne of John and Sybill
Mantle

1664 Jan the 12 buried Anne Mantle

1666 Anne Mantle ye daughter of John & Sibille Mantle was
baptized ye 19th day of May. the sayd Anne was buried ye 31
of May, 1666

1667 Mary the daughter of John & Sibyl Mantle was baptized ye
19th of Januarie 1667

1669 Mary the daughter of John & Sibel Mantel was buried ye :
day of April 1669

1689 Agnes daughter of Mr. John Mantle of ye Priory April 4, 1689

1692 William son of John Mantell, January 22 : 92

None of name Mantell entered after 1692

Besides the above letter and extracts I have a letter, dated 14th August, 1888, from col. Cartwright the present owner of Horton priory, and nephew of the late dean of Stamford (rev. Edward Reginald Mantell). He tells me that he inherited the priory from his uncle, but is afraid he can render me very little assistance as to the history of the Mantells, and that all he knows was contained in my letter. He adds, however:—"the chief feature of the Mantell family was that they were all strict protestants, and I know, by *Fox's Martyrs*, that in 1554, in February, two Mantells were executed in Kent, for their adherence to the protestant faith (vide *Fox's Martyrs*, vol. iii., p. 99)." The pedigrees of the Mantells of Kent will be found in Berry's *Genealogies of Kent*, pp. 185, 332, and in his *Genealogies of Sussex*, p. 20. The Kentish pedigree professes to be taken from the Visitation of Kent, by John Philipot, Rouge Dragon, in 1619, but I do not see the family of Mantell in the list of pedigrees entered in that year. I am afraid these pedigrees are not strictly correct, and must be used with caution. Col. Cartwright, I ought to have said, concludes his letter by saying:—"After Henry Mantell, a purser in the royal navy, and who died at Greenwich, Horton came into the hands of his son Augustus W. Mantell, who, I think, was born in 1776, and died in 1833, and was succeeded by my

uncle, the Rev. E. R. Mantell, in that year. . . . I will gladly place at your disposal the papers I have relating to Horton." I hope some day to be able to call on col. Cartwright, and look at anything he has relating to the family; and if I find anything of interest to the lover of old family history, I shall hope to send it to you as a later paper on this very ancient family.

Nether Heyford, Northamptonshire.

HENRY H. CRAWLEY.

479. — THE WELSH BIBLE IN ALTHORP LIBRARY. — The Welsh Bible, which Earl Spencer recently brought into public notice, was printed in 1677, and bears the following inscription:—

"For S^r Robert Clayton Kn^t & Alderman of the City of London. Those in thankfull acknowledgement of his former bounty to Wales in contributing towards the printing this Bible, and Teaching many hundreds of poor children to read, & some to write.

Jo. Tillotson
Edw^r. Stillington
Ben. Whichcot
Thomas firmin
Jo Meriton
Wm : Durham
Edw Fowler"

The bookplate of Sir Robert Clayton is pasted inside the cover, and bears the following inscription:—

"S^r. Robert Clayton of the City of London Knight, Alderman and Mayor thereof An^o 1679."

I have in my possession an interesting little volume,

"Some Account of the Life and Writings of the late Pious and Learned Mr. James Owen, Minister of the Gospel in Salop.

LONDON: Printed for John Lawrence, at the Angel in the Poultry. MDCCLXX.

James Owen was ordained in 1676 and died in 1706, and in the second chapter of the biography there is a particular account of a kind of society formed for distributing Welsh Bibles and other books among poor families, and also, with great foresight, for teaching Welsh children to read English. The biographer of Owen speaks in laudation of "those pious and bountiful Distributions," and quotes "out of a Printed Paper" the account of the work already done. As I think it is plain that the Althorp Bible is connected with this work, the quotations may be of interest.

"Whereas there are Two Thousand of a Treatise call'd *The Practice of Piety*, formerly translated into *Welch*, as also some

Thousands of other Licens'd *Welch* Books, and of our Church Catechism, and a practical Exposition now Printing; the buying of which to be freely given to poor Familys in *Wales*, wou'd be a singular Work of Charity, tending to the Good of many Hundreds, who otherwise might be destitute of the Means of Knowledge.

"And in regard that few poor Children are there brought up to reading, it wou'd be another good Work of Charity to raise and maintain several Schools for teaching the poorest of *Welch* children to read *English*, and then the Boys to write and cast Accompts; whereby they will be enabl'd to read our *English* Bibles, and Treatises, to be more serviceable to their Country, and to live more comfortably in the World.

"We therefore whose Names are under-written do promise to contribute, during our Pleasure, towards the printing and buying the foremention'd Treatises; as also towards the teaching of poor *Welch* Children to read *English*, write and cast Accompts in such Towns where Schools are not already erected and settl'd by the Charity of others, provided that this charitable and pious Work be order'd and manag'd by Dr. Tillotson, Dean of *Canterbury*, and the rest whose Names are afterwritten.

John Tillotson,
Benjamin Whichcot,
Simon Ford,
William Bates,
William Outram,
Simon Patrick,
William Durham,
Edward Shillingfleet,
John Meriton,
Hezekiah Burton,
Richard Baxter,

Thomas Gouge,
Matthew Poole,
Edward Fowler,
William Turner,
Richard Newman,
James Reading,
Thomas Griffith,
John Short,
William Gape,
Thomas Firmin,

Two of these names have a local interest, as Simon Ford was vicar of All Saints', Northampton (1660-166-); and Simon Patrick, Dean of Peterborough (1679-1689). William Bates, Richard Baxter, Matthew Poole, Thomas Gouge, were noted Nonconformists; and to the last of these the whole movement owed much, both in its conception and execution. He was a man of considerable estate, and after his ejection occupied himself principally in works of philanthropy. When between 60 and 70 years of age he frequently travelled in *Wales*, and established between three and four hundred schools in the chief towns, and he paid the charges for some hundreds of children himself. "In 1675," says the *Nonconformist's Memorial*,

"he procured a new and fair impression of the Welch Bible and liturgy, to the number of 8000; one thousand of these were given away, and the rest sold much below the common-price." The next remark is of interest as pointing, possibly, to the connection with Sir Robert Clayton, whose close association with Christ's Hospital is well known. "He used often to say with pleasure that he had two *livings* which he would not exchange for the greatest in *England*; viz., *Christ's Hospital*, where he used frequently to catechize the poor children, and *Wales* where he used to travel every year (and sometimes twice in the year) to spread knowledge, piety and charity." Before his ejection from St. Sepulchre's, Thomas Gouge had ingenious and successful schemes for giving employment to the poor, and these seem to have afforded valuable hints to Thomas Firmin, the philanthropist, whose name also appears in the inscription of the Althorp Bible. It is not unlikely that in his later work Gouge was the means of interesting Sir Robert Clayton.

Added to the covenant or appeal which appears in the biography of James Owen is a further statement or report,

"An Account of what has been done in *Wales* this last Year, from Midsummer 1674, to Lady-day 1675, in pursuance of the abovesaid Trust, upon the Encouragement given by divers worthy Persons, to this pious and charitable Design."

"1. In Fifty One of the chief Towns of *Wales*, Eight Hundred and Twelve poor Children have been, and are put to School last year, by the Charity of others, before this Trust began.

"2. There have been bought and distributed in several Families Thirty Two *Welch Bibles*; which were all that cou'd be had in *Wales* or *London*.

"3. Two Hundred and Forty *New Testaments* in *Welch*, to be given away to poor People that can read *Welch*.

"Five Hundred *Whole Duties of Man* in *Welch*, to be distributed in like manner.

"which pious and charitable Undertaking has already provok'd divers of the better sort of the *Welch* to put above Five Hundred of the poorest *Welch* Children to School, upon their own Account. So that about One Thousaud Eight Hundred and Fifty in all, are already put to School to learn to read English; Attested by us,

John Tillotson,
Benjamin Whichcot,
Simon Ford,
William Durham,

Edward Shillingfleet,
John Meriton,
Thomas Gouge,
Matthew Poole."

Northampton.

T. GASQUOINE.

480.—ROSE FAMILY OF DAVENTRY. — I hope some reader of *Northamptonshire Notes and Queries* may be able to assist me in discovering the lineage of William Rose of Daventry, who married Sarah, daughter of Harvey of Addington. Also, whether Thomas Rose (from co. Devon, England), who settled in Limerick, and became sheriff of that county 1674, was the brother of William of Daventry. Please address direct

Coull, Dornoch, Sutherlandshire, N.B.

D. M. ROSE.

481.—GLIMPSES OF OLD NORTHAMPTON.—There was published not long since, by Field and Tuer, a volume to which the following title was given: *Through England on a Side-saddle in the Time of William and Mary; being the Diary of Celia Fiennes*. We are told in a brief introduction by the Hon. Mrs. Griffiths, who dedicates the book to the memory of her father, 13th Baron Saye and Sele, that her kinswoman, Celia Fiennes, was sister of the third Viscount Saye and Sele, and that the Diary was kept during long journeys which she took for her own pleasure. The original MS. was given to Mrs. Griffiths by her father, and she has exercised a wise discretion in publishing it verbatim, believing that "any correction or alteration would spoil its quaint originality." It will be seen that there is no striving after literary effect, and that the lady troubles herself as little about orthography as did the famous Duchess of Marlborough. She was generally, but not invariably, accurate in her notes, and was fairly well-informed; though it is clear she did not know to whose memory the Eleanor Cross at Northampton was erected. The town hall of which she speaks was the County Hall, and Linn is of course a mistake for Nene. The only date given is that of 1697, and it was in that year that Celia Fiennes paid her first visit to Northampton. Regarding this she says:—

"Thence [*i.e.*, from Shuggbery Hall] we went to Daventry 3 miles, a pretty large market town and good houses all of stone and so we enter into Northamptonshire. To Northampton town is 8 mile, w^{ch} opens a noble prospect to y^e sight a mile distant, a large town well built, y^e streetes as large as most in London Except Holborn and the Strand, the houses well built of brick and stone, some all stone, very regular buildings. The town hall is new built all stone and resembles Guildhall in Little tho' it is a good lofty spacious place. There is two Bars in it wth y^e benches and seat distinct, over one of the Barrs is King William and Queen Mary's pictures at Length. The Church is new built, its very neate, there is two Rows of stone pillars at the Entrance of the Church on y^e outside, and it is to be paved wth broad stone but y^t was not quite

finished, they were at worke on some adornments at the ffront. There is abundance of new buildings which adds to the beauty of y^e town. We enter the town from Daventry over a large Bridge, and the water runs twining about y^e grounes wth rows of Willows on Each side of it wth looks very pretty. Y^e way out of town towards London you go by a Cross, a mile off the town called Highcross, it stands just in the middle of England, its all stone 12 steps wth runs round it, above that is the stone Carv'd ffinely, and there are 4 large Nitches about y^e Middle, in Each is the statue of some queen at Length which Encompasses it wth other Carvings as garnish, and so it rises less and less to y^e top like a tower or Piramidy." (p. 96.)

While on the same journey Mistress Fiennes called at Peterborough, and these were her impressious of the city and its cathedral:—

"From Huntington town I went to Stillton 9 mile more and thence I went to y^e citty of Peterborough in Lincolnshire (*sic*) w^{ch} was 5 long miles, the wayes deep and full of Sloughs. It stands very high and to be seen at a great distance y^e towers of y^e minster being all in view—one would think it but a quarter of a mile when you have a mile or two still to it. Y^e whole City Looks very well and handsomely built, but mostly timber worke: you pass over a Long stone bridg. The Streetes are very clean and neate, well pitch'd and broad as one shall see any where, there is a very spacious market place, a good Cross and town hall on the top. The Cathedrall is a magnificent building standing in the midst on advanced ground, all stone, y^e walls very neatly wrought, the front is in three great arches full of small stone pillars smoothly turn'd and half paces as it were in y^e 2 side arches, the head is wth no high tower but 5 Little ones, 3 of w^{ch} in the middle are higher and bigger than the other; between Each are 3 Peakes like great Canteliver windows but all finely Carv'd in stone. Y^e middle arch is the entrance w^{ch} is exceeding Lofty, as is the Roofe of y^e whole, and so well painted that it appears to be hollow Carving, this seems to be the two remarkable things in y^e whole. Its a spacious place, but one large isle w^{ch} is in y^e middle Leading up to y^e quire, where I observed they put y^e seate of any of their deceased dignatours of the Church in Black wth an escutcheon: here was one, so now here was the statue of y^e person y^t was last abbott and first Bishop of y^e place; there was also y^e 2 monuments of 2 queens, y^t of Catherine of Spain being Harry y^e 8th queen, and also the statute of y^e Queen Mary of Scotts that was both beheaded and buried here, and there is also y^e picture of an old man wth y^e Inscription of y^e whole matter, w^{ch} was y^e Sexton and dugg both their graves. Here is a pallace for y^e Bishop, of stone Building very neate, and y^e Doctors houses, all in a space called the

Colledg—very neate but nothing Curious. The river Linn washes the town almost round; it Looks like a very jndustrious thriving town—spinning and knitting amongst y^e ordinary people.” (p. 131.)

Here is a sentence, worth transcribing, about Stony Stratford:—
“At Stony Stratford w^{ch} is a little place built of stone they make a great deale of bonelace [bobbins were made of bone] and so they do all here about, its the manuffactory of this part of y^e Country, they sit and work all along y^e streete as thick as Can be.” (p. 97.)

In the course of a subsequent journey, the fair diarist comes again to Northampton, but this time she merely remarks:—“I describe nothing more of Northampton, but the Church was finish’d, the Entrance with a breast wall & paved and stepps within round 3 sides of the Church, which was begun w^a I was there before.” (p. 284.)

It says not a little for the good government of the country at the end of the seventeenth century, that though Celia Fiennes made several long journeys with apparently only two male attendants—one from Newcastle to the Land’s End—there is no sign of the little party having ever been molested, and on only one occasion did she suspect that fellow-travellers were highwaymen. We frequently meet with accounts of excellent markets, and hear very little of poverty or discontent.

Rowley Park, Stafford.

J. L. CHERRY.

482.—THE SHEPPARD FAMILY (59, 168, 221, 364, 379, 401, 418, 440).—The following wills continue the series commenced at par. 418. Owing to the number of these Sheppard wills being larger than was at first thought probable, it has been considered advisable to give full abstracts of the remaining wills instead of printing them verbatim.

Queen’s College, Taunton.

WILLIAM COWPER.

William Shepard of Kingsthorpe, husbandman.

Will dated June 20, proved Aug. 2, 1544, “in ecclesia *parochiae omnium sanctorum ville Northampton.*” Bequeaths his body to be buried in the church yard of St. John Baptist in Kingsthorpe. For tithes forgotten 4*d*. To the mother Church of Peterborough 2*d*. To the repair of the bells two strikes of barley. The sum of four nobles to be “bestoyed” for him at his day of burial. Bequeaths four acres of land to his wife Alice for her life and then to his sons Thomas and Richard and their heirs. To his son Thomas the “inde’ture” of his house, the use of which shall, however, be to his wife Alice so long as she remain a widow. To the same son Thomas and his heirs, half an acre at Cowlls tounes end and another

half acre at Boughton Meare, his best coat, and also the crops of half an acre in Brakefield and of a rood at Stannyl and of a rood under the Park, for one year, after which these three pieces of ground are to go to his wife Alice and his son Richard. To his wife Alice an acre in Shortlands in the Woodfield. To his daughter Joan 20s. To his brother Clement his russet jacket. To Henry Beddington a rood of barley in the Woodfield under the Park side. To each of his godsons John and William Shepard, and Richard Broks a sheep, and to his godson William Broks a strike of barley. To his brother John Shepard 20d., to pray for him. Residue to his wife Alice and his son Richard whom he appoints executors. Clement Shepard his brother to be supervisor, Witnesses Sir Richard Pulcher, curate, Thomas Moys, Richard Hobbs, with others.

Reference Mark, H. 54.

Thomas Shepard of Wilbarston, husbandman.

Will dated July 7, proved Sep. 2, 1545. To be buried in the Church of All Hallows at Wilbarston. Bequeaths for his mortuary as the law requires. To the high altar of his parish Church for tithes forgotten 20d. To the Mother Church of Peterborough 6d. To the repair of his Parish Church and the bells 6s. 8d. To the light of the torch 20d. To the Church of Stoke Albany 6s. 8d. and to that of Colsell 3s. 4d. To his brother Robert Shepard a gown, a leather apron, a jacket, half his horses and mares, half the barley in the wheatfield and after the death of his wife the cupboard and a pair of qwerens. To Jone Shepard half a quarter of malt. To his (? Robert's) sons Simon and Lebius a grene coat and to his (? Robert's) sons John and Robert a violet coat. To Thomas Revell a sleeveless leather coat and a white leather doublet. To each of his godchildren God's blessing and his own, together with 4d. in money. To Jane Wylls a heifer, and to Jone Ward John Abyis and Margery Brower a weaning calf apiece. To Robert Elatt a russet coat and to his wife a pair of harden sheets. To Sir Robert Carbott 6s. 8d. To Robert Bishop, Roger Wright, John Colprane & Winifred his wife certain wearing apparel and household goods. Bequeaths 20s for two trentals to be done for his soul and for all Christian souls. To William at the Hall a weaning calf, and a quarter of barley, and to Eleanor Marshall a quarter of barley or malt. Residue to his wife Anne who is to dispose thereof by the counsel of Master Rowland Ofley, Thomas Smyth, and Sir Robert Carbott. Witnesses Robert Shepperd, William Bellosys, Robert Peche, Henry Wakelyng and Sir Robert Carbott.

Reference Mark, K. 53.

Thomas Shepard, junior, of Kingthorpe, husbandman.

Will dated June 23, proved July 24, 1546. To be buried in the Church Yard at Kingsthorpe. Bequeaths to the high altar for lack of tithes 4*d.* To the repair of the bells of Kingsthorpe 4*d.* To the Mother Church of Peterborough 4*d.* To his sons William and Simon 33*s.* 4*d.* and 26*s.* 8*d.* respectively to be paid to them when 16 years of age. To his daughters Agnes and Jone 20*s.* and 13*s.* 4*d.* respectively to be paid to them when 14 years of age. To his mother 3 strikes of barley. To his brother Richard a young hoggrell sheep. To his son Simon an acre of land lying in the North Field. To Clement Shepard his best coat To his ghostly Father 8*d.* to pray for him. Residue to his wife Alice, appointing her sole executrix. Witnesses Richard Pulcher, curate, William Brouks the younger, John Relston, William Brouks and others.

Reference Mark, K. 86.

Will of Anne Shepard, widow of Thomas Shepard,
of Wilbarston.

Will dated October 16, proved October 22, 1546. To be buried in the Church of Wilbarston. Bequeaths for her mortuary according to law. To the high altar for tithes not well paid 20*d.*, her best kerchief for a "coprax," a table cloth for an altar cloth, and a towel for the "howslýng bord." To the bells 3*s.* 4*d.* and to the torches 20*d.* To the altar of Stoke Albany and to the Church of Colsell 3*s.* 4*d.* each. To the Mother Church of Peterborough 4*d.* To Robert Shepard, to her godson Simon, to the wife of her brother John Sheperd, to Alice Butler, Amy Lee, Richard Lee, Jane Belays and her son Rowland, John Helyett senior and his wife, Thomas Pennell, Simon Belleys, Robert Carbutt junior, Richard Ebatt senior and his wife, John Besshope, Ellen Ebbys, Elizabeth Ebbys, Thomas Ebbys, Margaret Chester, Alice Mokyngton, Robert Baker's two children and his wife Ellen, Bridget Wakeley, Margery Brower, John Morter, Dorothy Cow, Eleanor Bege, Anne Dymbe, to all her Godchildren, to Margaret Smith of Stoke, Agnes Stott, and Jone Mowere, —legacies of various kinds, principally household stuff and wearing apparel. For two trentals she bequeaths 20*s.* Her wood to be divided amongst the poor. To the Church of Wilbarston her best hilling "for a herse to serue all them y^t hath none and to serue the parysson on Palme Sondaye." To the said Church of Wilbarston a table cloth, a towel, and a pillow bere, "to be kepte all ways in the cofer w^t y^e regester boke." To four of the poorest folk in the town for the time being, (those mentioned in the will being Richard

Ellyot, John Bushop, Robert Elyett, Alice Mokellton) she bequeaths a cow, the milk of which is to go to each of the four in turn day by day. Her hovel of wood to remain to her executors. Residue to John Colbrand, Richard Lee, and Harry Cowper, whom she appoints executors, to dispose of it for the wealth of her soul and of all Christian souls, at the discretion of Lybeus Lee, gentleman, and Thomas Smyth of Thorpe Lanketon, who are to have for their pains 3s. 4d. apiece. Witnesses John Ward, Harry Wakeling, Andrew Deubery with others.

Reference Mark, I. 135.

I should be glad to have an explanation of the bequest of a hilling "to serve as a herse," etc.

483.—HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN AND ST. JAMES AT BRACKLEY (410, 432).—The following particulars of Brackley Hospital are offered to those who have opportunity to compare them with the county histories (Bridges and Baker). They are taken from a manuscript account of Brackley, copied by myself, from a former manuscript which was written by the late Mr. Thomas Hawkins when master of Magdalen College School. I am inclined to think the account was prepared, if not by, for Mr. John Welchman, one of the later benefactors of this ancient foundation, and was submitted to Browne Willis for correction and additional information. It may be copied from a printed book, but I have never seen any account precisely similar. The possessions of the hospital, which could doubtless be traced by the authorities of the college, appear to be tenements in Brackley of the value of £20 yearly; lands in Evenley and Sibford, a virgate of land, a rent charge of two marks, a virgate of land in Merkenfield, the site of Brackley castle, the pool of the upper Vivary, three virgates of land in Brochampton, a charge for corn upon the manor of Halse, the manors of Bagworth and Thornton, in Leicestershire, and an annual charge upon the tolls of the fair and markets of Brackley.

"Robert Bossu, who succeeded Robert de Mellent as Earl of Leicester, and Lord of the Manor of Brackley, in 1118, gave to Solomon the Clerk, and his successors, an acre of land here in Brackley, whereon to build an hospital and a chapel, to the honour of St. John the Evangelist. In the hospital when built, it is said, was deposited the heart of Robert, Earl of Mellent his father, in a leaden coffin, which was preserved entire till the latter end of the fourteenth century. His son, Robert Blanchmains, succeeded Bossu in the Manor, and at his death, the Manor of Brackley remained in the hands of Margaret his widow, who gave as her daughter Arabella's

wedding portion certain tenements in Brackley. From Arabella and her husband, William de Harcourt, these tenements of the value of £20 yearly, descended to John de la Haye and his wife Margaret, who sold them with other lands at Evenley and Sibford to the master and brethren of the hospital of St. John and St. James in Brackley for the sum of £600 sterling. Roger de Quenci, his second son, inherited the rest of the property, and was also Earl of Winchester. In his time was obtained a confirmation of the primary foundation of the hospital, built here by the Earl of Leicester, from King Henry III., and Hugh, bishop of Lincoln. He gave also to the said Hospital one virgate of land for the constant supply of one lamp. For the support of two chaplains, he gave a rent charge of two marks yearly, a virgate of land lying in Merkenfield, and ten marks yearly, out of the profits of the fair and market, of Brackley. By another deed he conveyed to the brotherhood of this house the whole site of his castle of Brackley, with the pool of the Upper Vivary. In conjunction with Maud his wife, he bestowed on them three virgates of land in Brochampton, in the Manor of Sutham, which donation in the first year of King Edward I. was confirmed by Humphrey de Bohun, her father, the Earl of Hertford and Essex. De Quenci further ordered that a measure should be made for corn in the shape of a coffin, and gave directions that it should be placed in the right side of the shrine in which the heart of Margaret his mother lay entombed, and provided that it should be filled with corn from his Manor of Hawes, three times in the year for ever for the use of the Hospital. Thrice married, the Earl of Winchester left no issue male, and the Manor of Brackley, in the division of his estates, fell to his youngest daughter, the wife of Alan, Lord Zouch of Ashby, who died before his lady, leaving her in possession of Brackley. Lady Zouch was a benefactress to the Hospital. Her son Alan succeeded her, and at his death his estate was divided between his two daughters, at which partition the advowson of the Hospital was assigned to Maud, wife of Robert de Holland. Robert de Holland her son succeeded his mother in the Manors, and at his decease left them to Maud his only daughter, the wife of John Lord Lovell. Lord Holland was buried in the Hospital. The Hospital originally consisted of Master and Fellows, who were a kind of Secular Chaplains, and subject to no ecclesiastical rule. The Master, indeed, was obliged to be in holy orders, but with no obligation to residence. In 1423, upon the death of the Master, John Brokhampton, it was left without inhabitant. About this time license was granted to Maud Lady Lovell above named, who was now the widow of John Lord Lovell, to convert it into a house of Friars

Preachers, she having previously conveyed her Manors of Bagworth and Thornton, in Leicestershire, to the use of the Hospital. She appointed that the foundation should consist of thirteen brethren, of whom a prior should be head. There is reason to believe the Lady's intentions were never executed, nor the Hospital ever converted into the religious house she designed. For it appears to have been governed by Masters until the time of Francis Lord Lovell, her grandson and successor, and from him to have passed with the lands belonging to it, into the hands of the President and Fellows of Magdalen College, in Oxford. The College obliged themselves to maintain a stipendary Priest to sing and say Mass for the soul of the said Francis Lord Lovell, and for the souls of his ancestors. They now pay 2s. 6d. per annum to the Church of Lincoln, *pro indemnitate hujus hosp.* In the 19th year of Henry VIII., this chantry was bestowed upon Robert Barnard, fellow of the college, with an annual stipend of £8 6s. 8d. Upon Barnard's decease, in the 2nd year of Edward VI., it was made a free school, and endowed with twenty marks per annum.

"This Hospital," my authority proceeds, "now in lease from Magdalen College, to Mr. John Welchman, of Brackley, lies in a ruinous condition. The old walls were taken down about fifty years since. In the modern Hall are 105 shields, which were removed thither out of a garrett, and contain the arms of many of the nobility and gentry, and of eleven bishops' fees. The chapel is still subsisting, but stript of all its former decorations, the glass taken out of the windows, the seating gone, and the tombstones removed out of their places. It is about 122 feet in length by 22 in breadth, and hath only one aisle, with a low, broad tower on the nw. side, coped at the top, in which was a pretty large bell, taken down some years ago, and carried to Oxford, for the use of Magdalen College. On the south side of this chapel, near the high altar, was a confessional of five arches. The east window was large and lofty, consisting of three divisions; and the side windows answered the proportion of that at the east. The Hospital was composed of two quadrangles, with the several offices belonging to it. In Leland's time were several tombs of noblemen and women remaining in the presbytery of the chapel. He hath given us a description of five. . . . Of these tombstones two only are now remaining, which are removed out of their places, and thrown under an arch one upon another." The right of sepulture appears to have been claimed again by the Welchman family, and granted in the case of a Mr. Bannister, former master of the College School, as lately as 1821.

The accompanying engraving of Magdalen College School, Brackley, is kindly lent by the Rev. I. Wodhams, head master. It does not include the new wing added to the school in 1886.

Brackley.

B. E. PEARSON.

484. — **HOARD OF ROMAN COINS.** — In June, 1873, in a ploughed field called "White-leys," N.W. of the village of Bodington, on land in the occupation of Mr. Robert Miller, the property of J. Leeman, Esq., was discovered a red jar with brown glaze full of Roman coins. The jar was broken but the size and shape were ascertained. The jar was 7½ in. high, with a bulbous body, 4½ in. diameter, a long neck, a small base, and a handle. It contained about 360 coins. I went soon after, drew the pot, and made the following list of the coins. 130 were in Mr. R. Miller's possession, 2 in Mr. R. Miller's, jun., 8 in Mr. Hill's, and 18 in Mrs. Lee's, and where the others had gone to I did not ascertain. They were all of the 3rd brass and in average condition. I entered as "undecyphered" all those which could not be readily made out. A few of the coins came into the possession of Mr. S. C. Tite, of Towcester; and several years afterwards a few of the less good coins and fragments of the pot came into my possession. Probably, as usual, most of the coins were eventually lost. The decyphered coins range from A.D. 265 to 275.

Victorinus	47
Tetricus	1
Postumus	13
Gallienus	16
Salonina	1
Claudius	14
Quintillus	7
Aurelian	1
Undecyphered	50

Canons Ashby.

HENRY DRYDEN.

485. — **ASHBY FAMILY.** — A family of this name, claiming descent from the Ashbys of Quenby in Leicestershire, was located at Bugbrook in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, if not still earlier. Is there anything upon record concerning it? According to a MS. pedigree that I have seen, the first known members of the line were three brothers, John, Henry, and Thomas, the last described as "of London." They were sons of a certain "Jone" Ashby, and

are named in her will. The name of Jone's husband has not been ascertained. John Ashby, the eldest son, is stated to have died in 1568, leaving, with other issue, a son Robert, born in 1546, died in 1602. John, son of Robert, was born in 1576 and died in 1648. The descendants of this Robert dwelt at Bugbrook for several generations, where I believe they possessed an estate. Some of them eventually removed to Staines in Middlesex, at which place and elsewhere representatives are I understand yet to be found. I shall be glad of any information that may aid in connecting the Northamptonshire Ashbys with those of Leicestershire.

Leigh, Lancashire.

W. D. PINK.

486. — MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS FROM OTHER COUNTIES (27, 126, 181, 354, 453, 463). — The following inscriptions are cut on two flat tombstones, which lie to the south of the chancel, in the churchyard of Shangton, Leicestershire :—

"Sacred to the Memory of the Rev^d. Charles Markham M.A. formerly of Northampton who was upwards of 45 years resident Rector of this Parish he died the 4th day of Dec^r 1802 in the 81st year of his age."

"Sacred to the Memory of Sarah Relect of the Rev^d Cha. Markham M.A. who departed this Life January 15th 1815 Aged 80 years."

This Charles Markham was the son of William Markham, of Northampton, one of the six clerks in chancery, he was born in 1721, and in August, 1752, he was inducted to the living of Great Oxenden, co. Northampton; and in 1757 he was presented to the living of "Shanckton," or Shangton, co. Leicester, by Sir Edmund Isham, bart. The Rev. Charles Markham also held the living of Church Langton, co. Leicester, as executor for the Rev. William Hanbury, from 1778 to 1782. In June, 1773, he married Sarah Thompson, of Shangton.

The Rev. Charles Markham died, and was buried in the churchyard at Shangton, on the 8th Dec., 1802.

C. A. M.

487. — PLOUGH MONDAY.—Plough Monday, or the first Monday after the Epiphany, the day "fixed upon by our forefathers as the period when the labours of the plough and other rustic toils begin," was formerly observed in some of the villages in Northamptonshire by the ploughmen—or, as they were called, "plough witches," probably owing to their being attired in female dress, and having blackened and bearded faces—who, having obtained possession of an

old wood plough, or part of one, drew or carried it from door to door through the village, the "plough witches" rattling a coin in a tin box, and saying, "Remember the poor ploughboys." Should the occupier of any house not feel disposed to give money, the shoe scraper, which is usually fixed in the ground, near the door, was "ploughed" or pulled up, either by way of revenge, or in a spirit of mischief. I have known ploughmen proceed to the neighbouring town, and call upon the tradesmen with whom their employers had dealings, and ask for money. The observance of taking round the plough has, in most villages, been long since discontinued. The money obtained by the "witches" was usually spent in drink, so that the old custom, which appears to be dying out, is perhaps more honoured by the breach than in the observance.

Kendal.

ALEX. PALMER.

488. — LOCAL DIALECT (43, 64, 109, 167, 223, 258, 340, 385, 466).—The word "gain" referred to in art. 466, is used here in describing timber, the grain of which is straight and free from knots; and in other similar ways. Your correspondent has omitted to notice that the negative form is still in common use in the word "ungainly."

R. G. S.

489. — PREBENDARIES OF PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL. — A complete list of the prebendaries of Peterborough has not yet, it is thought, appeared in print. We give here the names of the prebendaries of the first stall, as far as ascertained, with brief notes of their preferments. Any addition or correction will be received with thanks. The remaining stalls will be given in subsequent parts.

In the original charter of the cathedral there were six prebendaries named. This number was retained until the present century; but the "Cathedral Act" suppressed two of their stalls, and there are now but four. The name was also retained until the same time, but the occupants of the stalls are now called "Canons," in compliance with the provisions of the same act. The house attached to each stall was however styled "Prebendal House" until very recently, and perhaps the name is not yet obsolete.

W. D. SWEETING.

FIRST PREBEND.

1 Matthew Whittall, D.D., 1541.

A secular priest. His name is not in the charter, where we find Roger Bird, who does not however appear to have been appointed.

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- 2 John Howeton (or Hutton, or Houghton) M.A., 38 Hen. viii.
Rector of Eydon; deprived of rectory and prebend 1554. (*See* art. 175.) So says Bridges. According to another list his name was Thomas. Thomas Houghton was rector of Blatherwick, 1565—1613. Willis says he was preb. of York, and died 1549.
- 3 Richard Peter (or Piers), LL.B.
Rector of Corby, 1541. Precentor of Exeter. He resigned 5 Oct., 1556. He is said to have never been at the Church.
- 4 Anthony Burton, B.D., Cant., 6 Oct., 1556.
Called Arthur in Kennett's MS. He was vicar-general in 1561; appointed rector of Kettering, 1561; of Harrington in the same year; of S. Luffenham, 1562; and of the Cranfords, 1568. He resigned S. Luffenham in 1571 in favour of Rob. Cawdrey.
- 5 Robert Rodes, B.D., Cant., 1570.
- 6 William Bayly, M.A., Cant., 1590.
Fellow of S. John's, 1577. Rector of S. Luffenham in succession to Rob. Cawdrey, who was deprived in 1588. He resigned his prebend 27 Mar., 1595. Rector of Wapenham, 1614. In 1598 he became B.D., and was appointed archdeacon of Northampton and prebendary of the 3rd stall. He had been fellow of S. John's. Resigned archdeaconry in 1603-4.
- 7 William Smith, B.D., Cant., 1595.
Resigned prebend in 1602. Willis says, "He became, as I take it, Master of Clare-hall Cambridge, Anno 1598, and soon after Rector of Willingham in Ely diocese." Possibly the same as William Smith, D.D., chaplain to king James I., and author of :—The Black-Smith, a Sermon preached at White-Hall . . . on Loe-Sunday. 1606.
- 8 Tobias Bland, M.A., Cant., 1602.
Sub-almoner to queen Elizabeth. Rector of Abbots Ripton, co. Hunts. B.D. 1591. Notice of him in *Athena Cantabrigienses*. He was chaplain to lord Saint John of Bletsoe. Buried at Kings Cliffe, 1606. He was of Pembroke hall, and afterwards of Corpus. He was author of:—A necessary Catechism to be read every Sunday morninge. (For this he was charged, about 1682, with publishing an infamous libel, and after confessing his fault and being put in the stocks, he was expelled his college.)—A Baite for Momvs, 1589.
- 9 John Bridgeman, M.A., Cant., 1605.
Fellow of Magdalene. Afterwards D.D. Resigned prebend in 1616. Rector of Wigan, co. Lanc., and canon of Exeter, 1616; bishop of Chester, 1619, holding rectory of Bangor Iscoed, co. Flint, in commendam. Expelled from his bishopric under the Commonwealth. He died 1652 and was buried at Kinnerley, co. Salop. He was father of sir Orlando Bridgeman, lord chief justice, and keeper of the great seal. The Record Society has published Loans, &c., paid by the Clergy of Chester, from the private ledger of bp. Bridgeman.

10 John Williams, B.D., Cant., 1616.

Fellow of S. Juhn's college. In 1619 appointed dean of Salisbury, and in 1620 of Westminster. In 1621 appointed keeper of the great seal, and bishop of Lincoln. In 1641 made archbishop of York. He died in 1650. Rector of Grafton Underwood, co. Northants., 1611-21. He held the rectory of Walgrave in commendam with his bishoprics. Died at Aberconway in Wales. Notice of him in Wood's *Fasti*; and his life was written by Bishop Hacket. His letters, and documents relating to him, have been edited with notes by J. E. B. Mayor, 1866; and the Unpublished Correspondence with the marquis of Ormond, edited with notes by B. H. Beedham, 1869. Among his works are:—A Sermon of Apparell, 1620.—Great Britain's Salomon, 1626.—*Perseurantis Sanctorum*, a fast sermon, 1628.—A Sermon at Westminster Abbey, 1628.—The Holy Table Name and Thing, 1637.—A copie of the Letter written to the Vicar of Gr: [i.e. Grantham] against the placing of the Communion Table at the East end of the Chancell.—The substance of a Speech [delivered 1640] in the House of Lords on the Impeachment of the Earl of Stafford. Printed in 1715.—The Speech [in 1641] of Dr. Williams, Lord Archbishop of York, p. 88 of An Apology for the Ancient Right and Power of the Bishops to Sit and Vote in Parliament, 1660.—A Manual or Three Small and Plain Treatises, 1672.—Annotationes in Vetus Testamentum, 1704.—Various Articles of Visitation, 1625, 1627, 1630-1, 1635, 1641.

A very rare portrait of him, issued at Amsterdam, represents him with a helmet on instead of a mitre, and with a musket on his shoulder, otherwise dressed as a bishop. This alludes to his personally assisting to retake Conway castle, his own property. See Granger's *Biographical History*, ii. 153.

11 Thomas Swift, B.D., Cant., 1621.

Rector of Waddington, co. Linc.; died in 1646.

12 Simon Gunton, M.A., Cant., 1646.

Vicar of Pytchley, 1637; rector of Fiskerton, co. Linc., 1666; vicar of Peterborough, 1660-67. Author of:—God's House with the Nature and Use thereof, 1657.—A Discourse on Bodily Worship, 1660 and 1661.—The History of the Church of Peterburgh, [issued by dean Patrick,] 1686. He died in 1676. Buried at Fiskerton. The inscription over his grave, partly illegible, is thus given by Willis:—"P. M. S. sub hoc Lapide depositi sunt Cineres Simonis Gunton Ecol. Petriburgensis Prebendarii, Ecol. Anglicanæ restituti restituti, Ecol. . . . Rectoris pii requiem tandem Anno Domini 1676, Ætatis sue 66."

13 John Workman, M.A., Oxon., 1676.

Fellow of All Souls; rector of Hamilton, co. Rutl. (where he died 1685); and of Peakirk with Glington, 1682. He left some books to the cathedral library. He was buried in the cathedral; the inscription on his monument is given *ante*, art. 23. Willis gives a long English inscription, no longer to be found in the cathedral. From it we learn that he was born at Adderleigh, co. Glouc., and was chaplain to bp. Henshaw, and rector of Brails, co. Glouc.

- 14 John Patrick, B.D., 1685.

Afterwards D.D.; died 1695. He was preacher at the Charter-house; and precentor of Chichester; brother of Simon Patrick, who was dean of Peterborough, and afterwards bishop of Chichester and Ely. There is a gravestone to him in the chapel of the Charterhouse, with this inscription: "Here lyes the body of John Patrick, B.D. Preacher to this House 24 Years, who departed this Life 19 Dec. 1695, his Works praise him." Author of:—*Reflection upon the Devotions of the Roman Church*, 1674. — *A Century of Select Psalms*, 1679, frequently reprinted. — *A Full View of the Doctrines and Practices of the Ancient Church relating to the Eucharist*, 1688. — Also editor of *Chillingworth's Religion of Protestants*.

- 15 John Evans, M.A., 1695.

He died in 1718. Rector of Uffington, co. Linc., and there buried. On a table monument in the churchyard is this inscription:—"M.S. Iohannis Evans A.M. hujus Ecclesie Parochialis de Uffington in Agro Lincolnensi Rectoris Seduli nec non Ecclesie Cathedralis In St Petro Burgo Canonici Majoris Dum inter Viros fuit quam pacifice Hospitaliter, Erga Egenos Liberaliter Se Gessit Parochianos bene Deo optime Notum fuit obiit 22 Nov. Anno Salutis 1718 Ætatis sue 73."

- 16 George Carter, D.D., Oxon., 1718.

Provost of Oriel; died in 1727. He was also vicar of Lydde, co. Kent, and prebendary of London and Rochester. Buried in Oriel college chapel.

- 17 John Gibson, D.D., Oxon., 1727.

Provost of Queen's; rector of Farthington, and prebendary of Lincoln. Died in 1730.

- 18 Thomas Robinson, M.A., 1730.

Fellow of Merton college, Oxf., 1721; B.D., 1731; vicar of Ponteland, co. Northumb., 1732; D.D. 1732. Among his works are:—*Youthful lusts inconsistent with the ministry*, a sermon, 1730.—*Hesiodi Ascræi quæ extant*, Gr. Lat. 1737.

- 19 Peter Stephen Goddard, D.D., 1761.

Died in 1781. Fellow of Clare hall; afterwards master; rector of Fornham All Saints and Westley, co. Suff.; chaplain to bishop of Norwich; prebendary of St. Paul's. Author of:—*A Sermon preached at the Consecration of Clare Hall chapel, Cambridge*, 1769. — *Sermons preached before the University of Cambridge*, 1781.—Also single sermons published in 1746, 1756, 3 in 1759, 1760, 1769, 1781.

- 20 Thomas Winstanley, 1781.

Died in 1789.

- 21 Benjamin Barnard, M.A., 1789.

Rector of Peakirk with Glinton, 1801. Buried at Peakirk, where is this inscription on the north side of the altar:—"Sacred to the beloved memory of the Rev. B. Barnard, M.A., no less distinguished by the urbanity of his Manners than by the integrity of his life. Rector of this Parish, and many years Prebendary of the Cathedral Church of Peterborough. He died the 17th of September, 1815, aged 79 years."

22 Joseph Parsons, M.A., 1815.

Rector of Holiwell, co. Beda. ; of Peakirk with Glington, 1815. Died 1829; buried in the cathedral. The presentation fell to the bishop by lapse, the dean not assenting to the chapter nomination. Prebendary Parsons was brother-in-law to bishop Parsons. A tablet to his memory in the new building of the cathedral has this inscription :—"Joseph Parsons M.A. prebendary of this cathedral church, and rector of Peakirk cum Glington in Northamptonshire, and of Holwell in Bedfordshire, died February 1st 1829, aged 67. Lætitia Catherine Parsons wife of the above Joseph Parsons died December 24th, 1829, aged 26. 'The memory of the just is blessed.'"

23 John James, M.A., Oxon., 1829.

Fellow of S. John's college, Oxford; head master of Oundle school; vicar of Southwick; of Maxey, 1832-50; of Peterborough, 1833-50; rector of Peakirk with Glington, 1850-65; of Peakirk (separated from Glington) 1865 to his death in 1868. Buried in cathedral graveyard at Peterborough. The nave pulpit in the cathedral is erected to his memory. The following of his sermons have been printed :—On Death of Princess Charlotte, at Oundle, 1817.—Club Sermon, at Brigstock, 1824.—At Bishop Marsh's Visitation, Oundle, 1831.—The Christian Temple, at archdeacon Davys' Visitation, Peterborough, 1844.—Farewell Sermon at S. John's, Peterborough, 1850.—On Death of Prince Consort, at Peterborough Cathedral, 1861. He was also author of the following works, the first two of which ran through many editions :—Comment upon the Collects, 1824. Christian Watchfulness, 1839.—The Happy Communicant, 1849.—Proper Lessons, with Commentary, 1840.—The Mother's Help, 1842.—Practical Comment on the Ordination Services, 1846.—Devotional Comment on the Morning and Evening Services, 1851.—Evangelical Life, 1855.—Spiritual Life, 1869. The last work in this list was dated 1869, but published late in December, 1868. Dr. James died 15 Dec. 1868.

24 Brooke Foss Westcott, B.D., Cant., 1869.

Formerly fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge; second master of Harrow school; D.D., 1870; examining chaplain to bishop Magee; regius professor of divinity at Cambridge, 1870; resigned canonry, 1883; examining chaplain to archbishop of Canterbury, 1883; canon of Westminster, 1884; rector of Somersham with Pidley and Holme, co. Hunts., 1870-82; chaplain to the Queen; fellow of King's college, Cambridge, 1882. Among his works are :—Elements of Gospel Harmony, 1851.—History of the New Testament Canon, 1855.—Characteristics of the Gospel Miracles, 1859.—Introduction to the Study of the Gospels, 1860.—The Bible in the Church, 1864.—The Gospel of the Resurrection, 1866.—The Spiritual Office of the Universities, 1869.—A View of the History of the English Bible, 1868.—The Christian Life Manifold and One, 1869.—Our Attitude towards the War, 1870.—The Constructive Work of the Christian Ministry, 1870.—On the Religious Office of the Universities, 1873.—Student's Guide to the University of Cambridge, revised edition, 1874.—The Paragraph Psalter, 1879.—From Strength to Strength, Sermon at Consecration of Bishop Lightfoot, 1879.—Steps in the Christian Life, 1860.—Our Debt to the Past, the Revelation of the Risen Lord, 1881.—The New

Testament in Greek; by B. F. Westcott and F. J. A. Hort, 1881.—The lesson of Biblical revision, a sermon, 1881.—The Gospel according to St. John, 1882.—The Historic Faith, 2nd ed., 1883.—Epistles of St. John, 1883.—The Revelation of the Father, 1884.—Faithful is He that calleth, a sermon, 1884.—The Vision of God, a sermon, 1886.—Disciplined Life, 1886.—Christus consummator, 1886.—Dedication sermon, Allhallows, Barking, 1886.—Social Aspects of Christianity, 1887.—Church Missionary speech, 1887.—The Victory of the Cross, sermons, 1888.

25 John Cotter MacDonnell, D.D., Dubl., 1883.

Rector of Misterton, co. Leic., 1880. Formerly canon of S. Patrick, Dublin; vicar of Laracor, co. Meath, 1864-62; dean of Cashel, 1862-73; vicar of S. Mary, Leicester, 1873-75; rector of Walgrave, co. Northants., 1875-80; hon. canon of Peterborough, 1878-83. Among his works are:—The Doctrine of the Atonement, a sermon, 1856.—Donnellan Lectures on the Atonement, 1858.—Act Sermon, Our High Priest in Heaven. 1860.—The Things that are Wanting. Sermon at Consecration of Bishop Magee, 1868.—Shall we commute? 1869.—Essay on Cathedrals in Ireland, 1872.—The Church of England and Catholic Usage, 1874.

490. — GIBBES FAMILY, OF TOWCESTER. — I am anxious to obtain information relating to a Northamptonshire family of Gibbes or Gibbs, derived from Wicken in that county, and residing at Towcester from early in the 18th century.

Charles Gibbes, (eldest son of Anthony Gibbes, of Wicken Park, gent.) baptised at Wicken, 1661, was buried there, "from Towcester," 1733, and left issue by Mary [Willet or Williat] his wife, Charles, Anthony, Mary, Robert, and Hugh, all baptised at Wicken. Charles, the eldest son, married Elizabeth Key, of Abthorpe, in the parish of Towcester, *circa* 1728 to 1730, and apparently then settled there, as he is described as of Towcester in 1733, and, according to memoranda in my possession, died in 1779. This Charles Gibbes had issue a son Charles, an attorney at Towcester; a daughter Elizabeth, married to the Rev. Robert Duncumb, rector of Prince William's Parish, in Carolina (see Burke's *Extinct Baronets*, under Duncumb, of Tangle Park); a daughter, married to R. Kingston, Esq., of Towcester; and another daughter, whose name I do not know.

I shall be much obliged if those of your correspondents who are able will kindly furnish me with further and more exact particulars relating to this family, from any sources to which they have access.

Long Burton Vicarage, Sherborne.

C. H. MAYO.

491.—GLIMPSES OF OLD NORTHAMPTON: ITS SIGNS.—Prefaces have been aptly likened to signs to public-houses. "They are intended," says a writer, "to give one an idea of the kind of entertainment to be found within." No excuse is offered, therefore,

for prefacing a series of notes on some Northampton signs—which may serve to call up visions of old Northampton, old houses, shops, and residents—by a notice of signs in general. This must necessarily be brief and imperfect—the one from considerations of space, and the other because of the far-reaching character of the subject.

Sign-boards are as old as Greece and Rome. It is evident from the writing of Aristophanes and others that they were used by the Greeks, while the excavations of the ruins of Herculaneum and Pompeii indicate their extensive use amongst the Romans, from whom it is probable our forefathers adopted them. Although now comparatively unimportant, house signs were, at a time when few could read or write, indispensable, appealing as they did to the eye in unmistakeable language. As education spread, the system of numbering houses was introduced, and when people could read a name and decipher a number, signs were no longer necessary. Their object was, of course, to make known the business of a house or shop. Hence, amongst the Romans, the grave-digger put out a pickaxe and lamp; the carpenter, a saw, adze, and chisel; the baker, a bushel, a mill-stone, and ears of corn; and the physician his cupping-glass; while the schoolmaster announced his calling by the figure of a boy being birched. Misson, a traveller in England in the last century, described the shoemaker as exhibiting the figure of a shoe; the baker, that of a loaf; and the fruiterer, different kinds of fruit. At varying times a dog licking a porridge bowl, a frying-pan, or a dust-pan, has served to indicate the ironmonger; a tea canister or golden teapot, the grocer and so on. "The Hand and Shears," to quote from *The Adventurer* (1752), "is justly appropriated to tailors, and the Hand and Pen to writing-masters. . . . The Woolpack plainly points out to us a woollen draper; the Naked Boy elegantly reminds us of the necessity of clothing; and the Golden Fleece figuratively denotes the riches of our staple commodity; but are not the Hen and Chickens and the Three Pigeons the unquestionable right of the poulterer, and not to be usurped by the vender of silk or linen? . . . Would not anyone inquire for a hosier at the Leg, or for a locksmith at the Cross Keys? and who would expect anything but water to be sold at the Fountain?" Addison, in *The Spectator* (No. 28), speaks of having seen a goat set up before the door of a perfumer, and the French king's head at a sword-cutlers. These were evidently not in keeping with his rule that every shop should make use of a sign, which bore some affinity to the wares in which it dealt. For this reason he declares that "a Cook should not live at the Boot, nor a Shoemaker at the Roasted Pig." In the matter of "signs"

the 19th has little in common with either the 17th or 18th century. The author of the interesting work, *Curiosities of Ale and Beer*, justly observes that "sign-boards at the present day may be said to inspire the historian with something of a melancholy feeling. A history of them is a history of a by-gone art, which has long passed its zenith, which has served its purpose, and which is destined to decay, more and more, before the advance of modern education. Truly the glory of sign-boards is departed! Though one sees here and there a barber's pole, a golden fleece, and a few other signs of divers trades, inn-keepers and ale-house keepers are the only persons who, as a class, keep to their old, distinctive mark." This distinctive mark was, at the first, a long pole attached to the front of the house, or standing in the road before the door. This was the ale-stake spoken of by Chaucer, who makes his Pardoner, when asked to tell a tale, say:—

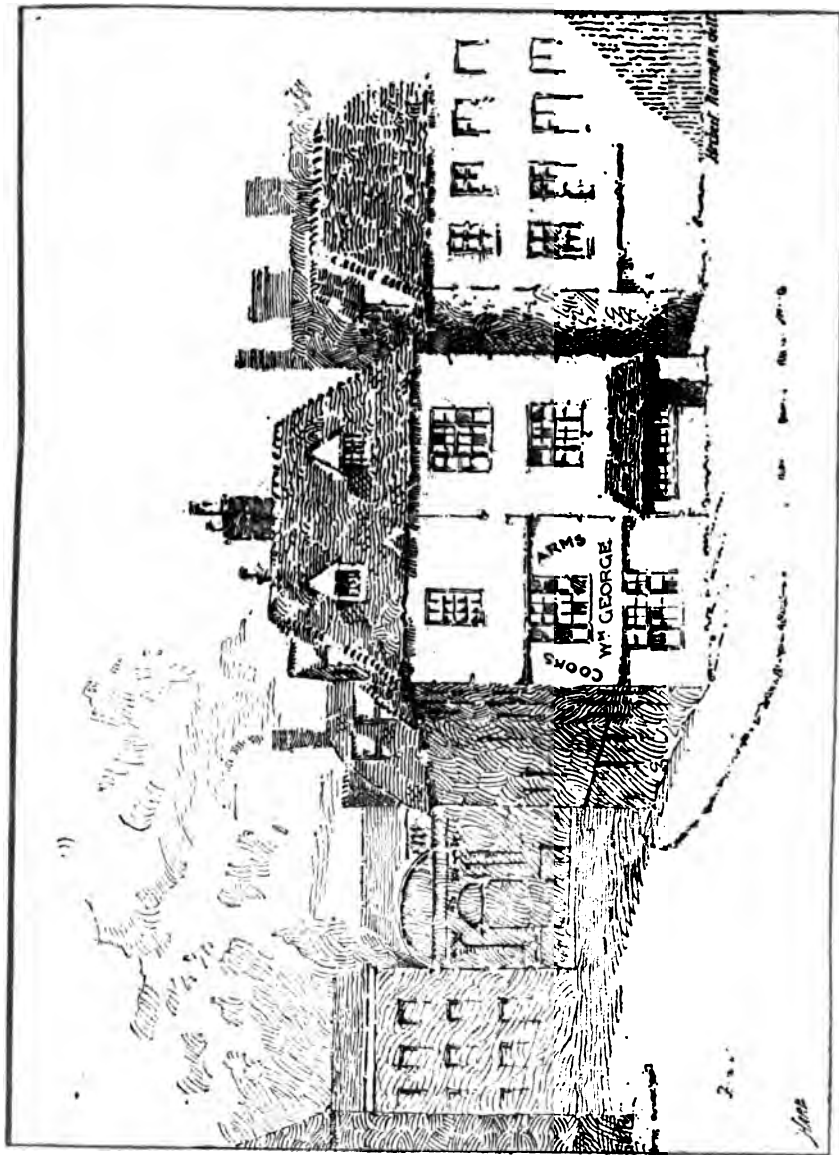
"It shall be donn," quod he, "and that anon.
But first" quod he, "here at this ale-stake
I will both drynke and byten on a oake."

In Decker's *Wonderful Yere* (1603), the bush at the end of the pole is spoken of as "the antient badge of a country ale-house." Its original use was probably to tell the ale-connor* his services were required, although an old author remarks that "the ale-pole doth but signifye that there is good ale in the house where the ale-pole standeth, and will tell him that he must go near the house, and that he shall find drinke, and not stand sucking the ale-pole in vain."

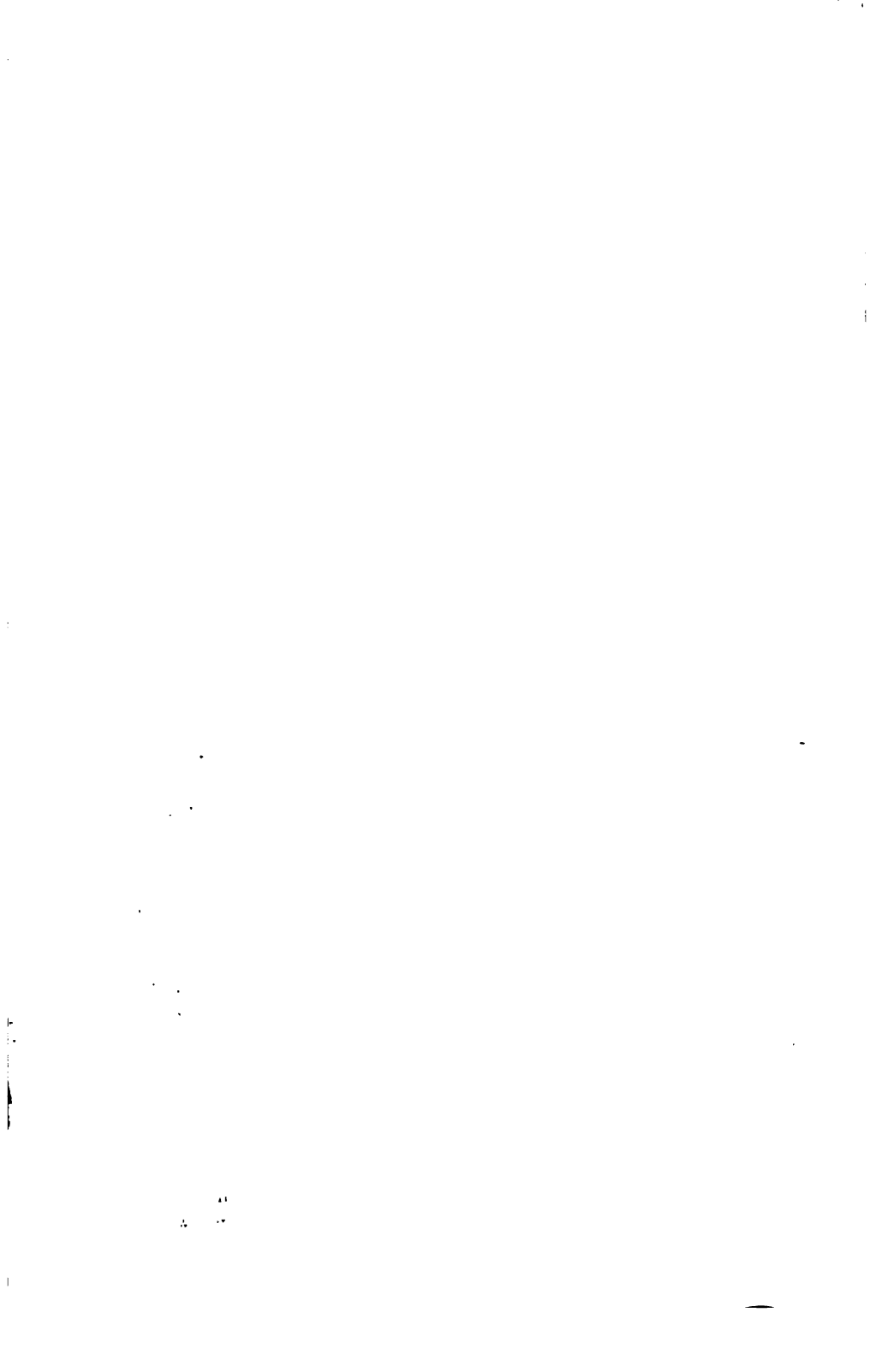
To the pole was subsequently added a bunch of ivy—the "bush," from whence "good wine needs no bush"—a custom which, in Chaucer's time, had developed into "ale garlands" of considerable size. Then came a further developement by the addition of a carved or painted effigy of a swan, a cock, a hen, or some other bird or beast; and so on until what has been described as "the sign-board's palmy day" was reached. According to *The Adventurer* (No. 9), from which we have already quoted, the extravagance of "the numerous fraternity of publicans" in this matter, called aloud "for reprehension and restraint." "Their modest ancestors," the writer continues, "were contented with a plain Bough stuck up before their doors. . . . But how have they since deviated from their ancient simplicity? They have ransacked earth, air, and seas, called down sun, moon, and stars to their assistance, and exhibited all the monsters that ever teemed from fantastic imagination." In keeping with the foregoing is

* The ale-connor was a person appointed at every Court Leet to look to the assize and goodness of ale and beer.





THE COOKS ARMS, MARKET HILL.



Addison's description of the streets of London as being "filled with Blue Boars, Black Swans, and Red Lions; not to mention Flying Pigs, and Hogs in Armour, with many other creatures more extraordinary than any in the Desarts of Africk." He would have forbidden that creatures of jarring and incongruous nature should be joined together in the same sign, such as The Bell and The Neats-Tongue, or the Dog and the Gridiron. "The Fox and Goose," he adds, "may be supposed to have met, but what has The Fox and Seven Stars to do together? and when did The Lamb and Dolphin ever meet, except upon a Sign-Post." Many signs are a play on words. For instance "Dewdrop," as the name of a public-house at Cheltenham, is suggestive of, or might be suggested by, the mountain-dew. But the full designation is The Dewdrop Inn—a punning invitation, "Do drop in." In this connection may be mentioned The Why Not, at Buckby Folly in this county.

This leads us to remark further, on some of the curiosities or comicalities of signs. Take, for instance, such extraordinary juxtapositions as The Crown and Six Cans, The Five Bells and Blade-Bone, The Ham and Whistle, and The Ass in a Band-Box. Again, what a Magpie has to do with a Crown, a Goose with a Gridiron, a Whale with a Crow, a Hen with a Razor, a Frying-Pan with a Drum, or a Shovel with a Boot, passes ordinary comprehension. "When," writes an authority on this subject, "we shall have discovered the relation between a beer-shop to the Battle of Waterloo, we may hope to penetrate the mystery of The Whistle and Oyster, or The Three Coffins and Sugar-Loaf." We have oddities, too, in the form of The Blue Anchor and Bells, The Blue Eyed Maid, The Crooked Billet, The Crown and Shears, The Experienced Fowler, The Man in the Moon, The Old Red Cock, The Old Red Cow, and the Old Pied Bull; The Ship Afloat, The Ship Aground, The Sun and Sword, The Sun and the Apple Tree, and a thousand and one other combinations of a similar character. Kings and queens, princes and princesses, dukes and duchesses, earls, lords, and sirs, admirals and generals, and even saints and angels are common in public-house signs. "Why," asks *The Adventurer*, "must the Angel, the Lamb, and the Mitre, be the designations of the seats of drunkenness or prostitution?"

Addison indicates one mode of accounting for some of these incongruities and absurdities by the statement that it was usual for a young tradesman, at his first setting up, to add to his own sign, that of the master whom he served. Changes of another kind were, however, frequent. Goldsmith, commenting on the influence

of signs, relates how "an alehouse keeper near Islington, who had long lived at the sign of the French King, upon the commencement of the last war, pulled down his old sign and put up that of the Queen of Hungary. Under the influence of her red face and golden sceptre he continued to sell ale, till she was no longer the favourite of his customers; he changed her, therefore, some time ago, for the King of Prussia, who may probably be changed in turn for the next great man that shall set up for vulgar admiration." This reminds us of Flecknoe's description "of your fanatic reformers," the Puritans, in his *Ænigmatical Characters* (1665). "As for the signs," he observes, "they have pretty well begun their reformation already, changing the Salutation of Our Lady into the Souldier and Citizen, and the Catharine Wheel into the Cat and Wheel, so that there only wants their making the Dragon to kill St. George, and the Devil to tweak St. Dunstan by the nose to make the reformation complete. Such ridiculous work they make of their reformation, and so jealous are they against all mirth and jollity, as they would pluck down the sign of the Cat and Fiddle, if it durst but play so loud as they might hear it."

Some of these early signs were of considerable size. In the time of Henry v. the competition in this direction was so great that they became obnoxious to the Authorities in consequence of their extending "too far over the King's Highway to the impeding of riders and others," and their protrusion more than seven feet across the road was prohibited on pain of a 40s. fine. This, however, did not stop the evil, for a subsequent Royal Order prohibited such monstrous signs as "made the thoroughfares close in the daytime, and prevented the lights of the lamps spreading properly at night;" while in the time of Charles II. it was found necessary to decree that "in all the streets no signboard shall hang across, but that the sign shall be fixed against the balconies or some convenient part of the house." So late even as 1719 they were described by Misson as jutting out so far "that in some narrow streets they touch one another; nay, and run across almost to the other side." A deal might be written on the influence of sign-boards on political and social life, and with respect to the royal and other proclamations regarding their use—or misuse rather. One of the most curious instances was the order of Good Queen Bess "that portraits of herself, made by unskilful and common painters, should be knocked in pieces and cast into the fire," since none of them sufficiently expressed "the natural representation of hir Majesties person, favour, and grace." In this connection we may mention that in the reign of Edward IV., an unfortunate man

named Walker, a substantial citizen and grocer in Cheapside, who kept the sign of the Crown, lost his head for saying he would make his son heir to the Crown. Hence in Shakespeare's "Richard III." (act iii. scene 5) occurs the passage :

Tell them, how Edward put to death a citizen !
Only for saying he would make his son
Heir to the Crown ; meaning indeed his house,
Which, by the sign thereof, was termed so.

The size of some of these signs was equalled only by their cost. The French writer we have alluded to refers to several "that, with the branches of iron which support them, cost over a hundred guineas ;" and the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1770, informs us that there were signs and sign-irons on Ludgate Hill which cost several hundred pounds. In most cases the ornamental ironwork was the chief feature, although Addison tells us there were those that "looked rather like a capital picture in a gallery than a sign in the streets." The sign of the White Hart, in existence till the end of the last century at Scole, in Norfolk, was described by Sir Thomas Brown in 1665 as "the noblest sign-post in England." It consisted of "a white hart, which hangs down carved in a stately wreath," and was erected in the year 1663 by a well-known Norwich merchant, named Peck, at a cost of over £1000. At Barley, near Royston, there is a sign in front of one of the inns, reaching across the street, representing a "Fox-hunt," the figures being carved in wood and decorated.

From signs to their painters is not a far cry. Royal academicians (Millais included) have not been above this decayed branch of art, and more than one painter, whose style of living at "mine host's" had incurred a bill he could not discharge, liquidated his score with his brush, by painting a sign-board. Oxford street once boasted of a sign named The Man Loaded with Mischief—representing a man bearing on his back and shoulders, a woman, a magpie, and an ape—which was painted by Hogarth for an alehouse there. "The Oak" at Bettws-y-Coed, we may mention, is by David Cox, and now hangs inside the house.

From this imperfect sketch we invite attention to some of the old signs and signboards adopted and used in the town of Northampton in the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries.

We begin with the south side of the Market Square and Mercers' Row, plans being given of the block of buildings between, as occupied in 1768 and 1831. In both plans the course of the old Conduit is indicated. "This was built in 1478, and was supplied with water by pipes from the spring called "The Conduit-head" in a field where the

Asylum now stands. Over the conduit was formerly a large room where the several companies of tradesmen met to transact their business. The conduit was removed in 1833, and two pipes placed in a tank on the Wood Hill for general use by the inhabitants. This tank is now supplied by the Water Company, who have directed the water of the original spring into their reservoir." *

THE COOK'S ARMS.

The chief sign in this block was that of The Cook's Arms, an engraving of which we append, sketched by Mr. Herbert Norman, from a painting in oil by the late Mr. G. J. De Wilde, the original being in the collection of Northamptonshire engravings, formed by Mr. John Taylor, at the Northampton Museum. This old-established public-house was situate at the north-east corner of the Baker's Hill,† as the south side of the Market Square was called during the last century, and even up to about the year 1819. De Wilde, in his *Rambles Roundabout; Northampton a Hundred Years Ago* (p. 242), describing that side of the Square, says :—"The space between the eastern corner of the passage into Mercers' Row and the corner now all absorbed by the Waterloo House was then (1768) sufficient for three houses, in the occupation of Vores, Clarke, and at the corner Medbury. Five and thirty years ago, this was a public-house—The Cook's Arms. Whether it was a public-house, or not, in Mr. Medbury's time we do not know." We may mention that in the time of Mr. Medbury, who, by the way, was a barber, the Cook's Arms occupied the corner of the passage leading into Mercer's Row. In 1831 it occupied Medbury's premises, the entrance being opposite the *Northampton Herald* Offices. It was then kept by William George, as may be seen from the engraving and plan. The name of the occupier during the earlier period may be gathered from the following advertisement from the *Northampton Mercury*, for September 4, 1758 :—

The Creditors of the late John France, Tanner, of Northampton, are desired to meet at Mrs. Vores's, the Cooks-Arms, in Northampton, on Thursday the 14th of this Instant September, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, in order to prove their Debts, and receive a Share of the said France's Effects, which are then to be divided amongst his Creditors, by

Joseph Warren,	}	Trustees for the Creditors.
Thomas Coles,		
Samuel Treslove,		

There are many Northamptonians at the present who remember The Cooks Arms in George's time, the Waterloo House having been

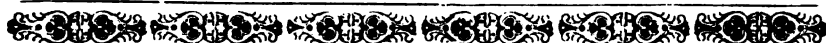
* Freeman's *History of Northampton*, 1847, p. 63.

† Account of the Estates and Charities belonging to the Corporation of Northampton, 1819.

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FOR
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With the most Modern and Scientific Appliances,
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an almost infinitesimal profit, has proved a great boon to the public. It is superfluous
to state that their widely-known reputation as

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COAL MERCHANTS,
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NORTHAMPTON.

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SELL COALS

THE HOTTEST,
THE CLEANEST,
THE CHEAPEST.

FOR PRICES SEE LOCAL PAPERS.

*Love thou thy land, with love you brought
From out the storied past, and used
Within the present, but transfused
Thro' future time by power of thought.*

*A wind to puff your idol-fires,
And heap their ashes on the head;
To shame the boast so often made,
That we are wiser than our sires.*

TENNYSON.

8433.15

Northamptonshire Notes & Queries,

AN ILLUSTRATED QUARTERLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO

*The Antiquities, Family History, Traditions, Parochial
Records, Folk-lore, Quaint Customs, &c., of the County.*

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IN EVERY VARIETY,

In Stock or to measure, in the High-class Styles.

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WALKING BOOTS AND SHOES.

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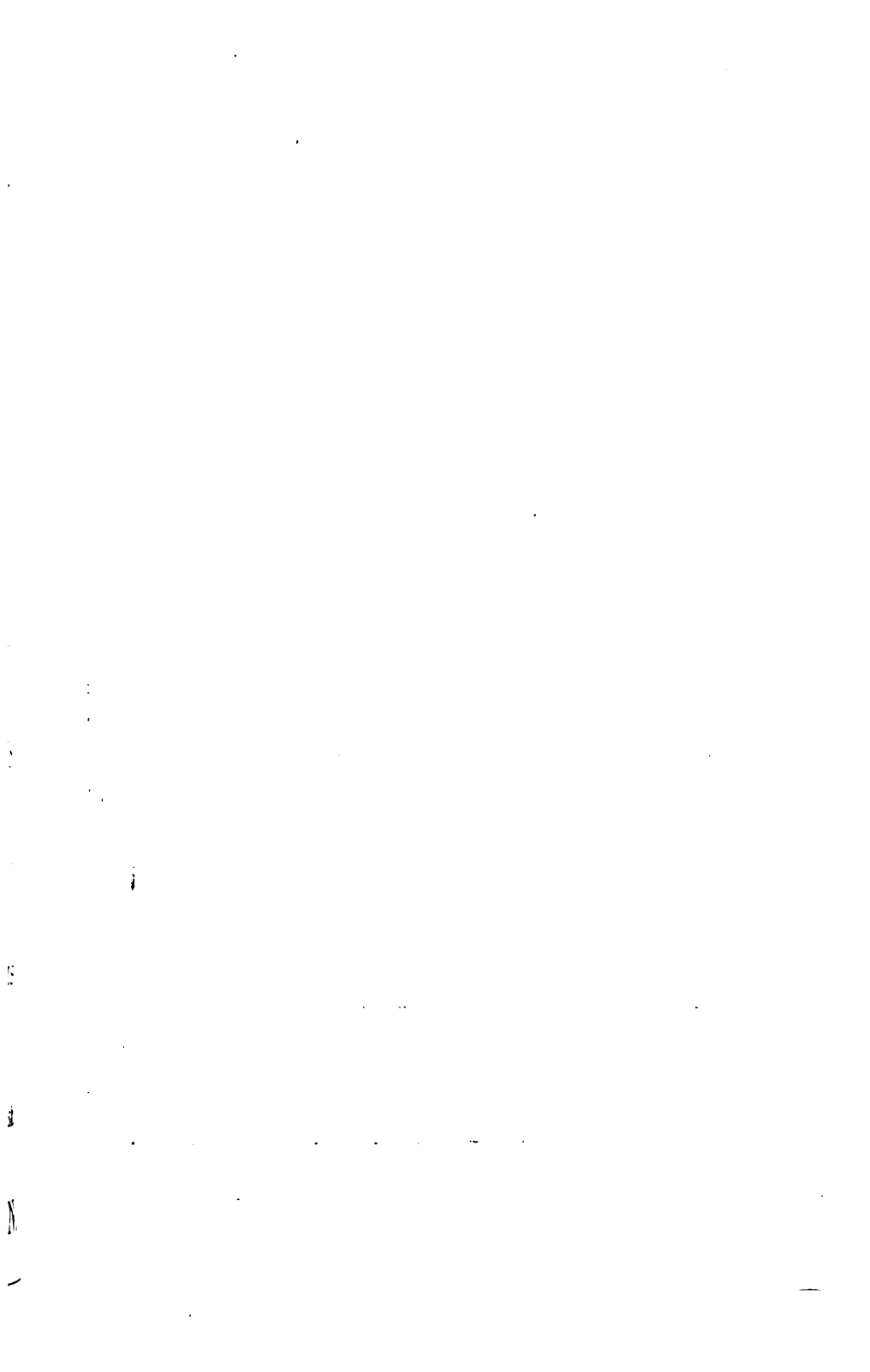
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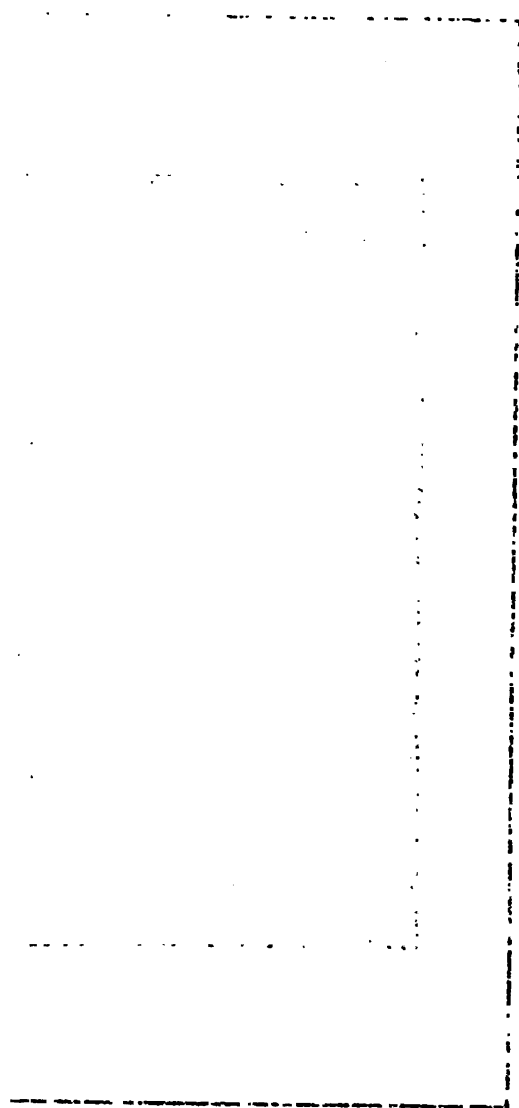
All Goods marked in Plain Figures. 5 per Cent. discount for Cash.

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**7 WOOD HILL, NORTHAMPTON.**







erected so recently as 1833, the old buildings extended farther into the Market Square, but the conduit passage being done away with the new buildings were put back in a line with the offices now occupied by Messrs. Becke and Green.

The old vaulted cellars of The Cook's Arms, which extend some 30 feet under the Market Hill, still remain, and are occupied with the Waterloo house.

Vores' house was part of the Corporation Estate, as shown by the scrutiny proceedings which followed the 1768 election, when the following was taken amongst other evidence :—

William Vores, Market Hill. Said he was a Householder & lived on the Market Place and that he had a License in his own name granted in Novemb<sup>r</sup> last—That he rented his house of the Corporation—That he had paid no rent yet—Then said he took the house of his Mother at Michaelmas & that his Mother had not paid the rent those two years & that he kept the publick house & carried on the business.

The house in question in 1827 was let at an annual rent of £41. When the premises were sold the proceeds were absorbed, with those of certain other properties, for the payment of the debts of the old Corporation.

#### THE CHEQUER.

On the plan of Northampton for the 1768 election, The Chequer Inn is shown as being at the bottom of Abington street, opposite the old Town Hall, its back gate being at the Abington street entrance to the *Northampton Herald* offices. This position it occupied in 1610, according to Speed's plan of the town at this date.

An interesting query has been raised 'as to whether the Chequer was called after the name of the Ward, or the Ward after the name of the Chequer. According to *Liber Albus: the White Book of the City of London* :

"The Alderman also in modern times has his title from the Ward over which he presides, as 'Alderman of Chepe,' for example, 'Alderman of Bridge,' 'Alderman of Quenehithe.' In ancient times, however, on the contrary, the Ward was styled after the name of its Alderman; thus the Ward of Candelwykstrete was called 'The Ward of Thomas de Basyng,' and the Ward of Castle Baynard 'the Ward of Simon Hadestok.'"

For the land tax assessments there is a division of the town called the Chequer ward, which comprises the following streets:—The Drapery, the Parade, Newland (on the left hand as far as Mr. Rands', and the right hand as far as Prince's street), the Woodhill, a part of St. Giles' square, George row, Market square, Drum lane, and Mercers' row.

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The following note from Somerset House relating to the Chequer Ward is of sufficient interest to be introduced here, especially as it throws some light on the origin of the sign in question :—

“The earliest land tax assessment in this office, 1798.

“In 1798 the land tax was made perpetual, and the charge was fixed as follows :—

|                                |       |   |   |
|--------------------------------|-------|---|---|
| On lands, tenements, &c. . . . | £244  | 3 | 0 |
| On offices . . . . .           |       | 2 | 0 |
|                                |       | 6 |   |
|                                | <hr/> |   |   |
|                                | £246  | 3 | 6 |

“The office charged was that of the Clerk of the Peace, which was then filled by Christopher Smyth.

“Chequer is an abbreviation for exchequer, and this ‘Chequer Ward’ was so named as it contained the office of the chequer or exchequer.

“In 1209 king John moved the exchequer from London to Northampton.

“In 1194 Northampton was a mint town (reign of Richard 1.).

“The only other town that I can trace a ‘Chequer Ward’ in is Lynn Regis, in the county of Norwich. Lynn Regis was a mint town under Edward 111.”

In the *Book of Records of the Commissioners appointed by Act of Parliament for the better and more easy Rebuilding of the Town of Northampton*, A.D. 1676, (in possession of the Corporation) are the following references to the Chequers :—

Whereas the said Robert Massey hath lately Exhibited his Peticon into this Court of Judicature, thereby setting forth That the Peticonr is Tenant by Lease to the aforesaid Dr. Wake, Master of the said Hospitall, and his Co-brethren of a Messuage, with the appurtenances late standing and being in the said Towne of Northampton, and on the East side of the Chequer or Market-place there for the terme of about twenty yeares to come, at the Rent of Six Shillings and Eight pence pr Ann. (p. 50.)

Whereas the said William Kimbould hath Exhibited his Peticon into this Court, thereby setting forth in effect That the Warden and poore of the Hospitall of the Holy Trinity, in Croydon, aforesaid, did, by Indenture of Lease bearing date the Twentieth day of Aprill, Anno Dni 1669, And in the One and Twentieth yeare of the raigne of our Sovereigne Lord King Charles the second over England, &c., Demyse vnto him the said William Kimbould All those there two Messuages or Tenem<sup>ts</sup> with th appurtenances situate, lying, and being, in the Towne of Northampton aforesaid, the one of the said Messuages or Tenements situate and being in or neere to a certaine place there called the Chequer, lying alsoe neere vnto a place there called Newland. (p. 54.)

Whereas the said Ann Clarke hath lately Exhibited her Petition in this Court of Judicature, thereby setting forth That the Petitioner is Tenant by Lease to the aforesaid Doctor Wake, Master of the said Hospitall, and his Co-brethren of a Messuage or Tenement with a Shopp thereunto, belonging, with the appurtenances, late standing and being in the said towne of Northampton on the West side of the Chequer or Markett Place, in a place there formerly called the Gutts. (p. 108.)

At this point we may give the following evidence taken in connection with the scrutiny before mentioned, at which time Mr. Roberts was owner and Mr. Fox landlord:—

William Edwards, Abington Street—Cooper. Said he had a room below & one above—A sort of a Lumber Room above—Its a Lean to, to Mrs. Gutteridge's house—Door goes into the Street—took it from Michas last—Came in about Xmas.

Mr. Gutteridge Ex<sup>d</sup> Said the Voters place was next to his house & adjoined to it—Not fit for habitation—A Lean to—Had known it a Whitawers Shop—A Cobblers Shop & a Blacksmiths shop—Never knew anybody lye in it.

Robt. Glen Ex<sup>d</sup> Said he remembered one Munns—a Shoemaker living there as a place of Habitation and two others—Let 3 sev<sup>l</sup> times to different families—Said he was Landlord of it 10 or 11 years ago & he made a tenant of it—It belonged to the Chequer Inn—Remembered it had been let as a shop but familys had Lived there.

Mr. Roberts Ex<sup>d</sup> Said he bot the Chequer Inn—Said he let this place as a separate Tenem<sup>t</sup> to one Harris a Whitawer who lived there with his family & no where else and he received a twelve month Rent of him—Bought this with the Chequer Inn as appurtenant to it—Some windows & door as before only repaired.

\* \* \* \* \*

Joseph Gamble, Market Hill or Abington Street, Taylor. Said he had a separate Tenement—One Room which he took of Mrs. Fletcher, went thro' the Chequer yard to it—took it at Xmas at 50s. a year—George Taylor lives in the Room over it—Has paid no Rates to All Saints parish—Says this Room is rated to All Saints and the Chequers Inn to another parish.

Mrs. Atkinson Ex<sup>d</sup> Said Voter lived in only one Room belonging to the Chequer Inn—Believed it had been let by itself before. That the Voter lived with her till Christmas—That Voter took it since Xmas—That it was a place where they used to shew wild Beasts & that Voter told her he was abroad with Admiral Rodney and came on purpose to make a vote—never knew it let but as a Lodging Room and once to Sergeant Clagg for 5 weeks—Go up stone steps to it—The Inn stands part in one parish & part in the other.

Mr. Fox Ex<sup>d</sup> Said he had known the place 10 years—It's in Mr. Fletcher's Gateway and used as part of the Inn—There are two or three Rooms one over the other. Mrs. Fletcher pays Rent for the whole—Never was set for a house—It was used by Mr. Bull as place to put Cheese in for several years—8 or 10 years ago—There's a fire place but no Bed—In Novr Sergeant Clagg was there & turned out and this man put in.—There's a Drummer in the Room above who intended to make a Vote—but this place no more than a Store Room for

Cheese or a place for Wild Beasts to be in—That he had collected Rates for the whole place over the Gateway for the parish of All Saints. The other part of the Chequer is in another parish [St. Giles'].

The Chequers is regarded by many as the most patriarchal of all signs, it being seen even on houses in exhumed Pompeii. Originally it is said to have indicated that draughts and backgammon were played within. According to Dr. Lardner, a money-changer's office was generally indicated by the sign of a chequered board suspended. The sign, he adds, afterwards came to indicate an inn or house of entertainment, probably from the circumstance of the innkeeper also following the trade of money-changer. Madox in his *History of the Exchequer*, 1769, says:—"These places were called Exchequers for one or both of these two reasons. First, as they were places for receipt of revenue. Next, because in places of receipt or revenue it was customary to lay upon the table a *Scaccarium*, or chequered cloth: which, by reason of the chequering or diversity of the square spaces wrought upon it, was more commodious for counting of money, according to the way used in those times, than a plain board or a cloth all of one colour." It will be remembered that Chaucer's *Merry Pilgrims* put up in Canterbury at The Checker of the Hope—the Chequers in the Hoop. The Chequer and Tuns was a sign in existence in the isle of Ely, in 1721.

#### THE THREE TUNS.

The sign is derived from the vinters or brewer's arms. A public-house on the east side of the square still bears this name. It is probable, however, that this forms but a portion of the original site of The Chequer. The Three Tuns was, up to 1750, the sign of "a good-accustomed publick-house" in the Drapery.

#### THE LAST.

This was not a public-house. The Last was simply an ordinary tradesman's sign, appealing particularly to the knights of St. Crispin. The shop and premises stood on the site of the present offices of the *Northampton Herald*, and between two public-houses—The Chequer and The Flying Horse. This part of the square was known at that time as Gravel Hill. The occupier in 1742 was Arthur Lewis, an ironmonger and grindery dealer. With Lewis there lived at this period one Thomas Milner, "stay-maker, from London," who was accustomed to give notice, that he "having travell'd most Countries for Experience in his Business, had found out a peculiar Method of making Stays for Ladies who have any Defect in their Shapes, so that they shall appear perfectly straight."

The Last was a frequent shoemaker's sign. "But since," says a writer on signboards, "cobblers and tinkers are the best of all drinkers," many ale-houses have adopted this sign also. One ale-house keeper put under his sign of a last, the words :

All day long I have sought good beer,  
And, *at the Last*, I have found it here.

#### THE FLYING HORSE.

This licensed house is still in existence under the name of The Lord Palmerston. It retained its original name up to 1867. In August of 1864 lady Palmerston cut the first sod of the East and West Junction Railway, at Towcester ; and Lord Palmerston paying Northampton a visit, the house assumed his name.

In 1753 it was kept by Job Bartho. One William Fisher, who in those days "followed the market," advertised (Aug. 18, 1760) as follows :

Non tam vivere, quam valere, vita est ;  
Not so much to live, as to be in Health, is Life.

William Fisher, jun. Surgeon and Apothecary, and Grandson to the late well-known Dr. Fisher, of Olney, Bucks, Purposes to keep Northampton and Stony-Stratford Markets, as he hath that of Towcester many Years ; and to be at the Flying-Horse on the Market-Hill in Northampton, on Saturdays ; at the Angel at Towcester, on Tuesdays ; and at the Barley-Mow at Stony-Stratford, on Fridays. At which Times and Places all Persons may depend on the Medicines by him faithfully prepared after the Manner of his late Grandfather Dr. Fisher, who kept Northampton Market upwards of fifty Years ; and also on his best Advice and Abilities in all Cases of Physick and Surgery, at the said Times and Places, or at his House on the Market-Hill at Olney, Bucks.

It was the Fishers who originated the local proverbial expression, "Like Fisher's Pills out of date."

It has been pointed out that the application of this sign is not very obvious unless it refers to the following rhyme :—

If with water you fill up your glasses,  
You'll never write anything wise ;  
For wine is the horse of Parnassus,  
Which hurries a bard to the skies.

"John Gay, at The Flying Horse, between St. Dunstan's Church and Chancery Lane, 1680," is an imprint under many ballads.

Another theory is that the sign is derived from the name of a once popular amusement, which consisted of a swing, the seat of which formed a wooden horse. This the flying equestrian mounted, and as he was swinging to and fro he had to take with a sword the ring off a quintain.

## THE PEACOCK.

This hotel is situated on the east side of the Market square. Some idea of its age may be gathered from the fact that it had galleries round its inner court, like the old hosteleries of two centuries ago; these galleries have long since been closed, but the remains of them are very plain. The earliest reference we have to it is dated 1725, and records that "William Atley, who Kept the Tap at the Peacock Inn upon the Market-hill in Northampton, now keeps The Bull and Goat Inn in Gold Street." From this date up to 1735, The Peacock was kept by a Mr. Hitchcock. It was the inn used by the Whigs for election purposes, the electors standing upon the Market Square being addressed from the balcony. The Abington street entrance to the Peacock was opposite the Post Office.

The following advertisement of July 24, 1721, is curious, if only for the use of the seal of the Corporation it records:—

We whose Hands are hereunto subscribed, being the Mayor and Aldermen of the Town of Northampton do hereby certifie that Mr. Grant, Her Majesty's Oculist in extraordinary, who has been for some time in this Town, hath performed several Operations relating to the Eyes, with such Success, that he has brought several People who were blind to sight, in this Town and Neighbourhood; two of which were born blind. In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our Names, and the Seal of the Corporation. John Agutter, Mayor: John Clark, Mayor elect: William Else: John Clark: John Selby: William Pettit: Benjamin Burlivant: Richard Saunders: Samuel Lyon: Joseph Woolston.

N.B. The said Mr. Grant, his Majesty's Oculist, is now at the Peacock in Northampton, where he proposes to continue three Weeks, or longer, if desir'd.

The date of the first introduction of the peacock on a sign-board is unknown. It is stated, however, that near The Angel, in Clerkewell, there is the Peacock public-house, which bears the date 1564.

## THE HIND.

The site of this old-established inn is now occupied by the west front of the Corn Exchange, on the Parade. It was in existence under the name of The Hynde, prior to the great fire of 1675, and continued up to, we believe, nearly the close of the last century. It was described in 1747 as a well-accustom'd coach inn, situated for the market, travelling, and town business, with a back passage and gates opening into Sheep street,\* on the North road; and with a piece of

\* Now the Sheep street entrance to the Corn Exchange. Mr. F. C. Robinson, of the Drapery, had a warehouse up this yard: there was also a blacksmith's shop here. When the old public-house, The Plumbers' Arms, (which fronted Sheep street) was pulled down by Alderman Vernon, and re-erected by him on the old site, he built over the yard to the adjoining premises; whether he had a right to do so was tested by the Corn Exchange company bringing an action at law against him, and a verdict was given in his favour.



ground belonging to it, which was formerly used as a bowling green. At this date it was in the occupation of Mrs. Filks, who had then lived in it nearly a quarter of a century. In March of that year, however, on her leaving off business, it was taken by one Richard Hickman, from the New Inn, on the Melton Mowbray road. He was not a long tenant, as he died two years after, about June, 1749.

From the number of balls, concerts, and other entertainments recorded to have taken place at the Hind, it must have been of considerable importance and reputation. One advertisement before us, dated December 4th, 1721, is as follows:—

At the Hind-Inn in Northampton, on Thursday the 7th of December, 1721, a Trial of Skill will be performed between the following Masters.

I Robert Blake, late from Ireland, Master of the noble Science of Defence, who have had the opportunity of fighting most of the best Masters of the three Kingdoms, to the full satisfaction of all Gentlemen that ever see me fight, do invite Mr. William Flanders, Master of the said Science, to meet me and exercise the following Weapons, viz. Quarter-Staff, Sword and Buckler, Sword and Dagger, Back Sword.

I William Flanders of Pottery-Perry in Northamptonshire, Master of the said Science, who never did refuse the best of Masters that ever did appear in London, will not fail, God willing, to meet this bold Inviter, at the Time and Place appointed, desiring a clear Stage, sharp Swords, and from him no Favour and doubt not but to give all Gentlemen Satisfaction. The Box will be set at Twelve, and the Masters mount at three precisely: There will be Six Pair of Gloves to be plaid for at Cudgels before the Masters mount.

N. B. The Box will be deliver'd into the Mayor's Hands, for the Satisfaction of all Gentlemen that it is no Cheat; and if such a Thing appears to be fought the Mayor to distribute the Money to the Poor as he pleases.

That the above challenge was returned we gather from a similar advertisement dated Dec. 25, 1721.

Another advertisement, of September 17, 1722, reads:—

On Monday the 17th Instant, at the Hind-Inn in the Town of Northampton, a Tryal of Skill will be perform'd by the following Masters, viz.

I William Heath, from Edinburgh in Scotland, Master of the noble Science of Defence, who have fought most of the best Masters in that Country, and was never conquer'd by any one; hearing of the great Fame of Mr John Reed, am come hither on purpose to invite him to meet and fight me at the usual Weapons fought on the Stage.

I John Reed, Wooll-comber, of Leicester, and Master of the said famous Science of Defence, being always ready to embrace and engage any fresh and good Master, shall not fail to meet this brave and bold Inviter at the Time and Place appointed, with full Intent to give a general Satisfaction to all Spectators, desiring no Favour from the Hands of my Opponent.

The Boxes will be set at Three, and the Masters mount at Four precisely.

N. B. Two pair of Gloves will be play'd for at Backsword-Blunts, and two pair also Wrestled for, the same Day and Place.

It appears also to have served as a play-house. On Jan. 27th, 1724, "at the desire of several gentlemen and ladies," there was "acted a comedy, call'd, The Spanish Fryar : or The Double Discovery," it being announced that "the Part of Tarrismond will be acted by a Gentleman for his own Diversion." On the 10th of the following month, for the benefit of a Mr. Berriman, there was acted "a play call'd Hamlet, Prince of Denmark"—"the part of Hamlet by Mr. Berriman ; grave-digger, Mr. Phipps."

In the *Mercury* for Jan. 4, 1724-5, is the earliest reference to an auction of books in Northampton that we are aware of.

Notice is hereby given, That the Auction of Books and Pictures, now Selling at the Hind-Inn in Northampton, will be continued this week till the Catalogue be gone through.

The following advertisement of Dec. 10, 1722, is also of interest :—

John Cole, Stay maker, from London, now living in Wellingborough, Makes Stays and Childrens Coats, either Crooked or Strait, after the exactest Method and newest Fashion ; having always employ'd such Hands as have been approv'd of (by abundance of Persons of the best Rank) to be Compleat Workmen, and will perform as Curious Work as any in the City of London.

Note, For the Convenience of such Persons as live more Remote from Wellingborough, he proposes to attend every Saturday at the Hind Inn in Northampton : And will wait on any Ladies, Gentlewomen, &c. at their own Houses.

We may add that the ground now occupied by the Bank and Corn Exchange, was formerly covered by three houses and the Hind yard. Next to the mayor's (Thomas Breton), westward, lived a person named Hill ; next to him a confectioner named Thomas Summerfield ; then came the yard, and then The Hind Inn, occupied, in 1768, by one York. The premises now rented by Messrs. Hunt and Co. were occupied by a person named Paine ; Messrs. Blunt and Co's was in the occupation of John Pinkard ; and at the corner of Sheep street and the Parade, lived Henry Locock, an ancestor of the eminent physician who was honoured by royalty itself. Mr. Thomas Walker, lately editor of the *London Gazette*, was a resident in the houses now occupied by the Exchange.

Taylor, the water poet, in his *Pennylesse Pilgrimage* (1630), mentions a similar sign at Preston :

There at the Hinde, kinde Master Hinde, mine host,  
Kept a good table, bak'd and boyld, and rost.

492. — THE NORTHAMPTONSHIRE SCANDAL. — What book was that published in 1757, containing The Northamptonshire Scandal, an account of an elopement of one Mobbs with Elizabeth Drayton, from the Pytchley hunt ? Have any of your readers any knowledge of it ?

T. D. S.

493.—JACOB TOMLIN, B.A.—I am desirous of ascertaining biographical particulars relative to the late rev. Jacob Tomlin, B.A., of Chester House, near Irchester, who died in 1880, and whose family left in the following year. He was author of *A Scriptural and Historical Interpretation of the Revelation; Critical Remarks on Dr. Tregelles' Greek Text of the Revelation; Improved Renderings of some of the most important and difficult passages in the authorized translation of the Scriptures from the Hebrew and Greek; A Comparative Vocabulary of Forty-Eight Important Languages, etc.* Any facts relating to him or personal recollections will be gladly received.

J. T.

494.—LORD MAYORS OF LONDON WHO WERE NATIVES OF NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (358, 409). III. SIR THOMAS PILKINGTON. —His grandfather was John Pilkington, of Oakham, in Rutland.<sup>a</sup> His father, Thomas Pilkington, settled at Northampton, and married as his second wife Anne, daughter of Edward Mercer, of that town. Two sons were born of this marriage, Richard and Thomas, the latter of whom eventually became one of the most wealthy and popular citizens of London.

The date of Thomas Pilkington's removal from Northampton does not transpire, but it is on record that he took as his wife one Hannah Bromwich, a native of London.<sup>b</sup> He appears to have quickly obtained a position of very great influence in the affairs of the city. He was a member of the Skinners' Company, and held the office of master on three successive occasions, viz., in 1677, 1681, and 1682.

It was on the 24th of June, 1681, that he was elected sheriff of London, and Narcissus Luttrell, in his *Brief Historical Relation of State Affairs*, thus refers to the event:—

(19th May, 1681.) "Tis thought Mr. Pilkington and Mr. Dubois will be chosen sherifs for the city of London for the ensuing year."

"The 24th June was the day for the election of sherifs and officers for the city of London . . . the persons in nomination for sherifs were Mr. alderman Pilkington, and Mr. Samuell Shute, Mr. Ralph Box, and Mr. Humphry Nicolson. Mr. Pilkington was first put up, who haveing apparently the majority of voices, was declared duely

<sup>a</sup> In *Some Account of the Skinners' Company*, by J. F. Wadmore, (1876) it is stated that "he was descended from a good Northamptonshire family."

<sup>b</sup> Le Neve's *Pedigree of the Knights*, ed. by G. W. Marshall, published by the Harleian Society, London, 1873.

elected." Mr. Shute, with some contest, was put up next, and then Mr. Box. . . . The latter demanded a poll, which being granted, ended that day with the result that "Pilkington and Shute carried it by hundreds of voices."

"The 28th, alderman Pilkington and Samuell Shute, esqs. were sworn sherifs of the citty of London on the hustings in Guildhall, and entred on their office."

During his term of office there is no doubt that Mr. Sheriff Pilkington's time was fully occupied, and some of the events in which he played a leading part must have been far from pleasant for him. Luttrell alludes to him several times in his record of the events of the following year, but only once, when some eminent men of the day, "the duke of Monmouth, earls of Shaftesbury and Essex, lord Howard, lord Grey, and others," dined at his residence, on the 17th March, 1681-2, is the allusion at all a pleasant one.

On the 13th of January, 1681-2, he was summoned before the council because he had failed to carry out an order to transport several Popish priests from Newgate to the Scilly Islands. The order, it appears, had been addressed to the keeper of Newgate prison, which Pilkington did not consider enough to indemnify him. On this explanation being given, a fresh warrant was made out, which he promised the council should be obeyed.

(March, 1682.) "At the assizes held at Southwark for the county of Surrey was tryed an action brought by Mr. Bolsworth against Mr. sheriff Pilkington, for words spoken to this effect: You are a broken fellow, goe home and pay your debts. The plaintiff could not prove he had any damage thereby; and the defendant prov'd the plaintiff first very rudely provok'd him; yet the jury, to the astonishment of most, brought in 800*l.* damages for the plaintiff."<sup>o</sup>

On the 3rd of May, Pilkington appealed against this "harsh judgment," but the "court would not grant a new tryall, unlesse Pilkington could procure a certificate from the judge of assize that he thought the damages were excessive, and the case fitt for a new tryall."<sup>d</sup> Under date 12th May, Luttrell states that as Pilkington could not get the certificate he was obliged to pay the £800.

We now come to the time (Midsummer Day, 1682) when the citizens of London assembled to elect sheriffs in place of Pilkington and Shute. There were at this period two factions in the city,

known as the court and country parties respectively. Both parties nominated two candidates for the vacant offices as follows :—Messrs. Dudley North and Box (Court), and Messrs. Papilon and Dubois (Country). At the “common hall” the latter appeared to have the greatest interest, and the Lord Mayor, Sir John Moore, being an over-zealous “Court” partizan, took upon himself to abruptly declare the proceedings adjourned until the following Tuesday. This extraordinary course was so much resented that the meeting decided to proceed with the election as if no adjournment had been ordered, and the lord mayor got rather severely jostled in a tumult which ensued. The king was communicated with at once, and the lord mayor, sheriffs, and aldermen, were ordered to attend a Privy Council on the Monday following. After being severally examined, Messrs. Pilkington and Shute, Alderman Cornish, and others, were ordered into custody for the part they had played in the riot. They were taken to the tower, and on the Friday following were, by a writ of *Habeas Corpus*, brought to the King’s Bench bar, where they pleaded “not guilty,” and were admitted to bail. Several fresh meetings were convened by the lord mayor, and there was a great deal of ill feeling displayed at each of them by both sides—the Court party especially being by no means inclined to give way. Box and North at length, having been declared duly elected, *contrary* to the wishes of the majority, Box had the good sense to retire, with the result that when another “common hall” was summoned, a Mr. Peter Rich was elected in his place, and with Mr. North was duly sworn before the lord mayor.\*

\* A small printed sheet, containing a song of nine verses, may be seen in the Guildhall Library (London Laws, 1A), bearing the following title :—

“*LOYALTY TRIUMPHANT*, on the Confirmation of Mr. North and Mr. Rich, Sheriffs of London and Middlesex. As it was sung at the Sheriff’s Feast at Guildhall, Saturday September 30. 1682.

The *SAINTS*, with Zealous CLUBS and STAVES  
Strive to exalt a BRACE of KN—ES;  
But the *CITY* chose TWO *LOYAL MEN*,  
Which made the *WHIGS* as mad agen.

To the tune of Joy to the Bridegroom.

(Stanza) VII.

Amongst the Men of chiefest worth  
The Vote is given for *LOYAL NORTH*  
In spite of *Pilk*— and *SA*—,  
*Pap*—, and the *Rabble-Routs* :

Then to brave *NORTH* a double Dose  
Who the strong *Factions* did oppose.

LONDON Printed by *Nesb. Thompson*, 1683.”

As we have seen, Pilkington was strongly opposed to the Court party, and shortly after the events recorded above we find him prosecuted by the Duke of York (afterwards James II.) for *scandalum magnatum* "because at a meeting of the Court of Aldermen Sir Henry Tulse and Sir William Hooker swore to his having used the words 'He hath burnt the city and is now come to cut the people's throats.'"<sup>a</sup> The case was tried at Hertford, on the 24th of November, 1682, and the jury found for the plaintiff—damages £100,000. On the 28th of the same month, Pilkington "rendered himself into custody in discharge of his bail."<sup>c</sup>

It was not till May 8th, 1683, that the trial of Pilkington and his friends for riot, which had commenced on the 16th Feb., was finished.<sup>b</sup> Under date 8th May Luttrell mentions the fact that they were all found guilty of riot and assault, and further gives his own opinion on the subject as follows:—"It is an odd kind of proceeding that men should be found guilty of a riot when they mett about a lawful affair, viz. chusing their officers, and were employed onely therein, and when even the matter of right is yet undecided whither the lord mayor have such arbitrary power over the common hall as is pretended."

We now turn to the bright side of Pilkington's career. After years of persecution and imprisonment, on the accession of William<sup>d</sup> Stow.

<sup>a</sup> Luttrell. Maitland (*History of London*, 1739, p. 304), in commenting on this, says, "So forward were the Juries of this Time to oblige the Court at the Expense of the Ruin of their Fellow Citizens."

<sup>b</sup> A Report of the Evidence taken at this famous Trial before the Lord Chief Justice, Sir Edmund Saunders, Knt., was published, and a copy may be seen in the Guildhall Library. (*Tracts*, B. 2.) The following is a copy of the title-page:—

"The Tryal of

Tho. Pilkington Esq; }  
 Samuel Shute, Esq; } Sheriffs  
 Henry Cornish, Alderman. }  
 Ford Lord Grey of Werk.  
 Sir Tho. Player, Knt. Cham-  
 berlain of London.  
 Slingsby Bethel, Esq;  
 Francis Jenks.

John Deagle.  
 Richard Freeman.  
 Richard Goodenough.  
 Robert Key.  
 John Wickham.  
 Samuel Swinock.  
 John Jekyll, Sen.

for the Riot at Guild-Hall on Midsommer-Day, 1682. being the Day  
 for Election of Sheriffs for the Year ensuing.

LONDON Printed for Thomas Dring at the Harrow at the Corner of Chancery-Lane and  
 in Fleetstreet, 1683."

It may here be noted that Sir Robert Clayton appears as witness for the defendants, and that his evidence is of a very interesting character.

and Mary he speedily obtained a reversal of sentences against him, as well as a recognition of his past services in the cause of liberty.<sup>1</sup>

In 1689 Pilkington sat for the third time<sup>k</sup> as member of parliament for the city, and in the same year he first became lord mayor of London, and thrice held office, viz., in 1689, 1690, and 1691.

The citizens of London lost no time in presenting a petition to the king praying for the renewal of their charter, and Pilkington speedily became the most popular man of the day. "On the occasion of his accepting the civic chair in 1689, both King William and Queen Mary honoured him with their presence,<sup>1</sup> together with the Prince and Princess of Denmark, all the principal Officers of the Court and both Houses of Parliament, the Bishop of London, Prelates of the Church, Lords Commissioners of the Privy Council, Lord Chief Justices of both benches, the Lord Baron, and all the other Judges, the four Dutch and all foreign Ambassadors, Envoyes and Attaches."<sup>m</sup>

A full description of this imposing event was written by one Matthew Taubman, a copy of which is still preserved in the Guildhall Library.<sup>n</sup>

<sup>i</sup> There are in the Guildhall Library, two valuable and unique volumes, entitled, *Choice Scraps, London*. On p. 78, vol. II., is pasted a copy of the petition sent by Pilkington and his friends to the king praying for this reversal. In it is set forth the fact that when the petitioners were peaceably doing their duties as citizens "they were by contrivance and confederacy convicted of Ryot," and unreasonably fined £4,100. The money having been paid into the Exchequer and the said judgment having been reversed in the last Parliament His Majesty "stands by law liable to make restitution of the said sum." The petitioners therefore express the hope "that the Parliament now assembled will take the whole matter into their consideration, and pass a Bill for the relief of your petitioners out of the confederates estates." The petition finishes up with the wish that the confederates, prosecutors, judges, and others, who took any part in the prosecution, may be "excepted in the Act of Grace" which His Majesty contemplates.

<sup>k</sup> He was first returned in 1680, and again in 1681.

<sup>l</sup> It has always been customary for the Sovereign to be present at the first mayoralty banquet after his accession to the throne.

<sup>m</sup> Wadmore.

<sup>n</sup> "Londons Great Jubilee Restor'd and Perform'd on Tuesday, October the 29th 1689. For the Entertainment of the Right Honourable Sir Thomas Pilkington, Kt. Lord Mayor of the City of London. Containing a Description of the Several Pageants, and Speeches, Together with a Song For the Entertainment of Their Majesties, who with their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Denmark, the whole Court, and Both Houses of Parliament, Honour his Lordship this Year with their Presence. All set forth At the Proper Cost and Charges of the Right Worshipful Company of Skinners. By M.T. Londinum Urbis Incolys Regnum.

LONDON, Printed for Langley Curteis at Sir Edmondbury Godfrey's Head near Fleet-bridge. 1689."

The following song appears on p. 14 of Taubman's book :—

Come, Boys, Drink an Health to the *Chiefs* of the *CITY*,  
The Loyal LORD MAYOR, and the Legal COMMITTEE.  
The Imperial CITY this Year that with you  
Hath restor'd us our *Lives*, and our *Liberties* too.

With *Justice*, and *Peace*, may it ever be *Floting*,  
May the *Heads* that support it agree in their *Voting*,  
May a strong *Tide* of *Union* still flow in your *HALL*,  
And no *Sea* of *Faction* e're beat down your *Wall*.

A Health to the *Dons* of the *Company's* Table,  
Crown every Bumper with *Ermin* and *Sable*.  
If *Ermin's* the *Emblem* of *Honour*, then *You*,  
As well as their *Lordships*, are Dignifi'd too.

From *Heats* and *Contentions* for ever be *Free*,  
Let *CITY* and *COURT* make one *Harmony*.  
May never more *Discord* amongst *You* be found,  
But one Loyal BUMPER for ever go round.

We must not, however, forget to note that it was on the 20th of March, 1688-9, that Mr. Pilkington was first elected lord mayor in the place of Sir John Chapman, who had died in office. On the 10th of April in the same year he received the honour of knighthood at the hands of the king; on the 17th of July the "harsh judgment," before alluded to, was reversed, and on the 28th of September he was chosen lord mayor in his own right for the ensuing year.\*

An act of parliament, which now came into force, necessitated the choosing of a lord mayor over again early in 1690. Luttrell tells us, under date 26th of May, that the choice fell upon Sir Thomas Pilkington, and on the 2nd of June, we learn from the same source, that he was "elected lord mayor for the remaining part of this year and the ensuing year, in pursuance of the late act of parliament, attended by 16 of the 26 aldermen, and by several companies in their barges, to Westminster, and was sworn before the barons of the exchequer, where Mr. recorder made a speech highly commending his lordships prudent government of the city hithertoo, and doubted not but his lordship would acquitt himself as well the succeeding year; and the lord chief baron return'd the same in a handsome encomium on his lordship."

\* The following is a copy of the title of a 48 pp. pamphlet in the Guildhall Library :—

"A Second Representation of the Hospitaller of St. Thomas Southwark  
Case in an Humble address to the Right Honourable Sir Thomas  
Pilkington Lord Mayor of the City of London By J[ohn] T[urner]  
Printed in the year MDCLXXXIX."



A fine full length picture of Sir Thomas Pilkington hangs on the staircase at Skinners' Hall. It represents him in full robes and badge of office as lord mayor. His hair, which is dark, is worn in the long and flowing style of the period, and is parted in the centre. His right hand rests on a table, on which is deposited the civic sword, and the mace lies on the floor immediately beneath it.<sup>p</sup>

The Pilkington coat of arms is a very simple and chaste one, being—argent, a cross patonce voided gules.<sup>q</sup>

Under date 11th Novmber, 1691, Luttrell makes the short and concise statement that "Sir Thomas Pilkington, late lord mayor, is dead."

• Holmby House, Forest Gate.

JOHN T. PAGE.

495.—PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL.—During the progress of the excavations necessary, for vaulting over, (for preservation) the lately discovered remains of the old Saxon abbey church burnt down in 1116, there came to light remains of an inscription of the Roman age. This was found while opening a passage through the rough materials of the Norman "Sleeper Wall," below that great arch, opening from crossing, into south transept; to permit the wall of older Saxon church to be followed. Among these loose Norman materials a piece of dressed Barnack stone came to light, bearing letters, some 4½ in. in height, and still retaining traces of the red with which, in their original site, they had been coloured. The state of the stone showed that it had originally borne an inscription of various lines. When brought into use in the Saxon building, at Medeshamstead, it had been rudely reduced into two or more ashlar stones. This one, when again pulled down, suffered further breaking into two pieces, of which the part found (1ft. 4 in. long, by about 11 in. wide) suffered the further loss of a considerable flake or spall from the upper right-hand corner. Thus leaving only, in the top line, the letters LO, and in the lower (the bottoms mutilated) NO. Though the LO seems to be the commencement of a line, yet the reduction of the stone prevents this being ascertained so clearly as is the case with the NO of the next, on which there is no doubt. Afterwards, when completing almost the last part of the underpinning of North transept—(the N.E. angle inside) and at a distance of nearly 110 feet from the situation of the former fragment, strange to say, the large "spall" from the corner of the above made its appearance. Its top retained the fragment of an A of a still higher line (which seemed like a commencing letter),

<sup>p</sup> A copy of this picture is given in Wadmore's Account of the Skinner's Company.

<sup>q</sup> Copied in Strype's *Stow* (1720), vol. II. book v., p. 161.

while to the (now) second line it—after placing a leaf stop after the O—added the tied letter TE, and then what appears to have (most likely) been C. Its bottom corner adding a little to the former round of the O of the third line. The other half of the stone has unfortunately not yet come to light. The Reverend Prebendary H. M. Scarth, of Wrington, in Somerset, no mean authority on such matters, is of the opinion that it is part of the dedicatory inscription of a temple. This seems very probable; and would accord with the earlier find of the fragment of a richly ornamented shaft of a pillar, evidently belonging to a temple of considerable size and dignity, brought to light in the (close neighbourhood and) similarly formed foundations of the N.E. pillar of Crossing. Probably both belong to a temple standing within the walls of the old Roman city, whose wall mounds line the high road between Alwalton and Water Newton (in Chesterton parish), and are locally termed "The Castles." The only other Roman fragments—the works at the cathedral have as yet disclosed—are (with the above two stones) a small bit of moulded plinth, two small fragments of bricks, and one fragment of flanged tile.

A —  
LO ' TE (tied letters)—  
NO —  
[Inscription.]

Together with the last inscribed fragment came up a portion of the arched opening of a Saxon window, retaining portions of Saxon or late Norman ornamental painting in red (of two tints), yellow, bluish black ground, and white lines.

On March 28th and 29th, the work of concreting the flooring of the south aisle of the choir of the cathedral, laid open to view the remains of the circular apsidal ends, in which form the eastern chapels terminated (during the Norman period) though the end of aisle outwardly was square, which square line was also exposed, so that the whole original plan could be seen. This is a question that had been often discussed, but not before ascertained. A plan of the remains was taken.

Peterborough.

J. T. IRVINE.

496.—FAMILY OF MACE.—Can anyone give me any particulars of a family named Mace, of Northamptonshire? I have note of a Mark Mace, of Leton (*sic.*, probably Lutton), who had a son, Gilbert Mace, born 1642.

There is a pedigree of Mace in Berry's *Kent Genealogies*, and also in Tuckett's *Devonshire Families*, and the *Harleian Visitation of*

*Devon*, but a more probable connection is the family of Mace of Newent, Gloucestershire, mentioned in Hutchins' *History of Dorset*, 3rd ed. i. 122, in the pedigree of Gigger, wherein appear the christian names of Aaron and Luke. A collateral branch may very well have had Mark in it.

There are two Mace wills, I believe, in the Northampton and Rutland wills given in the *Index Library*, but the date to which this series comes down, viz., 1652, is rather too early for Mark Mace to appear therein.

Any details will be gladly received by  
Kings Norton.

E. A. FRY.

#### 497.—PREBENDARIES OF PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL (489).

—The prebendaries of the second stall at Peterborough are here given. Amongst them are several names of great eminence and distinction. Two of them (as was also the case in the first stall) became bishops. Of a few, no particulars have been discovered. We shall thankfully receive any additional information. W. D. SWEETING.

#### SECOND PREBEND.

##### 1 William Judd, B.D., 1541.

A monk of the abbey; otherwise called Harfords. Buried in the cathedral.

##### 2 Edwin Sands (or Sandys), B.D., Cant., 1549.

He vacated the prebend in favour of his successor, "being ejected by queen Mary, or withdrawing himself, as others did in her days." (*See art.* 176.) Of S. John's college; B.A., 1639; M.A., 1641; B.D., 1647; D.D., 1649. In 1648 he was vicar of Haverham, co. Bucks. (P), and elected master of Catherine hall in the same year as he was made prebendary of Peterborough. In 1652 he was canon of Carlisle. In 1653 he was imprisoned in the tower as an adherent of lady Jane Grey; but was liberated, and retired to the continent until the death of queen Mary. In 1660 he was made bishop of Worcester; of London, in 1670; and archbishop of York, in 1676. He died in 1683, and was buried at Southwell. A good account of him is to be found in *Athenæ Cantabrigienses*, where the lengthy inscription on his monument is given in full. He founded a grammar-school at Hawkshead, co. Lanc., where it is believed he was born, and published statutes for it. The barons Sandys, of Ombersley, co. Worcester, are descended from the Archbishop, a portrait of whom is preserved at Ombersley court. Among his works are:—Advice concerning rites and ceremonies in the Synod, 1662. (*Strype's Annals*, i. 335.)—Vindication of himself against sir John Bourne, 1663. (*Strype's Annals*, i. 389.)—Translation of 1 & 2 Kings & 1 & 2 Chronicles for the Bishops' Bible, 1668.—*Epistola præfixa translationi M. Lutheri super Galatas*: 1577.—Sermons, 1686 and 1616. (A collection of 22 sermons. An edition issued 1812 has life of author by T. D. Whitaker,

L.L.D.)—Statutes for Hawkshead school. — Orders for the bishops and clergy. (Strype's Annals, i. 300.) — Articles to be enquired of in his visitations, 1671 and 1677. — Draw near to God: Tract No. 4 in The Bishops' Tracts A series of Choice Homilies, Christian Instructions and Consolations.—Sermons and miscellaneous pieces, ed. for Parker Society by rev. John Ayre, 1841.—A paper on his effigy at Southwell has been published by M. H. Bloxam.

3 William Binsley, L.L.B., Oxon.

Scholar of New college. 1630, then described as of Kyddington in the Greene, co. Oxon.; fellow of New, 1632-62; L.L.B., 1636; rector of Calverton, co. Bucks., 1649-58; vicar of Adderbury, co. Oxon., 1661-4; archdeacon of Northampton, 1664-69; rector of Barby, co. Northants., 1664; preb. of Crackpole S. Mary in Lincoln cath., 1665-69. He exchanged to the 6th prebend in 1669. Buried in the cathedral, 20 Oct., 1669.

4 Edwin Sands (or Sandys), D.D., restored 1559.

5 Nicolas Shephard, B.D., Cant., 1560.

Afterwards D.D. Archdeacon of Northampton, 1669; in same year master of S. John's college, Cambridge. Some account of him is to be found in Strype's Whitgift, and in Baker's History of S. John's. He was fellow of S. John's in 1553, and after exclusion during the reign of queen Mary was readmitted in queen Elizabeth's reign. In 1561 he was appointed rector of Hartlebury, co. Worc. He was afterwards fellow and vice-master of Trinity-college; rector of Hougham, co. Linc.; and prebendary of Lincoln. He vacated his mastership (being expelled, according to Mr. Baker,) in 1574. He died in 1587.

6 William Hill, M.A., Cant., 1587.

Died in 1602.

7 Edward Lively, M.A., Cant., 1602.

A man of great eminence. A full account of him is given in *Athenæ Cantabrigienses*, ii. 407-410, with a list of his works. He was fellow of Trinity college; regius professor of Hebrew, 1576; one of the translators of the Bible; rector of Furleigh, co. Essex, 1604. He died 1606, and was buried at S. Edward's, Cambridge. Bishop Hacket, in his life of archbishop Williams, describes him as "that unparallel'd worthy man." Dr. Playfere, Margaret professor of divinity, in his funeral sermon, has this passage:—"Lament, lament, all of you, of the Towne as well as of the Universitie, because our school hath lost such a singular ornament of this age, because our Churches have lost such a faithfull and synccere servant of Christ." He was 60 years old at his death. His works are:—*Annotaciones in quinque priores ex minoribus Prophetis*, 1587.—*A true Chronologie of the times of the Persian Monarchie*, 1597.—*Commentationes in Martinium*.—*Treatise touching the canonical books of the Old Testament*.—*Chronologia a Mundo condito ab anno 3698*. The last three are in MSS; the first being in the Camb. Univ. Lib., and the last two in the Dubl. Univ. Lib.

## *Prebendaries of Peterborough Cathedral.* 183

- 8 Robert Williamson, D.D., Cant., 1605.

Held rectory of Tichmarsh, which he resigned 1631. Resigned the prebend 1629.—Prebendary of Crackpole S. Mary in Lincoln cath., 1606.

- 9 Robert Williamson, B.D., Oxon., 1629.

Son of the preceding, whom he succeeded at Tichmarsh as well as in the prebend. Demy and afterwards fellow of Magdalen college. B.A., 1616; M.A., 1618; B.D., 1629. Vicar of Beeding, co. Sussex, 1634-44; rector of Slymbridge, co. Glouc., 1644, which he resigned not later than 1649. He died in 1652. See more of him in Bloxam's *Register of Magdalen College*.

- 10 John Howorth, B.D., Cant., 1639.

Rector of Samford parva in diocese of London, this living having lapsed to the university. President of Magdalene college; afterwards D.D., and master in 1604. He gave £20 to the poor of Peterborough, the use of which was to be "given by twelve pence apiece to four and twenty necessitated people men women or children born and living in Peterborough." He seems to have been expelled at the time of the civil war, and restored; for one account makes him appointed 4 Nov., 1639, and another gives the date 6 Aug., 1660. He was fellow of his college, and ejected in the civil war, but afterwards restored.

- 11 William Henchman, M.A., Cant., 1663.

Rector of Barton Seagrave, 1663. He gave £10 towards fitting up the chapter house. Buried at Barton, 1686, where this inscription was placed on a marble tablet in the chancel:—"Here lyeth the Body of William Henchman late Rector of this Church and Prebendary of Peterburgh who dep: this Life Sept. 14. 1686." In Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses* (ed. Bliss) he is said to be a kinsman of bishop Humphrey Henchman, of Salisbury; but how related is not said.

- 12 Edmund Lees, M.A., 1686.

Prebendary of Bubbenhall in Lichfield cath., 1686. (Nichols gives his first name as Edward.) Rector of Ibstock, co. Leic. Died, and was buried there, 1699.

- 13 Thomas Ball, M.A., Cant., 1699.

Of S. John's college: B.A., 1689; M.A., 1693; D.D., 1707. Transferred to this stall on resigning the 6th prebend. Rector of Easton-by-Stamford, 1693-1695; rector of Gretford, co. Linc., 1703; and of Elton, co. Hunts., 1708-1722. He was son-in-law to bishop Cumberland. He died 9 Feb., 1722, in his 56th year, and is buried at Elton. His father had previously held Elton: his grandfather Calamy describes as "the worthy Mr. Ball of Northampton."

- 14 Edward Griffith, M.A., 1722.

Rector of Hursley, co. Hants. Said by Willis to have died in London in 1724, and to have been "buried obscurely in that City." Probably of Queens' college, Cambridge, B.A., 1689; M.A., 1693.

184 *Northamptonshire Notes and Queries.*

15 White Kennett, M.A., Oxon., 1724.

Only son of the bishop. Of Merton college, B.A., 1721; M.A., 1724. Rector of Alwalton, co. Hunts., 1726-1729; of Burton Coggles, co. Linc.; and of Peakirk with Glinton, 1737 till his death in 1740. He also held prebendal stalls in the cathedrals of Lincoln and S. Paul's. He was author of:—*The Potent Ally*; or *Succours from Merry land*. With an *Essay in Praise of the Cloathing of that Country*, 1741. This seems not to have been published till after his death. He was buried in the cathedral, where, beneath the inscription to his father the bishop, are these words:—"Reliquiæ Filii et Nepotis White Fil: Hujus Ecclesiæ Præben Obiit 6o Maii 1740 White Nepos Obiit Infans."

16 William Brown, M.A., Cant., 1740.

Of Queens' college, B.A., 1732; M.A., 1736; D.D., 1767. He had been fellow of his college. Rector of Marston Trussel, 1741; of Peakirk with Glinton, 1763. Died 1797.

17 Francis Tutté, M.A., Oxon., 1797.

Son of William Tutté, of Chichester. Of Christ Church, B.A., 1750; M.A., 1753. Rector of Sheering, co. Essex, 1778; vicar of Henham-on-the-hill, co. Essex, 1796. He died 13 Jan., 1824.

18 Richard Lockwood, M.A., Oxon., 1824.

Son of rev. William Lockwood, of Fifield, co. Essex. Of Wadham college, B.A., 1784; M.A. from Jesus college, Cambridge, 1800. Rector of Patter Heigham, and of Ashby, co. Norf., 1803; vicar of Lowestoft and Kissingland, co. Suff., 1804. He died 1 Nov., 1830.

19 Thomas Turton, D.D., Cant., 1830.

Fellow of Catharine hall; B.A., 1805; M.A., 1808; B.D., 1816; D.D., 1827. Lucasian professor, 1822; regius professor of divinity, 1827; dean of Peterborough, 1830; and of Westminster, 1842; bishop of Ely, 1846. He died 1864; buried at Ely. Among his works are:—*The Text of the English Bible—considered with Reference to a Report by a Subcommittee of Dissenting Ministers*, 1833.—*Thoughts on the Admission of Persons without Regard to their Religious Opinions to Certain Degrees*, 1834.—*A sermon before the University of Cambridge*, 11 Dec., 1834, on day of funeral of the duke of Gloucester, late chancellor of the university.—*Mansions in Heaven*, a sermon in vol. v. of *Original Family Sermons*, S.P.C.K., 1835.—*Natural Theology considered with Reference to Lord Brougham's Discourse on that Subject*, 1836.—*The Roman Catholic Doctrine of the Eucharist*, 1837.—*Observations on Dr. Wiseman's Reply*, 1839. *Vindication of the Literary Character of Professor Porson*, (anonymous, styling himself "*Crito Cantabrigiensis*," ) 1827.

20 William Mac Douall, M.A., Oxon., 1831.

Son of John McDouall, of Glasgow. Of Balliol college, B.A., 1795; M.A. 1798. Vicar of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, co. Leic., 1822; vicar of Luton, co. Beds., 1827. Author of *A Sermon on the Liturgy of the Church*, 1822. He died 15 Dec., 1849.

21 Marsham Argles, M.A., Oxon., 1849.

Of Merton college; B.A., 1835; M.A., 1838. Vicar of Gretton with Duddington, 1842; chancellor of the diocese of Peterborough, 1842-49; rector of Barnack, 1851.

498.—RESTORATION OF PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL, 1734.—

Copy of letter from Robert Clavering, bishop of Peterborough, to dean and chapter, among the correspondence of Dr. White Kennett, bishop of Peterborough, in the Lansdowne MSS., in the British Museum. As Clavering succeeded to the see after Kennett's death, it must have got there by accident. Perhaps something is known, or can be ascertained respecting the occasion of the letter.

British Museum.

R. GARNETT.

"Peterborough, June 19, 1734.

"My Brethren,

"When you were resolv'd to shut up your Cathedral to adorn and beautify it, I think, in common decency, a previous Resolution should have been made for the continuance of Divine Service some where or other. If this is not your care, I am sure that very evil consequences will attend the neglect of it, and that several disadvantages as well as reproaches will unavoidably fall upon the whole Body. To avoid everything that may be prejudicial or give a handle to the Adversary to reproach us, I have thought fit in this Paper, in a friendly manner, to give you my advice and Sentiments about it, that we may appear blameless before God & man. It is certainly my duty to interpose in this affair very momentous in itself; and the Authority with w<sup>h</sup> I am legally invested enables me to put it in execution. I think the Parish Church of this City is the fittest place we can chuse for keeping up the worship of God, when we can with noe convenience perform it in the usual place. Your concurrence with me in this point will be very agreeable to,

"Gentlemen,

"Your affectionate Friend & Brother,

"Rob : Peterboro'."

499.—COURT ROLLS.—Can any of your readers inform me in whose hands the Court Rolls of the manor of Rushden (between the years 1640-1750) are at the present time? The steward of the manor (G. H. Burnham, Esq.) has got no Court Rolls prior to 1800, neither are there any before that date to be found at the Duchy of Lancaster office. At the latter place an official told me that he thought the manor had very likely been leased to some private individual in times gone by, and that the Rolls were still in the hands of the lessee's family, as in all probability they were not given up on

the expiration of the lease. I am anxious to inspect the Court Rolls between the above dates as I hope to find in them some reference to a John Bull, an ancestor of mine, who lived at Rushden in the 17th century. John Bull's great-grandson (William Bull) was born in 1738, so that John Bull himself was presumably born between 1650-60.

Kettering.

FREDK. WM. BULL.

500. — MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS FROM OTHER COUNTIES (27, 126, 181, 354, 453, 463).

Barrington, Cambs.

"Near this place lyes y<sup>e</sup> Body of Robert Bendyshe Esq. who dyed in Iune 1687 Aged 46 years and also y<sup>e</sup> Body of Margret his wife y<sup>e</sup> Davght of Tho: Brook of Great Oackley Com Northton Esq. & Margt his wife who was y<sup>e</sup> Davghtr of S<sup>r</sup> In<sup>o</sup> Walter Bart Lord Cheif Baron of y<sup>e</sup> Excheq & Privy Councill, in y<sup>e</sup> Reyne of King Charles y<sup>e</sup> 1<sup>st</sup>. She dyed Anno 1673 "

Mural, north chapel.

Stanstead Mountfitchet, Essex.

"The Burying place for S<sup>r</sup>: Stephen Langham and his Lady. S<sup>r</sup>: Stephen Langham Departed this Life Sept<sup>r</sup>. y<sup>e</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> 1709. Aged 81. The Lady Langham Died March y<sup>e</sup> 3<sup>d</sup>. 1721. Aged 84 years."

Arms—3 bears' heads muzzled, erased; impaling a bull's head cabossed, coupé at the neck, between 2 wings. Chancel floor.

On the south face of the tower, outside, is this inscription :—

"This steeple was rebuilt and the Foundations new laid at the sole charge of Stephen Langham of Quinton in the county of Northampton K<sup>t</sup>. whose only Daughter was Married to S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Middleton K<sup>t</sup>. Lord of this Manor and Patron of this Church As also the church was by him (the said S<sup>r</sup> Stephen Langham) at the same time cieled, repaired, and whited; and the Porch was rebuilt all being finished in the year 1692."

Cambridge.

R. H. EDLESTON.

501. — POSTERN GATE AT NORTHAMPTON. — Northampton formerly was encircled with fortifications, and defended on the west by a castle. There were four gates, named from their respective situations, East-gate, West-gate, North-gate, and South-gate. Bridges states that "the East-gate, much the fairest of all, was large and high, embellished with shields of arms and other ornaments of stone-work, and that over the other gates were chambers inhabited by poor people." It is supposed that the elder Simon de St. Liz built the



town-walls at the same time that he erected the castle and repaired the town. In the second year of king John [1200-1], mention is made of the East-gate. In the ninth year of Henry III. [1224-5], the sheriff of the county was ordered to deduct sixpence out of every twenty shillings of rent within the borough of Northampton towards enclosing the said town. Bridges supposes that this deduction was only for the repairing of places in the wall, decayed or damaged by the barons in the preceding reign.

By inquisition taken in the 6th year of Edward I. [1277-8], it appears the walls were embattled, and at different places had steps to ascend them; they are reported to have been broad enough for six persons to walk abreast, and formed a communication from one part



of the town to another. The architectural character of the small postern door-way until lately remaining in the wall on the south side of the town, towards the meadow, fully agrees with the early date above given to the walls. The vignette, from a sketch by Mr. E. Pretty, as it appeared in 1847, shews its style, being that of a flat-headed trefoil arch. From its size it must have merely been an opening for the dispatch of private messengers, or to allow the master of St.

John's Hospital an exit towards the fields. In 1875, only the outer face of the wall was original. The door-way was, and had long been, blocked up, and only about 2ft. 6ins. of the opening was above ground. The clear width was 2ft. 1in. The eastern jamb has been somewhat mutilated. Soon after 1875 a well-meaning owner destroyed the discharging-arch and the upper part of the wall, and made a new and longer discharging-arch, destroying much of its interest. In 1888, at the formation of the Victoria gardens, the whole was destroyed.

**502. — THE ASHBYS OF WESTON-BY-WELLAND (485).**—About the middle of the last century Robert, William, and David Ashby were living at Weston-by-Welland. William Ashby had one son, Henry (whose family consisted of daughters only), and two daughters, one of whom married George Ashby, to be hereafter referred to; the other daughter died unmarried. David Ashby was a bachelor.

Robert Ashby (born 1756, died May 5, 1816) married Elizabeth Jellis (born 1759, died May 26, 1820), the only daughter of John Jellis (born 1732, died Sept. 18, 1793) and Elizabeth his wife (born 1735, died March 22, 1814) who lived at Long Buckby mill, to which place Robert Ashby removed at the age of 25. The accompanying woodcut represents a house in the village built by J. and E. Jellis.

The family of Robert and Elizabeth Ashby consisted of the following members, viz., John Jellis, George, Ann, Elizabeth, Jane, Joanna, William, and David. John Jellis Ashby (born 1786, died Feb. 11, 1855) married Ann Haynes (born 1783, died December 26, 1860). Their family consisted of the following, viz., Robert, William, John, Elizabeth, Mary, George, Ann, and Maria, of whom five are still living.

George Ashby (born 1787, died Nov. 23, 1838) married his cousin Elizabeth, a daughter of William Ashby of Weston. They had three children. One of these, a daughter, died unmarried. A son named George died at the age of 3 years and 11 months, Feb. 11, 1841. Their daughter Mary Ann was the wife of the late alderman J. M. Vernon. Ann and Elizabeth Ashby successively married Richard Tebbitt. Jane married Richard Lee of Kilsby. Joanna married William Ivens. William Ashby died Dec. 28, 1816, aged 16 years. David Ashby died July 25, 1825, aged 25 years. He left a sum of money with which the girls' schools in connection with the Independent chapel at Long Buckby were built.

William and David Ashby voted as freeholders at Weston in 1806. They recorded their votes for Lord Althorp.

A. E. H.

503. — LOCAL DIALECT (43, 63, 109, 167, 223, 258, 340, 385, 466).—Your correspondent "A. P." of Kendal, refers to several words which he has heard in Northamptonshire. I can bear testimony to the use of some of them, particularly in the centre of the county, thirty years since; these being:—

Chomp: used in the phrase, "how that horse chomps his bit"—  
having reference to the bridle.

Frit: "how he frit the child to be sure."

Gain: "how gain she looks."

Thorough: being used in the following lines:—

"Up the hill and down the thorough,  
That's the way to Wellingborough."

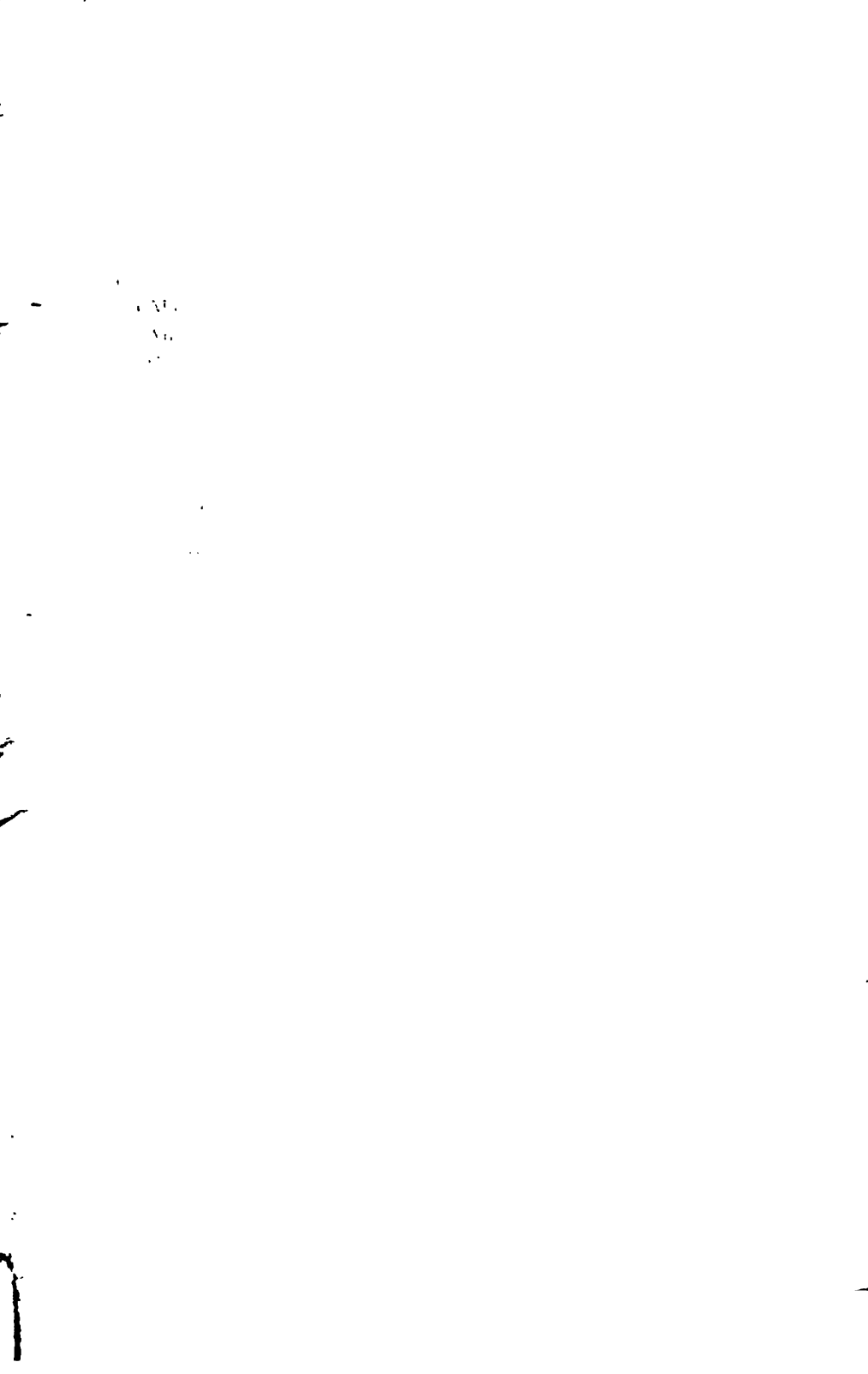
London.

W. P.





House at Long Buckby built by J. and E. Jellis.





504.—FAMILY OF BEEBE, BEEBY, OR BEEBER.—Can anyone give me any particulars of the above-named family about the years 1600 to 1650? In Miss Caulkin's *History of New London, Connecticut, U.S.A.* mention is made of the seven children of John Beebe, from Broughton, Northamptonshire, England, who died at sea May 18, 1650, on his way to New England.

Any information will be appreciated.

17, Philpot Lane, London, E.C.

CLARENCE BEEBE.

505.—NORTHAMPTON AS A CYCLING CENTRE.\*—The county of Northampton has an area of nearly 630,000 acres. It is one of the most central in England, and not fewer than nine other counties touch it. These are Lincoln, Rutland, Leicester, Warwick, Oxford, Buckingham, Bedford, Huntingdon, and Cambridge. Two of the old Roman roads pass through the county. Watling Street enters it at Old Stratford, and crosses towards Daventry by Weedon; Ermine Street enters at Castor, near Peterborough, and passes into Lincolnshire. The most eastern point of the county is only about seventeen miles from the shores of the Wash. A radius of eighty-five miles from the town of Northampton would include the whole or part of thirty counties, so that it may be looked on as being near the centre of England.

The county abounds with objects of interest to the Architect, the Antiquary, and the Historian; and the cyclist who is fond of having an object at the end of his run will find few better centres in England than the old town of Northampton.

The population is about 60,000. It is a thriving place, has increased much within the last twenty years, and is still increasing. The shoe-trade forms the staple industry, and probably some eight or ten thousand people find employment at it.

It may be reached from London either by the London and North Western Railway or by the Midland.

The time occupied by the former is an hour and a half, by the latter two hours; but I would advise the cyclist to leave the train at St. Albans, and trust to his own muscles for the rest of the distance,—that is, about fifty miles. Most things in this world that are done well have been done slowly, and when speaking of cycling it is not the man who has ridden eighty or a hundred miles in a day who is to be envied, but he who has seen most and profited most by what he has seen. I would therefore further advise the cyclist to make his

\* Reprinted, by permission, from *The Wayfarer: Journal of the Society of Cyclists*, Dec., 1888. Chatto & Windus, Piccadilly, W.

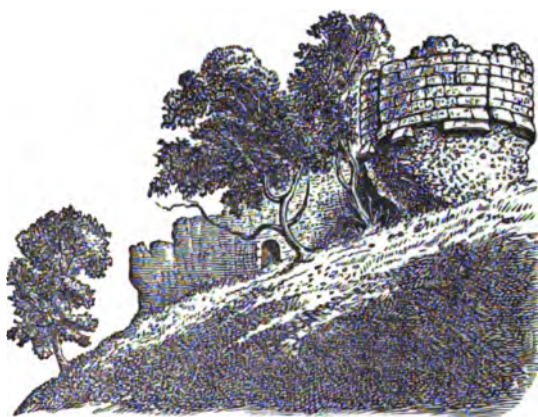
way by Dunstable and Woburn to Newport Pagnell, and stay the night there. It was in this town that Oliver Cromwell's eldest son "Oliver" died of smallpox, and the death changed the whole course of English history. Newport Pagnell is beyond doubt one of the prettiest little towns in the Midlands, although there may not be much in it to interest the passing guest. Go where you will, however, there is always an old church containing something worth studying, and here we have that of St. Paul in the Perpendicular and Early English styles. Like so many other churches, it has undergone the ordeal of restoration, and, moreover, a very good carillon of bells has been lately added. The curio-hunter will find several shops where old china and engravings are offered for sale at prices which are perhaps rather lower than the average in London. We have it on the authority of Dr. Johnson that the best scenery in the world is improved by a good hotel in the background. The wayfarer need not hesitate to enter that at Newport Pagnell, as it is an unusually good one. From Newport to Northampton is fifteen miles, and the road lies through the villages of Gayhurst, Stoke Goldington, and Horton, and runs close to Delapré Abbey. Near the latter, and about a mile and a half from Northampton, stands one of Queen Eleanor's crosses. The cyclist will pause here for a longer or shorter time, as he may feel inclined, to admire the faultless Gothic in which this monument to a faithful queen was reared by a grateful and sorrowing king. Like everything else, it has felt the hand of time. In Queen Anne's reign a cross was placed on the summit, but this has long since disappeared. Lately the base has been renewed, still much remains to be done to preserve its beauty. Opposite the gate of Delapré is a causeway which is as old as the cross. From the cross the run down hill into Northampton is splendid, and the incline is not very steep. At the entrance to the town is a level railway crossing, and after that the "going" is very bad for half a mile. The first part of the street is narrow and badly paved, and the last part is very steep. Just where the ascent begins is the "Plough Hotel" and the entrance to the Midland Station, and on the right hand, a little higher up, is the "Angel Hotel;" at the top is the "George;" and not far off is the "Peacock." The "George," the most central, is the habitat of the Cyclists' Touring Club.

Northampton is no parvenu. Some believe it to have been a British town and others a Roman one. In Saxon times it was known as Hampton. In Domesday Book it is called Northantone, and it then contained two hundred and ninety-five inhabited houses.



Sweyn of Denmark ransacked it, and burnt it to the ground. The town often figures in the history of England. Many Parliaments have been held in it, and many kings have visited it. Among others we read of Henry I., Henry II., Richard I., King William of Scotland, John, Richard II., and Henry VIII. The good Queen Bess, too, honoured it with a call when she made her "stately progress to Burghley" in 1564. On leaving the town the inhabitants gave her a purse and £26, a sum which would seem a ridiculously small gift to royalty in our day. We are also told that the good people spent the rest of the day in bull- and bear-baiting. Some other visitors have not been so pleasant as these royal personages. The Great Plague appeared in 1637, and in 1663 there was a frightful thunderstorm. In 1675 a great part of the town was burnt down. Floods have been known in later times, and I have seen one of the streets three or four feet deep in water, so that it had more the appearance of a Venetian canal than a noisy English thoroughfare.

Several celebrated men were born in Northampton. For instance, Samuel Parker, bishop of London, Robert Brown the founder of the Brownists, and Hervey, the author of the *Meditations*, born at Hardingstone, was educated here. The castle, of which not a trace



Bastion of Northampton Castle.

now remains, (the last wall having been pulled down to make room for the goods depôt of the new railway station, a piece of vandalism which might surely have been avoided by some means), was built shortly after the Conquest. It played its part in many strifes until 1662, when much

of it was demolished, and the rest used as a prison. The town can boast of several fine churches, and three at least should be visited:—St. Sepulchre's, one of the four round churches remaining in England; St. Peter's, a grand specimen of Norman work, dating from the reign of Stephen; and All Saints', built by Sir Christopher Wren. Nearly opposite the latter is the façade of the County Hall, said to have been designed by Inigo Jones.

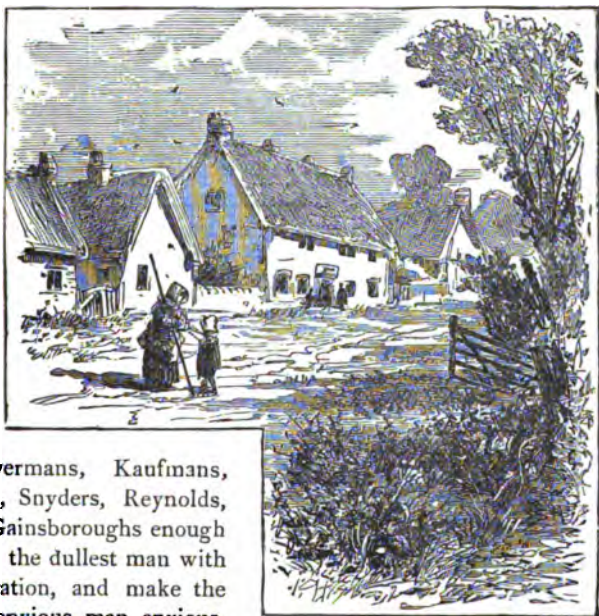
No one should omit an inspection of Danes Camp. It is about two miles from the town, and not far from Queen Eleanor's Cross, already mentioned. It is best to walk to this old British fort, for without doubt the name by which it usually goes is a misnomer. Lately ironstone was discovered under it, and extensive excavations have been made in consequence. Although these excavations have to some extent altered the original appearance of the camp, they have nevertheless been the means of bringing to light an almost priceless collection of late Celtic antiquities. As about £4,000 have been spent in getting out the ironstone, it may readily be understood that never before was an old camp so thoroughly explored. Swords, spear-heads, knives, pot-hooks, fibulæ, pottery, combs, and skulls have been unearthed in rich profusion, and a collection formed unique of its kind. The greater part of this "find" is now in the Northampton Museum, having been lent by Pickering Phipps, Esq., to whom much praise is due for the care taken of the collection. It has been arranged by Sir Henry Dryden, bart. and the curator, Mr. T. J. George, who is always pleased to explain any doubtful point to visitors.

It is curious to notice that the skulls found at the camp are, for the most part, of the Saxon rather than the Celtic type. In one, the frontal bone is extremely narrow and receding, and is probably pathological, otherwise it would be difficult to classify.

Althorp Park, the seat of Earl Spencer, is about six miles from Northampton; but if approached, as I would advise, by Kingsthorpe and Church Brampton, another mile or so has to be added to the distance. The roads are nearly always in good order. At the top of the hill, shortly before we reach the gate, a glimpse may be caught of Holdenby House, originally an immense pile. Sir Christopher Hatton built the original mansion with the intention of presenting it to Elizabeth, and Charles I. was imprisoned here after his surrender to the Scotch parliament. It is now the seat of Viscount Clifden, but most of the old house has perished or been pulled down. Whyte-Melville made it the scene of one of his stories. The park at Althorp, which is about five hundred acres in extent, is open to strangers, and from the gate nearest Northampton to that at the farthest point affords a drive of nearly a mile and a half. The road through the park passes close to the mansion, and winds amid some fine specimens of timber, much of which is seventeenth century oak. The mansion contains the finest private library in Europe. It amounts to nearly fifty thousand volumes, and numbers among its treasures many of the rarest editions of rare books. Here is the

Mazarine Bible of 1455; and here are the seventy editions of Cicero consulted by Gibbon. Nearly fifty of them were printed before 1473. We see a Homer of 1474; many works of the Caxton Press series; early editions of Shakespeare; hundreds of famous books, the mere naming of which would take up too much space in this paper; and above all is the Boccaccio of Valdarfer, printed in 1471. It was at one time in the Duke of Roxburgh's collection, and at his sale was knocked down to Lord Blandford for £2,260, Lord Spencer having bid £2,250. Subsequently it came into the hands of the then Lord Spencer for £900.

The walls are lined with works of art. The collection of pictures is of itself sufficient to make the house famous for all time had it not been eclipsed by the collection of books. Here are Rembrandts,



Wouvermans, Kaufmans, Lelys, Snyders, Reynolds, and Gainsboroughs enough to fill the duller man with admiration, and make the least envious man envious.

Leaving the park by the gate opposite to that by

House of Washington's Ancestors  
at Little Brington.

which we entered, we cycle along an avenue-like road, where the grateful shade of the trees keeps one cool in the hottest day of summer, and we arrive at the village of Great Brington, close to which is the church containing the tombs of the Spencers from the fourteenth century, or earlier. About a mile further is the village of Little Brington, and here, in a humble cottage, which may be

known by a tablet over the door, lived the ancestors of George Washington. The tablet bears the following inscription :—

THE LORD GEVETH  
THE LORD TAKETH  
AWAY BLESSED BE THE  
NAME OF THE LORD  
CONSTRVCTA  
1606

Inside the cottage are still shown a relic or two of the old family, and on the arms of the Washingtons may be traced the germ of the American national flag—the stars and stripes. The way back to Northampton is by Nobottle and Berry Wood; but the surface of the road is not always smooth between these places, although it improves at the village of Duston, and the town may be entered by St. James's End, making a circuit of about sixteen miles in all.

One of the grandest ruins in England is that of Kirby Hall, partly designed by John Thorpe for the Staffords, and probably added to by Sir Christopher Hatton between 1572 and 1585, and again added to in 1636 from designs by Inigo Jones. The route is by Kettering (fourteen miles,) and then to Geddington, where there is another of Queen Eleanor's Crosses. The cyclist should turn to the left at the cross, and go on to Great Weldon, where he should turn off at the "King's Arms Inn." Kirby Hall is about three miles further, and the total distance is about twenty-six miles. As far as Great Weldon the road is very good, but after passing that village it is bad, and for the last half mile cycling is difficult, as the road is merely a sort of farm track across a field.

The hall lies rather low, and is surrounded by trees, so that one might easily pass within a couple of hundred yards and not see it. This feature caused it to be suggested as a hiding-place for George III. in that disgraceful panic and fear of invasion which seized Englishmen during the career of the first Napoleon.

Approaching from the north, we enter an open court about 156 feet long and 120 feet wide. Three sides of this court are formed by walls, each wall having a gateway in its centre. The east and west gateways are exactly opposite each other, and the north one faces the main entrance. Nearly all through the building symmetry has been studiously aimed at. The gateway to the north has a beautiful open trevred pediment, and the wall on each side of the gateway is surmounted by an open balustrade with stone coping, and this is carried on the east and west walls as far as their gateways. The main

entrance is on the south side of the court. The centre of this façade is three stories high, and gabled, and drops to two stories at either end, where it joins the range of narrow buildings forming the inner court or quadrangle. The centre of this gable is surmounted by a fine stone balustrade, and the whole of this façade, which is attributed to Inigo Jones, has an extremely fine effect when approached from the north. There is a balcony over the centre archway, and also one at each angle.

Passing under the archway we enter the inner court, and see at a glance the dilapidation into which this gorgeous mansion has been allowed to fall. On three sides of this court the whole buildings are roofless. Here and there large oak beams cross the building, and they have resisted the ravages of time almost as well as the stone itself. On the inside of the quadrangle is an arcade consisting of seven arches. Over these are the first-floor windows, and over the centre are the second-floor windows, the whole being surmounted by a balustrade. There are six pilasters here, each running as high as the pediments of the second-story windows. The four outer ones are fluted, and the two inner ones are magnificent specimens of Renaissance carving. The date 1640 can be made out over the windows, showing that Inigo Jones made alterations in this part, but the pediment of the balcony window contains a figure, and on it is a later date—1688, I think. The staircases leading to the first floor were placed at each end of the arcade, and some of the handrails may still be seen curiously worked in the solid stone. The quadrangle, of which, as already said, this part forms the north side, is about 150 feet long and 88 feet wide. The architectural details are exactly the same on both sides, the symmetry having been most carefully attended to. There are four doorways on the east and west elevations, and these doorways have lovely fluted pilasters with Ionic capitals, sculptured friezes, and cornices. A string course runs round above the ground and first-floor windows. In the latter it takes the place of a frieze. Both are formed of an ogee moulding, a band of floral sculptured decoration, a small cymatium, and a bead. Above this is the parapet with its decorated coping. On the south side of the court lies the greater part of the house. The porch projects into this inner court, and it is the gem of the whole pile, the part on which the greatest care has been spent and the greatest decoration lavished. The entrance is a semi-circular moulded arch, on each side of which are a pair of exquisitely fluted columns with Ionic capitals. These reach to the top of the arch only, and above them on each side are a pair of Corinthian columns. Between these

is a window with a semi-arch and pilasters surmounted by an open curved pediment. The latter would seem to be an insertion of much later date than the rest of the porch. The window opens on to a balcony. The porch is gabled, and the gable is most elaborately decorated, the leading feature being a series of six columns of the Corinthian order, although, like all the rest, some freedom has been taken in treating them. Date 1572.

On each side of the porch are mullioned windows, and between them are bold fluted pilasters with Ionic capitals and sculptured friezes. The pilasters terminate above the parapet, and each is, or has been, finished with a ball. Altogether the appearance of this façade is grand and striking—perhaps unrivalled of its kind.

The inner door of the porch opens into the hall, which is about 50 feet long by 25 feet wide and 26 feet high. The ceiling is divided into panels by the decorated ribs. Across the east end is the minstrels' gallery, supported on brackets decorated with the acanthus. On the south side of the hall are a pair of doors leading to the rather curiously curved steps to the garden, down which, tradition says, Sir Christopher Hatton once handed Queen Elizabeth. At the south-east corner is a stone staircase, with spandrel moulded steps on three sides and a landing on the other. On the first floor the space is fifteen feet square, and the steps are arranged so that the eighth step is on a quarter space or landing, twenty-four steps getting one up to the first floor. There are niches in the wall at each quarter space. The roof has a lantern-shaped ceiling very beautifully decorated, and there are four dormer windows, with semi-circular heads and semi-arches groined into the roof. The keys of the arches are formed of grotesque heads. The access to the minstrels' gallery was by this staircase; but the part between it and the former is now in ruins, and only the wall at the south end of the quadrangle remains. Under the minstrels' gallery there is a doorway, with pented frieze and cornice, and pediment. This is placed under a semi-arch, having on each side an Ionic pilaster. The acanthus brackets which support the gallery rested on the former capitals of these pilasters. A door on the west end of the hall leads to a lobby, on the south of which are the principal rooms, and on the west is the staircase leading to the first floor. It is constructed with the same number of steps as the other, but the treads are of solid oak. The landing is formed of reeds and plaster. To the north was the picture gallery, a room 150 feet long, but ill-proportioned. A small bit of the coved ceiling, with the decorated ribs and cornice, still remains to attest the beauty of the whole. Many of the other rooms are

beautifully shaped, and have bays and recesses to soften the harsh lines. The stonework is invariably good, and many of the mouldings and cornices are as delicately carved as they are finely proportioned.

I think it is Emerson who likens a Gothic church to a petrified religion. I might liken Kirby Hall to a petrified poem—an epic in stone; and it is impossible to look on this magnificent specimen of the Elizabethan and later Renaissance without feeling the keenest sorrow that it should be allowed to crumble into dust. Part of it is still protected by the roof, and much might even yet be restored to something like its former glory; but before another generation is over it will have become a hopeless ruin. Perhaps a pilaster, or an arch, or a gable may remain for centuries, and enable the student of the future to conjure up the exquisite proportions, the graceful outlines, and the harmonic detail, perfect in its minutest part, which charm us now. We can see them all, but we see them with the hand of death o'erstretched,—beautiful still, but it is the beauty of decay, fading away almost as we look, like the lovely tints of autumn, and, unlike them, never to be repeated, for the builder's art is a lost one.

To some of us it may possibly be more fascinating as a ruin than it would be interesting as a palace; and this is the only consolation we can get. Now we look at it in its solitary grandeur, abandoned by man who reared it, and undergoing the inevitable transition back to the elements, given up for a while by its mother earth, who now claims her own again exacting the penalty of life.\*

After a thorough inspection of the building I would counsel a long rest in one of its shady courts, and dull indeed must be the man who, seated amid these relics of fallen greatness, cannot conjure up some of the scenes enacted here when the place was alive with the gay court of Elizabeth. We can picture the ball-room on that day when Sir Christopher led his royal guest through the mazes of one of those figures of the brawl which needed some amount of memory and lightness of foot to execute properly, and which were honourably distinguished from what someone has called "that senseless rotatory embrace" now termed dancing. Or he may prefer another peep into the past. Did not Sir Christopher, with courtly grace, accompany his queen down those steps leading to the garden, and are not these steps known to this day as the "Queen's steps"? "Very likely a

\* Since the above was in type I learn with pleasure that the present noble owner has taken steps to prevent further decay. The huge masses of ivy have been taken down, the tops of the walls are being covered, and many of the windows are being glazed.

pure legend," some hypercritical person will say. Possibly it is only a legend, but in such things I prefer the simple faith of the child to the mature scepticism of the man. I should not like any one to demonstrate to me that Homer never lived. I love to think that the heart of the blind old man was gladdened by the sound of his voice as he recited his ringing syllables and sonorous verses.

The wheelman should now return to Kettering, and get a night's rest at the "Royal Hotel," which, by the way, has the reputation of being the best hotel in the kingdom. It is a sort of museum of old china and engravings. Next morning he should ride to Rothwell, a distance of four miles. The name of this town is, however,

pronounced Rowell.

It is said that at one time it was surrounded by walls. If so not a vestige of them is to be found now; but there are three things left, any one of which would be enough to justify the spending of a good many hours in the place. These are the Church, the Bones, and the Market House.



East Arch of Rothwell Market House, with Arms of Tresham, and Door of Round House.

The Church of the Holy Trinity is upwards of six hundred years old, and has the merit of being the longest church in Northamptonshire. When crowned by its lofty spire, before it was shorn of the transepts, surrounded

by its chapels, and robed in all its catholic glory, it must have stopped but little short of cathedral grandeur. The chancel still contains the oaken stalls, and much of the carving on them is elaborate and grotesque, some of it having, perhaps, a



Phallic significance. Nearly two hundred years ago, when some workmen were raising a slab in the south aisle, a crypt was discovered, and from the west end of the church a staircase was found leading down to it. In this crypt are the famous Bones of Rothwell. The accompanying illustration conveys some idea of the crypt and the bones ; but the latter cannot be adequately expressed in a drawing.

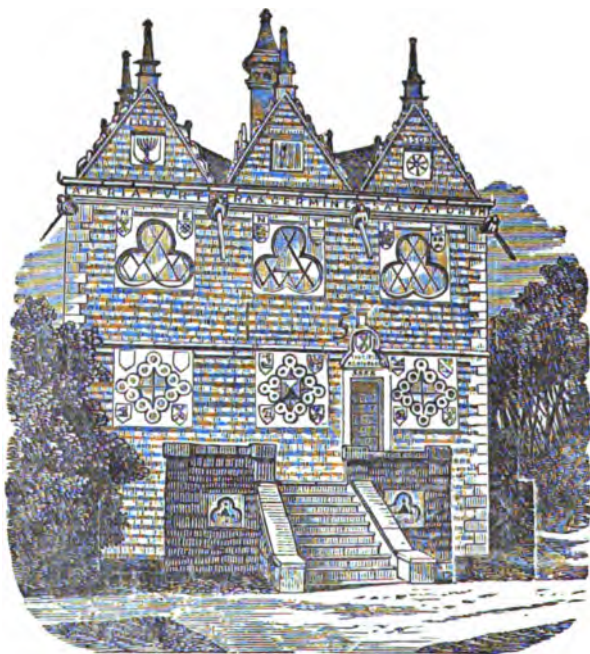
Each visitor is supplied with a lighted candle, and as the sexton leads the way down the narrow stairs, one feels as if taking part in some old procession of the monks. The guide invariably stops opposite a walled-up doorway, and informs his party that here was the entrance to a subterranean passage leading to a nunnery. The crypt is soon reached, and then astonishment takes the place of every other feeling. On either side are piles of human bones carefully arranged in layers. The dim light of the candles brings into view hundreds or rather thousands of skulls, and the effect produced in most people is singular and indescribable. At the end of the crypt can be faintly seen a fresco of the Resurrection. It is currently believed that thirty thousand bodies are represented ; but I cannot help thinking that this is an exaggeration, although some thousands there certainly are. Now, whence came these bones ? Two ideas find favour with the multitude. One is that they were collected from a burial ground, and placed in the crypt by the monks of some age unknown.

I had the good fortune to inspect these bones with Dr. B. W. Richardson and Dr. Wynter Blyth, and the conclusion we came to, judging from the skulls and pelvic bones that could be got at, was that few women were represented, and that bones of children were fewer still. This, if borne out by subsequent examination, would dispose of the graveyard theory. Besides, if we assume that the town of Rothwell and its neighbourhood had an average population of three thousand, and if we further assume that the annual death-rate among the grown-up people was twenty in the thousand, and that only fifteen thousand skeletons are in the crypt, it would have taken two hundred and fifty years to have supplied the bodies. Again, it seems difficult to imagine any sufficient reason for the monks leaving their arduous duties and employing themselves in grubbing up a churchyard.

The other idea is that the remains are those of men slain in some great battle. This theory accounts for the absence of women and children ; but if we admit that fifteen thousand skeletons are present, then such a mortality would mean one of two things—either a most sanguinary battle, or a number of combatants larger than is

likely to have met at any date which can be assigned to the bones. This much is certain : that the skulls are of three leading types—namely, Saxon, Celtic, and Roman or Romano-British, and that many of the long bones must have formed part of men of great stature. A careful examination of the whole of the skulls would teach us much. A complete classification should be made, cranial indices of all the skulls taken, and notes made of all ante-mortem wounds. Then, with a basis of actual fact, we might proceed to build a theory of the Bones at Rothwell. In the meantime we had better let them rest. Similar collections, but on a much smaller scale, are to be seen at Ripon and Hythe.

The Market House was built by Sir Thomas Tresham, and is admittedly a fine specimen of sixteenth century work. It is sadly defaced, but it has been proposed to make a Jubilee work of its



The Triangular Lodge, Rushton.

restoration. Let us hope this will be carried out. The visit to Rothwell I should look on as a fair morning's employment. The distance from it to Rushton is under three miles. No one should pass the Triangular Lodge, rightly said to be the most extraordinary building in England ; and imagination has not been idle in searching

for the causes of its erection, and for an explanation of the symbolism it portrays. It was built between 1593 and 1595 by Sir Thomas Tresham, a grandson of the Hospitaller, and father of the Francis Tresham who was mixed up in the Gunpowder Plot. The plan is that of an equilateral triangle, each side being thirty feet long. There are three stories, and three windows on each side of each story. Those in the ground floor, or rather basement, are very small triangles surrounded by trefoils. Each façade has three gables and three gargoyles. The floors, which are supported on oaken beams 18in. x 18in., are probably of reed and plaster formation. There are three triangular rooms on each floor, leaving a hexagonal chamber in the centre. One of the triangles is, however, taken up by the spiral staircase, and on the first floor another contains the fireplace, the flue from which must follow a curious course, as the chimney comes through the centre of the roof. The façades are enriched by carved shields and emblems.

Over the door are the figures 5555. These are, I believe, as yet unexplained. Above the figures are the arms of the Treshams. The lodge stands on the estate of W. C. Clarke-Thornhill, Esq., and his seat, Rushton Hall, is a splendid quadrangular building finished about 1630. The walk is still shown where Dryden composed "The Hind and the Panther." The Church of All Saints is about a mile from the lodge. Here there is a monument to Sir Thomas Tresham, Lord Prior of the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, the only one of its kind in England. The knight who died in 1559 wears the dress assigned to the Order by Pope Honorius III. There is also a cross-legged effigy of a knight in ringed mail, supposed to be that of Sir William de Goldingham, who died 1296. From Rushton to Kettering is four miles.

Next day the church at Warkton should be seen. Here are marble groups by Roubiliac commemorative of the Duke and Duchess of Montague, a statue by Vangelder to their daughter, and another by Campbell to the Duchess of Buccleuch.

About a mile and a half off is Boughton House, one of the seats of the Duke of Buccleuch. It was built early in the eighteenth century by one of the Dukes of Montague, and it was designed from a curious standpoint. Four wings were to represent the seasons. The chimneys are the same in number as the weeks in the year. There are 365 windows, and entrances for each day of the week. There is much old tapestry in the mansion, and some fine pictures, including two cartoons attributed to Raphael. On the estate there are sixty miles of avenues formed of elms in rows of fours.

From Boughton to the Liveden New Buildings, as they are called, to distinguish them from the old Manor House, is about ten miles, but the most direct route is by cross-country roads, and a good allowance of time is necessary.

"This noble edifice," says one description, "was erected by Sir Thomas Tresham in the reign of Elizabeth, and is a splendid monument of his taste, and one of the finest specimens of the Decorated style of architecture of that age." It is built in the form of a Greek cross, and each limb of the cross ends in a bay. Like the Triangular Lodge, it consists of basement, ground floor, and first floor; and also like the Triangular Lodge it was evidently intended for some religious purpose, the one being emblematic of the Trinity, the other of the Passion. One of Cromwell's generals tried to demolish it, but failing in his attempt, he carried off the timber, and used it in the erection of a house at Oundle. The Buildings are about four miles from Oundle and seven from Thrapstone. The latter is twenty-two miles from Northampton. Should time permit Barnwell castle may be visited from Oundle.

If the patience of my readers were not a limited quantity, I could describe many more of the sights of Northamptonshire, but I have already said enough to induce some members of the Society to visit and explore for themselves. I may, however, just name "Burghley House by Stamford Town," much of which was designed by John Thorpe, and which is said to be more like its original self than any other sixteenth century mansion; Drayton House, too, originally by Sir Henry Greene, Lord Chief Justice of England in the reign of Edward III., which now shows various specimens of architecture, including its cupolaed Tudor towers, and a façade built in the reign of William III. Then there is Castle Ashby, mostly by Inigo Jones, and its lovely gardens; its Yardley Chase and Cowper's Oak; Rockingham Castle, begun by William the Conqueror, added to in the reign of Edward I., and the main part now of the Jacobean period; Brixworth Church, with some old Roman work, or at least Roman material, in it. There are old British, Saxon, or Roman Forts at Arbery, Irchester, and Burrow Hill, and a very perfect one near Lichborough, on the estate of Edward Grant, Esq. Lastly, there is the field of Naseby.

I think, therefore, that I have established the claim of "Northampton as a Cycling Centre."

RICHARD GREENE.

We are indebted to Mr. Mark, the Drapery; Mr. F. W. Bull, of Kettering; and Mr. Chamberlain, of Rothwell, for the illustrations in this article.

506. — BRONZE SEAL FOUND AT TOWCESTER.—Can any reader of "N. N. & Q." give me any information about an old bronze seal which was found in this town, and is now in my possession. I think from its appearance it is ecclesiastical. It is inscribed "Simon Martin. V.G." Was he connected with this county, and at what date?

Towcester.

GEORGE T. SMITH.

507. — MATTHEW HOLBECHE BLOXAM (476). — It may be as well to note that the following places, mentioned by Mr. Bloxam in his *Principles of Gothic Ecclesiastical Architecture* as being in Northamptonshire, are not actually in the county though in some cases close to the border :—

Chesterton—Hunts. : 3 miles s.w. of Peterborough.

Elton—Hunts. : N.E. of the Nen, near Fotheringhay.

Middleton Stoney—Oxon. : near Bicester.

Stibbington—Hunts : in the w. angle of the county, on the borders of Northamptonshire.

Whitwell—Rutland, E. of the vale of Catmose.

I think Walmsford is intended for Wansford or Wandsford, and that Wyke Dyve should read Wyke Dyke.

It will also perhaps render identification easier if for

|                   |                        |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Aston . .         | we read Aston le Walls |
| Brampton . .      | Church Brampton        |
| Carlton . .       | East Carlton           |
| Fawesly . .       | Fawsley                |
| Milton Malsor . . | Middleton Malsor       |
| Norborough . .    | Northborough           |
| Stowe . .         | Stowe Nine Churches    |

Holmby House, Forest Gate.

JOHN T. PAGE.

508. — SUPERSTITIONS, ETC. (422). — In addition to the superstitions, recorded by "F. T." in "N. N. & Q.," relating to magpies, the following superstitious beliefs, also connected with the feathered tribe, prevail in Northamptonshire :—

A crow, alighting at a short distance in front of a person going along a road, is looked upon as the forerunner of bad luck ; two crows alighting in the same way are said to be a sign of good luck, particularly if, when flying away, the crows go over the person's head ; while four crows prognosticate a death in the person's family. A single white pigeon is considered a bird of evil omen ; if, after hovering around for some time, it finally alights upon a house, it is said to be a "warning" of the approaching death of one of the inmates of the house.

The following also:—The roaring noise of a fire is the precursor of a quarrel in the house; two table-knives accidentally crossed upon the table predict a like event. A thin leaf of smut fluttering on the bar of the grate shows that a stranger will pay a visit to the house. It is bad luck for two persons accompanying each other along the road to separate, and one of them to turn back, at a gate. The almost universal belief that it is bad luck after getting outside a house to return for something that has been accidentally left behind, is also prevalent.

A mole on the body is considered to be lucky; it is said that a person with "a mole on the neck" will "gather money by the peck." The right eye itching is a sign of joy; the left a sign of sorrow; or "right eye, joy; left eye, cry." The nose itching: you will be either kissed, cursed, or vexed. When the left cheek burns, someone is speaking well of you; when the right cheek burns, someone is speaking ill of you (bite your own finger, and the person speaking ill of you will bite his or her tongue); or "right cheek, *left* friend; left cheek, *right* friend." White specks on the finger or thumb nails are called "gifts."

A gift on the finger is sure to linger,

A gift on the thumb is soon to come.

The palm of the right hand itching, you will receive money; the left, you will pay money away. In connection with the former,

If you rub it on wood

It is sure to come good.

Kendal.

A. PALMER.

509.—THE POULTON FAMILY OF DESBOROUGH (468).—In *The Life and Miraculous Conversion from Popery of Joseph Perry, Written by Himself, 1727*, is this reference to the Poultons of Desborough:—

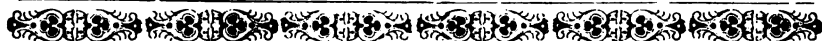
"When I came to Cransly, which I suppose might be the eleventh Year of my Age, Sir Henry Robinson put me into a blue Livery; I used to go with him when he went abroad, to wait upon him; Sir Henry was a strong Roman Catholick, but his Lady was a Church of England Woman. We had a Priest sometimes in the House with us, yet we often went to Desborough, about a Mile off Rowel, to one Mr. Polton, a great Roman Catholick, who was made a Justice of Peace in King James the 2d's Time. Here we used to go to Mass and Confession of Sin. Here used to be sometimes a Jesuit to preach; to this Place Sir Henry Robinson and I went often, there being none in the Family, nor, as I know of, in the Town, that did profess to be Roman Catholicks, but he and I, only sometimes we had a Priest with us; but at Desborough there was Mr. Polton's whole Family Papists, with some others in the Town, so that there we had several met together."

F. T.

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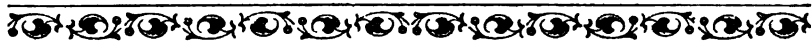
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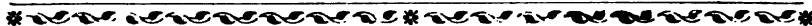
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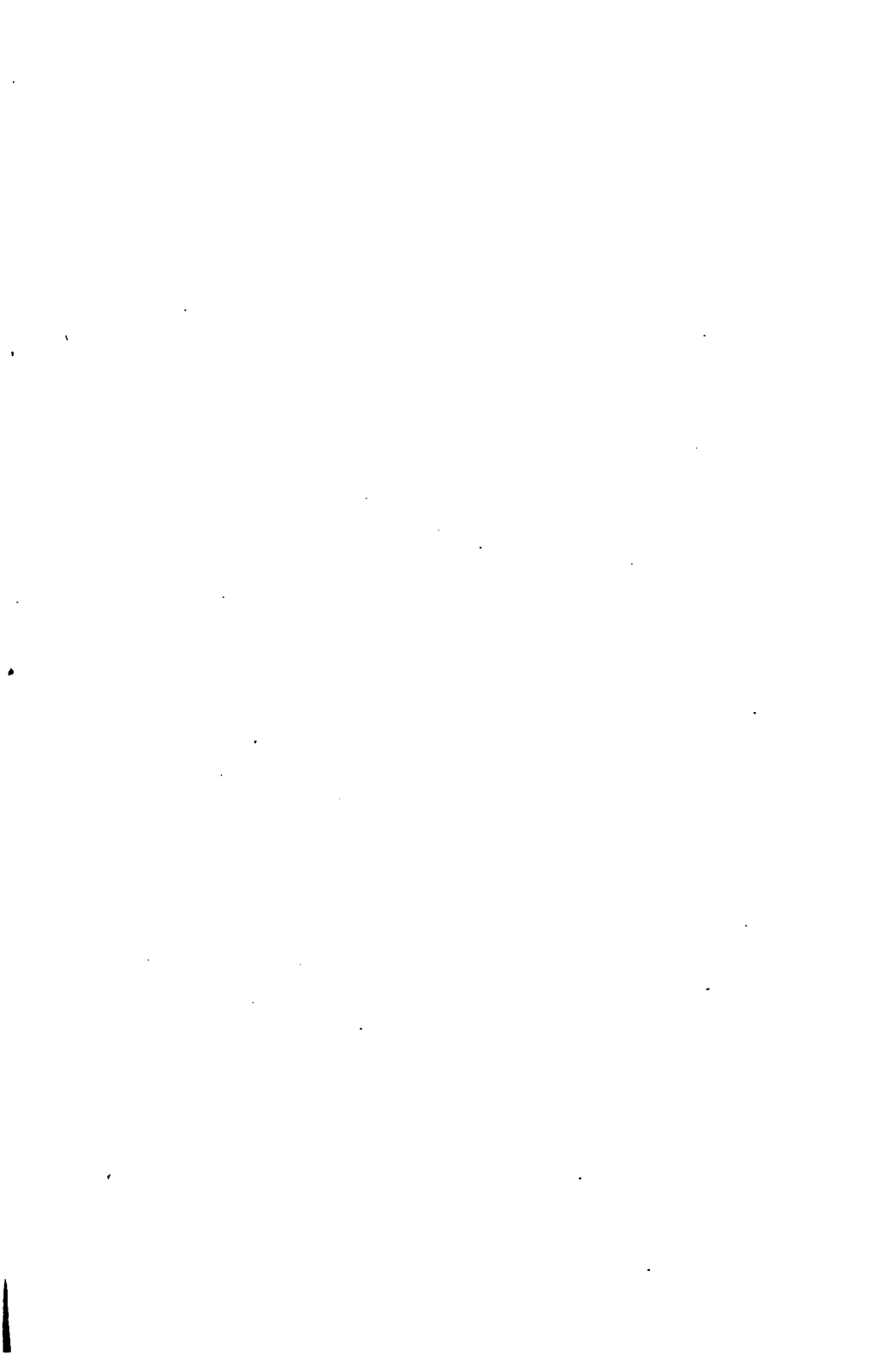
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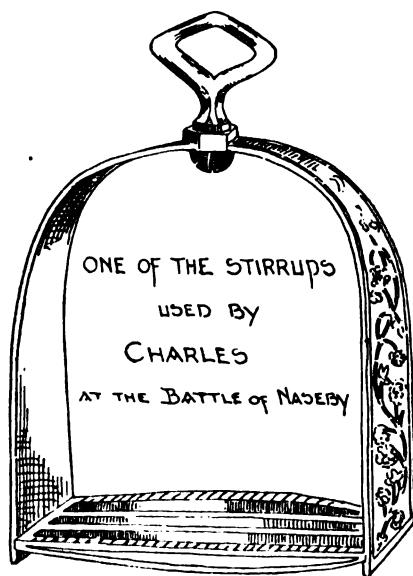
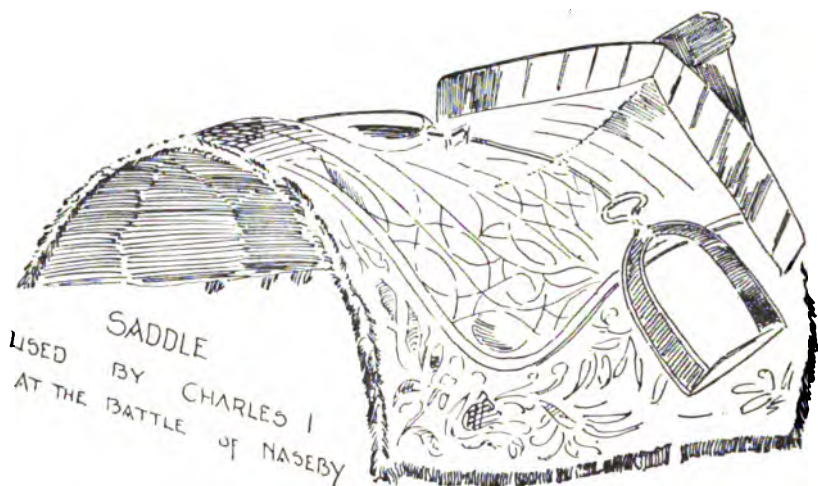
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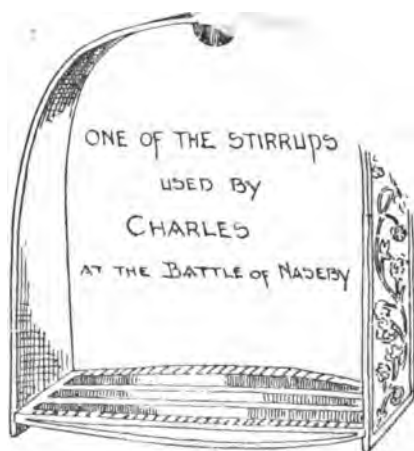


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 2.  $\mathcal{B} = \{B_1, B_2, \dots, B_m\}$   
 3.  $\mathcal{C} = \{C_1, C_2, \dots, C_k\}$   
 4.  $\mathcal{D} = \{D_1, D_2, \dots, D_l\}$   
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 6.  $\mathcal{F} = \{F_1, F_2, \dots, F_q\}$   
 7.  $\mathcal{G} = \{G_1, G_2, \dots, G_r\}$   
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 9.  $\mathcal{I} = \{I_1, I_2, \dots, I_t\}$   
 10.  $\mathcal{J} = \{J_1, J_2, \dots, J_u\}$   
 11.  $\mathcal{K} = \{K_1, K_2, \dots, K_v\}$   
 12.  $\mathcal{L} = \{L_1, L_2, \dots, L_w\}$   
 13.  $\mathcal{M} = \{M_1, M_2, \dots, M_x\}$   
 14.  $\mathcal{N} = \{N_1, N_2, \dots, N_y\}$   
 15.  $\mathcal{O} = \{O_1, O_2, \dots, O_z\}$   
 16.  $\mathcal{P} = \{P_1, P_2, \dots, P_{10}\}$   
 17.  $\mathcal{Q} = \{Q_1, Q_2, \dots, Q_{10}\}$   
 18.  $\mathcal{R} = \{R_1, R_2, \dots, R_{10}\}$   
 19.  $\mathcal{S} = \{S_1, S_2, \dots, S_{10}\}$   
 20.  $\mathcal{T} = \{T_1, T_2, \dots, T_{10}\}$   
 21.  $\mathcal{U} = \{U_1, U_2, \dots, U_{10}\}$   
 22.  $\mathcal{V} = \{V_1, V_2, \dots, V_{10}\}$   
 23.  $\mathcal{W} = \{W_1, W_2, \dots, W_{10}\}$   
 24.  $\mathcal{X} = \{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_{10}\}$   
 25.  $\mathcal{Y} = \{Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_{10}\}$   
 26.  $\mathcal{Z} = \{Z_1, Z_2, \dots, Z_{10}\}$   
 27.  $\mathcal{AA} = \{A_1, A_2, \dots, A_{10}\}$   
 28.  $\mathcal{BB} = \{B_1, B_2, \dots, B_{10}\}$   
 29.  $\mathcal{CC} = \{C_1, C_2, \dots, C_{10}\}$   
 30.  $\mathcal{DD} = \{D_1, D_2, \dots, D_{10}\}$   
 31.  $\mathcal{EE} = \{E_1, E_2, \dots, E_{10}\}$   
 32.  $\mathcal{FF} = \{F_1, F_2, \dots, F_{10}\}$   
 33.  $\mathcal{GG} = \{G_1, G_2, \dots, G_{10}\}$   
 34.  $\mathcal{HH} = \{H_1, H_2, \dots, H_{10}\}$   
 35.  $\mathcal{II} = \{I_1, I_2, \dots, I_{10}\}$   
 36.  $\mathcal{JJ} = \{J_1, J_2, \dots, J_{10}\}$   
 37.  $\mathcal{KK} = \{K_1, K_2, \dots, K_{10}\}$   
 38.  $\mathcal{LL} = \{L_1, L_2, \dots, L_{10}\}$   
 39.  $\mathcal{MM} = \{M_1, M_2, \dots, M_{10}\}$   
 40.  $\mathcal{NN} = \{N_1, N_2, \dots, N_{10}\}$   
 41.  $\mathcal{OO} = \{O_1, O_2, \dots, O_{10}\}$   
 42.  $\mathcal{PP} = \{P_1, P_2, \dots, P_{10}\}$   
 43.  $\mathcal{QQ} = \{Q_1, Q_2, \dots, Q_{10}\}$   
 44.  $\mathcal{RR} = \{R_1, R_2, \dots, R_{10}\}$   
 45.  $\mathcal{SS} = \{S_1, S_2, \dots, S_{10}\}$   
 46.  $\mathcal{TT} = \{T_1, T_2, \dots, T_{10}\}$   
 47.  $\mathcal{UU} = \{U_1, U_2, \dots, U_{10}\}$   
 48.  $\mathcal{VV} = \{V_1, V_2, \dots, V_{10}\}$   
 49.  $\mathcal{WW} = \{W_1, W_2, \dots, W_{10}\}$   
 50.  $\mathcal{XX} = \{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_{10}\}$   
 51.  $\mathcal{YY} = \{Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_{10}\}$   
 52.  $\mathcal{ZZ} = \{Z_1, Z_2, \dots, Z_{10}\}$   
 53.  $\mathcal{AAA} = \{A_1, A_2, \dots, A_{10}\}$   
 54.  $\mathcal{BBB} = \{B_1, B_2, \dots, B_{10}\}$   
 55.  $\mathcal{CCC} = \{C_1, C_2, \dots, C_{10}\}$   
 56.  $\mathcal{DDD} = \{D_1, D_2, \dots, D_{10}\}$   
 57.  $\mathcal{EEE} = \{E_1, E_2, \dots, E_{10}\}$   
 58.  $\mathcal{FFF} = \{F_1, F_2, \dots, F_{10}\}$   
 59.  $\mathcal{GGG} = \{G_1, G_2, \dots, G_{10}\}$   
 60.  $\mathcal{HHH} = \{H_1, H_2, \dots, H_{10}\}$   
 61.  $\mathcal{III} = \{I_1, I_2, \dots, I_{10}\}$   
 62.  $\mathcal{JJJ} = \{J_1, J_2, \dots, J_{10}\}$   
 63.  $\mathcal{KKK} = \{K_1, K_2, \dots, K_{10}\}$   
 64.  $\mathcal{LLL} = \{L_1, L_2, \dots, L_{10}\}$   
 65.  $\mathcal{MMM} = \{M_1, M_2, \dots, M_{10}\}$   
 66.  $\mathcal{NNN} = \{N_1, N_2, \dots, N_{10}\}$   
 67.  $\mathcal{OOO} = \{O_1, O_2, \dots, O_{10}\}$   
 68.  $\mathcal{PPP} = \{P_1, P_2, \dots, P_{10}\}$   
 69.  $\mathcal{QQQ} = \{Q_1, Q_2, \dots, Q_{10}\}$   
 70.  $\mathcal{RRR} = \{R_1, R_2, \dots, R_{10}\}$   
 71.  $\mathcal{SSS} = \{S_1, S_2, \dots, S_{10}\}$   
 72.  $\mathcal{TTT} = \{T_1, T_2, \dots, T_{10}\}$   
 73.  $\mathcal{UUU} = \{U_1, U_2, \dots, U_{10}\}$   
 74.  $\mathcal{VVV} = \{V_1, V_2, \dots, V_{10}\}$   
 75.  $\mathcal{WWW} = \{W_1, W_2, \dots, W_{10}\}$   
 76.  $\mathcal{XXX} = \{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_{10}\}$   
 77.  $\mathcal{YYY} = \{Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_{10}\}$   
 78.  $\mathcal{ZZZ} = \{Z_1, Z_2, \dots, Z_{10}\}$   
 79.  $\mathcal{AAAA} = \{A_1, A_2, \dots, A_{10}\}$   
 80.  $\mathcal{BBBB} = \{B_1, B_2, \dots, B_{10}\}$   
 81.  $\mathcal{CCCC} = \{C_1, C_2, \dots, C_{10}\}$   
 82.  $\mathcal{DDDD} = \{D_1, D_2, \dots, D_{10}\}$   
 83.  $\mathcal{EEEE} = \{E_1, E_2, \dots, E_{10}\}$   
 84.  $\mathcal{FFFF} = \{F_1, F_2, \dots, F_{10}\}$   
 85.  $\mathcal{GGGG} = \{G_1, G_2, \dots, G_{10}\}$   
 86.  $\mathcal{HHHH} = \{H_1, H_2, \dots, H_{10}\}$   
 87.  $\mathcal{IIII} = \{I_1, I_2, \dots, I_{10}\}$   
 88.  $\mathcal{JJJJ} = \{J_1, J_2, \dots, J_{10}\}$   
 89.  $\mathcal{KKKK} = \{K_1, K_2, \dots, K_{10}\}$   
 90.  $\mathcal{LLLL} = \{L_1, L_2, \dots, L_{10}\}$   
 91.  $\mathcal{MMMM} = \{M_1, M_2, \dots, M_{10}\}$   
 92.  $\mathcal{NNNN} = \{N_1, N_2, \dots, N_{10}\}$   
 93.  $\mathcal{OOOO} = \{O_1, O_2, \dots, O_{10}\}$   
 94.  $\mathcal{PPPP} = \{P_1, P_2, \dots, P_{10}\}$   
 95.  $\mathcal{QQQQ} = \{Q_1, Q_2, \dots, Q_{10}\}$   
 96.  $\mathcal{RRRR} = \{R_1, R_2, \dots, R_{10}\}$   
 97.  $\mathcal{SSSS} = \{S_1, S_2, \dots, S_{10}\}$   
 98.  $\mathcal{TTTT} = \{T_1, T_2, \dots, T_{10}\}$   
 99.  $\mathcal{UUUU} = \{U_1, U_2, \dots, U_{10}\}$   
 100.  $\mathcal{VVVV} = \{V_1, V_2, \dots, V_{10}\}$   
 101.  $\mathcal{WWWW} = \{W_1, W_2, \dots, W_{10}\}$   
 102.  $\mathcal{XXXX} = \{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_{10}\}$   
 103.  $\mathcal{YYYY} = \{Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_{10}\}$   
 104.  $\mathcal{ZZZZ} = \{Z_1, Z_2, \dots, Z_{10}\}$   
 105.  $\mathcal{AAAAA} = \{A_1, A_2, \dots, A_{10}\}$   
 106.  $\mathcal{BBBBB} = \{B_1, B_2, \dots, B_{10}\}$   
 107.  $\mathcal{CCCCC} = \{C_1, C_2, \dots, C_{10}\}$   
 108.  $\mathcal{DDDDD} = \{D_1, D_2,$

[illegible]

St. Louis, Mo., June 10, 1906.

[illegible]



510.—JOHN DRYDEN'S BIRTH.—Can any of your readers give any positive evidence as to the exact date and place of John Dryden's birth? Was it August 9, or the 19th, 1631?—the latter date is stated in the Ashmolean MSS. (No. 243, Black's Catalogue)—or was it in the year 1632, as appears on his monument in Westminster Abbey? In August, 1689, he was deprived of the post of laureate and historiographer. In Johnson's caustic language—"A few months cured him of controversy, dismissed him from court, and made him again a playwright and translator."

Temple Chambers, London, E.C.

W. LOVELL.

511.—BOWLING GREEN IN SULEHAY FOREST (360).—By the kindness of the Rev. John Pickford, M.A., of Newbourne rectory, Woodbridge, we are enabled to reproduce the Latin poem previously mentioned, descriptive of the above bowling green, at Wansford, a village near Oundle. It occurs in vol. 1. of *Musæ Anglicanæ, editio quinta*, 1741, and would seem, from the asterisk prefixed to the title in the table of contents, to have been first inserted in this edition. The poem occupies pages 109-111 and part of 112, and is as follows:—

*Sphæristerium Suleianum.*

Aufonias propter ripas, quâ cogitur unda  
Ferre jugum, & famam debet WANSFORDIA Ponti  
Sylvæ contiguus, modicique cacumine montis,  
Est locus, Australem qui partem versûs & ortum,  
Vallesque, villasque, & longos prospicit agros;  
Terra olim Agricolaë duros experta labores.  
At postquam cincta est vivæ munimine sepis,  
Et viridi donata togâ de cespite puro,  
Tota vacat ludo, magnis celebranda triumphis,  
Miraturque novos auratâ veste colonos.  
Hanc benè detonsam, ad ac vivum cespite raso,  
Lævigat, atque polit, subigitque volubile saxum,  
Labentem sphæram nè quâ festuca moretur.

Hûc generosa cohors, animo depellere curas  
Cùm juvat, & sudum est, dictis plerumque diebus  
Convolut; in partes itur; Tu GUELFIUS esto,  
Hic GIBELINUS erit; furiis tamen ante remotis,  
Quin & avaritiâ; turpes hæc suscitât iras.  
Sed neque pro nudâ jubeo te laude pacisci:  
"Exacuit modicum; nimio si pignore certes,  
"Corrumpis ludum, nè sit sincera voluptas.  
Laudo tamen veterum ritus, qui munera bina,  
Præmia victori, statuunt, solatia, victo.

Heus puer! huc properè sphæras splendore coruscas  
 Expedias, lateri immissum quas fusile plumbum  
 Et docuit solidare gradus, & ducere gyros.  
 Stat juxtâ domus exilis, gratissima fessis  
 Umbra viris; eadē ludentibus arma ministrat.  
 Hinc puer expromit sphæras, hîc nocte recondit.

Primus ibi ante omnes in arenam SYLVIVS Heros  
 Descendit, multâ virtute insignis & arte:  
 Seu circumducto metam contingere gyro,  
 Sive per hostiles opus est perrumpere turmas.  
 Is (postquam limen signârat lamina ferri)  
 Protinûs emittit nullo molimine sphæram  
 Exiguam. Hæc HÆLENA est, cursûs Hæc meta futuri,  
 Hanc ambire omnes: felix, qui limine primo  
 Egressus, tandem illius requiescit in ulvis.  
 Tum sphæram dextrâ complexus, lumine certo  
 Signat iter, prono veneratur corpore Nympham,  
 Effunditque globum, tacito qui flumine lapsus  
 Metæ contiguus mediâ requiescit arenâ.

Excipit hunc NISVS; quo non præstantior alter,  
 Sive globum versare manu, seu stringere metam;  
 Sive hostem turbare loco, seu vincere cursu.  
 Hic sphæram librat, minimi quæ conscia plumbi  
 Radit iter lævum interior, meliorque priorem  
 Detrudit spatio, metæque amplexibus hæret.

Tum varius reliquis animus, spes, ira, metusque  
 Et pudor, & studium, laudisque immensa cupido.  
 Quisque suas partes tutari mente paratus;  
 Sed non quisque ducis laudes virtutibus æquat.

Hic multùm cupiens, titulos augere triumphi,  
 Atque locum sperans saltem retinere secundum,  
 Currentem sphæram manibus pedibusque fatigat.  
 Nunc festinantem vocis moderatur habenâ;  
 Ignavum & sine honore globum nunc increpat; & mox  
 Consulit, hortatur, laudat; tum corpore torto  
 Evitare docet cautes, monitisque videtur  
 Emendâsse suis. Quid non sibi somnia fingunt?

Ille, volens capto NISUM detrudere muro,  
 Fallitur, inque auras vires effundit inanes.  
 Infelix virtus! sed magnis excidit ausis.

At veluti in castris olim ROMANA juventus,  
 Induperatori si quando fortè peric'lum



Imminet, extemplò sese ad Prætoria sistit,  
Tutaturque ducem, multoque satellite cingit :  
Haud aliter NISUM socii fido agmine cingunt,  
Obice firmantes aditus, hostemque morantur.

Quid reliquos memorem, varius quos abstulit error ?  
Hic prætervectus metam post terga reliquit ;  
Is medio languet, seu carcere segnior exit,  
Sue titubante pede & duplicato tramite vectus ;  
Hic hiat immodicè nimis ambagibus ; ille  
Interiore secat gyro, vel devius errat  
Averso plumbo, totâ ridendus arenâ.

SYLVIVS, ut vidit nullum superesse suorum,  
Qui conclamatis posset succurrere rebus,  
Non animis cadit, aut satis irascitur ; atqui  
Oblatam gaudet, qualem sibi posceret ultrò,  
Materiem, dignamque suâ virtute palæstram.  
“ Difficili arguitur præsens ac ardua virtus ;  
“ Alius opposito surgit velut aggere flumen.  
Tum spatium omne suo permensus lumine ; nunc hos,  
Nunc illos aditus rimante explorat oculo.  
*In via virtuti nulla est via*, protinus infit.

Dixerat, & limen repetit, sphæramque poposcit,  
Quam prudens illos olim servârat in usus.  
Viribus hanc totis intorquet ; at evolat illa  
Fulmineâ vibrata manu, ruptasque phalanges  
Dissipat hostiles, huc illuc funera spargens,  
Objectasque moras cursum molita per omnes,  
Abducit metam, & summâ consistit arenâ.

Protinùs it Cælo clamor, totusque remugit  
Mons circum ; trepidat mediis exterrita Sylvis  
Nympha loquax, dubitans tanti quæ causa triumphî,  
Quanto non meminit celebrari funera cervi.

GUL. DILLINGHAM, Cantab.

In the same volume (pp. 244-8) is another long poem in Latin hexameters, consisting of about 130 lines, by the same author, entitled *Campanæ Undellenses*. This also has an asterisk prefixed in the table of contents. In it the musical peal of bells at Oundle is graphically described. At that date there appears to have been only five bells, and the wish is uttered that some donor would add a sixth :—

His, O, quis sextam adjiciet ? tum nempe liceret  
Sexcentos variare modos.

A note adds : “ Oundle Contractè ex Avondale, Cambd.”

512.—THE PAPILLONS AND NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (456, 458).—The following curious advertisement refers to a member of the Northamptonshire family of Papillons. It appears at the end of the *Ninth Collection of Papers relative to the present Juncture of Affairs in England* (4to, 1689):—

Lately published, the Trial of Mr. Papillon; by which it is manifest that the (then) Lord Chief Justice Jefferies had neither learning, law, nor good manners, but great impudence (as was said of him by Charles the Second) in abusing all those worthy citizens who voted for Mr. Papillon and Mr. Dubois, calling them a parcel of factious, pragmatical, sneaking, canting, snivelling, prick-eared, crop-eared, atheistical fellows, rascals and scoundrels, as in page 19 of that trial may be seen. Sold by Michael Janeway, and most booksellers.

513.—WAKERLEY PARISH REGISTERS (391, 465).—

1672 Juliana Noell, the daughter of Henry Noell, esquire, and Elizabeth his wife was borne the 19th day of May Anno Dni. 1672, and baptized 30 daye eidem Carolo Secundi Angliæ Scotiæ, et Hiberniæ vicesimo quarto.

The marriages are thus headed in the same volume (No. 1):—"A Reg<sup>t</sup> of all those that have been married w<sup>th</sup>in the parish of Wakerley since the yeare of o<sup>r</sup> redemption 1548, anno secundo Edwardi Sexti.

1549 Hugh Wytham and Joane Walcott weare married the xvij<sup>th</sup> daie of Oct., anno dni. 1549

A John Walcote, legio (¶ legatio), lawyer, an assistant or legal adviser to the Alderman (now Mayor) of the borough of Stamford, is first named as such at a Court of Quarter Sessions die lune post festo, B.V.M., 16 Henry vii. (1601).

1551 Rowlande Durant, gent., and Dorothe Conyers weare married the second daie of September, anno dni. 1551

Rowland Durant, gent., and John Allen, mercer, elected by the Hall, representatives in parliament for the borough of Stamford, 16th March, 1st Mary. In the neighbouring church of Barrowden is Rowland's monument. He died 18th April, 1588. A John Durant, surgeon, paid 4s., and admitted to freedom, 27th May, 8 Henry viii.; and Nicholas Durant, mercer, was admitted to the freedom of the borough of Stamford, Sept., 17 Edward iv.

1561 William Pepper and Joane Saunders, the xxx of Nov.

In Book C (1524-7) of Northampton and Rutland Wills, at Northampton, folio 133, is that of Richard Pepper, of this place.

1569 Edward Gryffen, esquier, and Lucie Conyers, daughter to Richard Conyers, esquier, the xvj<sup>th</sup> daie of Oct. anno dni. 1569.

1571 George Maylles and Alice Luffe, xxiv Nov.

1574 Edward Newman and Elizabeth Mason, ix Oct.

- 1579-80 Edward Wright and Elizabeth Cleton, v Feb.  
 1599-1600 Cyscill Hall, the sonne of Arthur Hall, of Grantham, in the countye of Lincolne, esquier, and Elizabeth Gryffyn, the daughter of Edward Gryffyn weare married the xxvijth of January, anno dni. 1599 (1600), by vertue of a license graunted from the reverend ffather in God, Richard Lo. Bishopp of Peterborough.

In the pedigree of the Hall family, of Grantham, given in Blores' *History of Rutland*, p. 131, no mention is made of this Cecil Hall (a ward of the Treasurer, Sir William Cecil, first Baron Burghley). He had a son Griffin bapt. at Grantham, 7 March, 1601-2. Cecil Hall appears to have married secondly, Alice, daughter of Richard Thorold, of Morton, co. Lincoln, esq. This lady's will, dated 29 Nov., 1630, proved in London, 7 June, 1632, she designates herself as Alice Hall, of Boothly (Pagnell), co. Lincoln, widow, late wife of Cecil Hall, late of Colbie, co. Lincoln, esq., deceased. My body to be buried in the earth, where it was taken from, in some convenient place in the chancel of the parish church of Colebie, as near the body of my late deceased husband, Cecil Hall, as conveniently may be. She names i. a. a son, Cecil Hall, a minor. Cecil's ancestor, Thomas Hall, of Grantham, merchant of the staple of Calais, entertained—8-10 July, 1503—the princess Margaret (on her way to Scotland), eldest daughter of Henry VII. The king brought her to Collyweston, Northamptonshire (where Margaret, Countess of Richmond, mother of the king resided), and there consigned her to the attendance of the Earl of Northumberland, who, with a noble train of lords and ladies brought her unto Scotland to her husband, James IV. (1488-1514), king of Scotland. They passed through Stamford on their way to Grantham, and at the latter place the princess stayed at the house of Mr. Hiall (Hall). Francis, who resided at Gretford, near Stamford, eldest son of Thomas Hall, was "Comptroller of the King Majesties town and marches of Calice," and John, second son of the "Comptroller," was Captain of Bolleyn (Boulogne).

- 1600 Henry Thorne, clarke, and Sara Barnewell, the daughter of John Barnewell, of Tixover, weare marryed the vijth daie of Aug., anno dni. 1600, by vertue of a license graunted from the Right Rev. ffather in God, John, by divine ffurtherance Arch-bishopp of Canterburie, primat, &c.  
 1600 Fraunceis Barnewell and Margaret Cowper weare married the xliij of Aug., 1600, by vertue, &c.  
 1604 Richard Page and Mary Ashley were married by vertue of a license graunted from the Right Reverend ffather in God, Thomas Lō Bishopp of Peterborough the xxix daie of Aprill, anno dni. 1604. Regni dni nri Jacobi tertio.  
 1606 Richard Ashley and Bridgett Jordan, 22 Aug.  
 1609 Thomas Birde, of Branston in the parish of Burton uppon Trent in the county of Stafforde, yeoman, and Elizabeth Hatfeild of this parish, spinst<sup>r</sup> weare married the xv<sup>th</sup> daie of November.

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- 1610 Thomas Styles, of Stamford in the parish of St. Michael, and Katheren Charity, of this parish, spinstr, 15 Nov.  
 1611 William England, of Stamforde in the parish of St. Michael and Isabel Cottingham of this, 22 Apl.  
 1612 William Dafferne, batchelor and Margaret Slator, spinster, both servaunth(s) to the worshipfull Mr. Walter Kirkham, of fineshead house, 29 Oct.  
 1613-4 Nicholas Marchall and Alice Shereman, both of this parish, 23 Jan.  
 1623 Henry Mailes and Elizabeth Barnewell . . . Dec.  
 1628 William Williamson and Mary Depup, 24 Nov.  
 1629-30 Willm. Winfrye of high Beeby in Leicestershire, and Elizabeth Depup, 18 Mch.  
 1630 William Carleton of Frampton in the county of Lincoln, and Elizabeth Barker, daughter in lawe vnto Thomas Stoyte, of Wakerley in the county of Northampton, clerke, 19 Sept.  
 1638 Fras. Barker and Mary Hunt, by lic., Apl. 19.  
 1646 Thos. Organer and Ester Stoyte, May 26  
 1650 Lenard Thorogood, of Nassington, and Elizabeth Cayworth, Oct. 28.  
 1671 Henry Noel, esq., son of the Lord Viscount Camden, and Elizab., the daughter of Sir Willm. Wale, 14 May.

Burials.

- 1541 Anthony Bryton, clarke, 24 Aug.  
 1542 Thos. Walcott, son of Fras., 7 Dec. Ant. Walcott, 15 July, 1550.  
 1543 Jeyes Connyers, the daughter of Fras. Connyers, esq., 20 May; Reighnold Connyers, esq., 12 Feb., 1559-60; M<sup>r</sup> Fras. Connyers, 1 May, 1562; M<sup>r</sup> Humfrey Connyers, 10 July, 1562; M<sup>r</sup> Fras. Connyers, J<sup>r</sup>, 11 Sept. 1572; Mary Connyers, 29 Apl., 1593.  
 1545 Thomas Digby, the son of Symon Digby, gent., 10 Dec.  
 1546 Willm. Conway, parson of Wakerley, 14 Apl.  
 Pres. by Fras. Conyers, esq., 23 May, 1628.  
 1602-3. Willm. Fullshurst, Bachelor of Arts, of Maudlen Coll., Oxford, the son of Edw. Fullshurst, clerke, 14 Jan.  
 1609 The Lady Elizab. St. John, wid., 1 Dec.  
 1623-4 M<sup>r</sup> Edw. Fullhurst, parson of Wakerley, Feb 9.  
 1633 Sir Richard Cecil, 4 Sept.  
 1634-5 John Stoyte, 9 Mch.  
 1652 Tho. Stoyt, clark, parson of Wakerley, Nov. 3.  
 Ins. 7 July, 1624, on pres. of Sir Rd. Cecil, Kt.

1657 Lady Lister, wid., late the wife of Sir Matthew Lister, Kt.,  
28 Aug.

1660 My Lord Cobham, 20 May.

He was John Brooke, son and heir of Henry Brooke, youngest son of George, the sixth Baron Cobham. He was created Baron Cobham 3 Jan, 1645-6, at Oxford, and married Lady Frances Lyster, daughter of Lady Lyster named above.

1666 Mary Campion, gent[lewoman]., Mch. 30.

1685 The Rev. D<sup>r</sup> Thos. Arthur, Rector of Wakerley, Apl. 13.

Fuller says Robert Woodlark, D.D., third provost of King's College, Cambridge, for 27 years (res. 1479) Chancellor of the University 1459 and 62, founder of St. Catherine Hall in 1469, was born here. His arms were: party per bend dauncette az. and gu. in chief a fl. de lis. in base a lion pass. or.

514. — "THE NORTHAMPTON MISCELLANY" (124). — In the previous article doubt was expressed whether the entire issue extended beyond four monthly numbers. In the library of the Rev. B. H. Blacker, editor of *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries*, is a matchless copy, in the calf binding of the period, containing numbers 1-6, from Jan. 31, 1720-1, to June 30, 1721. This copy has been kindly lent to us. The June number of the *Miscellany* was last advertised in the *Northampton Mercury* of August 21, 1721. Under the advertisement in the previous week (August 14) appears the following:—"Note, There is in the Press a Second Edition of this Month's *Miscellany* (it having met with an unexpected Run) which will be publish'd next Week."

Vol. I. May 31. 1721. Containing in particular,

- I. The Fortunate Husbandman, or the Happiness of a Country Life. In three Parts. Wherein is shewn, First, His youthful Recreations, his Prudence in the Choice of, and his Happiness in a Wife. Secondly, The Felicity of his middle Age, and his rural Employments. Thirdly, The Happiness of his old Age, together with the Honour and Antiquity of Husbandry. The whole illustrated with the Passages of Virgil in Latin, from whence this Poem was chiefly taken, and the English Translation thereof, by the immortal Dryden. To this is prefix'd by way of Preface, an Epistle to Sir Mar-Trade Moneylove, clearly demonstrating, that a plain, honest, vertuous Husbandman in the Country, is far more happy than a rich, wicked, designing, and destructive London Stock-jobber.
- II. The Art of Husbandry, Or, the different kinds of Tillage proper to different Soils, the Employments peculiar to each Season, the Changes of Weather, with the Signs in Heaven and Earth that forebode them; likewise a Catalogue of the Husbandman's Tools. A Discourse of planting; the different Methods of raising Trees; their Variety, Rules for the Management of each in particular; the Soils in which the several Plants thrive best, and Directions for discovering the Nature

of every Soil. Rules for the Breeding and Management of Horses, Oxen, Sheep, &c. as also the Diseases incident to Cattel. A Discourse of Bees; the Station most proper for them, when they begin to gather Honey, how to call them home when they swarm, their prudent and politick Administration, the several Diseases that often rage in their Hives, with the proper Symptoms and Remedies of each Disease: Collected from the Georgicks of Virgil, and translated into English Verse, by the same excellent Hand.

- III. Answers to the last Month's Enigma's, &c.
- IV. New one's propos'd.
- V. Political Journal for the Month of May, wherein are several material Intelligences, too long to be specify'd here.

Vol. I. June 30. 1721. Containing in particular,

- I. The Continuation and Conclusion of that incomparable Poem, the Art of Husbandry, begun in our last; wherein is contained, Rules for the Breeding and Management of Horses, Oxen, Sheep, &c. as also the Diseases incident to Cattel. A Discourse of Bees; the Station most proper for them, when they begin to gather Honey, how to call them home when they swarm, their prudent and politic Administration, the several Diseases that often rage in their Hives, with the proper Symptoms and Remedies of each Disease.
- II. The Case of the Borrowers of the S. S. Company.
- III. The Case of Sir Theodore Janssen, one of the late South Sea Directors.
- IV. The Case of Sir John Lambert, another of the said Directors.
- V. Answers to the last Month's Enigma's &c.
- VI. New ones propos'd.
- VII. Political Journal for the Month of June, containing the Heads of the treasonable Letter inserted in *Mist's Journal* of the 27th of May last: For which he is now under the Censure of both Houses of Parliament, and is to receive his Trial next Term: The Report of the Committee against Libels; Proceedings in relation to the London Journal; Debates about the Allowances to be given to the Directors out of their Estates; and several other material Intelligences, too long to be specify'd here.

515.—CASTOR LOCAL ANTIQUITIES.—There is a road running backway from Ailsworth to Helpstone—passing the house of Mr. W. Briggs on the left, and that of Mr. W. Carter on the right—called Chapel lane. It may be interesting to some to know that this name is not without its meaning, as up to the year 1854 there was a building in Mr. Carter's yard, at the left, of ecclesiastical appearance, used as a granary, etc., which was evidently a chapel of ease, as it had two square-headed windows, one on the north and one on the south side, filled in with early English tracery similar to those at Northborough castle. It was demolished at the above date and the

materials used in the erection of agricultural buildings. A label knee of one window was preserved, and may be seen at Mr. J. Hales', Castor. This property was then and is now belonging to the Fitzwilliams. There are two pieces of land in Castor called the "Tarrels;" and as we have two manors in this parish named "Belsize," and "Bottelars," and "Thorold," it is probable that "Tarrels" may be a corruption of the latter, and this chapel might have belonged to it.

Castor.

J. HALES.

516. — SHAKESPEARIAN MANUSCRIPTS AT ABINGTON ABBEY; MR. HALLIWELL-PHILLIPPS' THEORY AND MR. PRICHARD'S REFUTATIONS. — The "Looker-on," in the *Northampton Mercury* for January 12, 1889, wrote as follows on the theory of the late Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps as to the possibility of Shakespeare's manuscripts being secreted at Abington Abbey:—

Mr. James Orchard Halliwell-Phillipps, the most eminent authority on Shakespeariana of our time, whose death was announced a few days ago, was a friend of the late G. J. de Wilde, for many years the brilliant editor of the *Northampton Mercury*. In the earlier part of his life his name was simply Halliwell, and his first works were published under that name; but in 1872, under a direction in the will of the grandfather of his first wife (Sir Thos. Phillipps), he assumed, by royal licence, the name of Halliwell-Phillipps. When he was preparing his great and important work, *Illustrations of the Life of William Shakespeare*, Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps directed his attention to Abington Abbey, Northampton, where formerly resided Elizabeth, the daughter of Susannah, the favourite daughter of the world's greatest dramatist. Susannah Shakespeare's daughter married Sir John Bernard, the owner of Abington. Her mother and father were William Shakespeare's executors, and at their death the property bequeathed to them by the "Bard of Avon" went to lady Bernard. Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps thought it extremely probable that many of the manuscripts of the peerless poet were stowed away somewhere in the abbey.

Mr. de Wilde, in the paper on Abington, in his *Rambles Round About*, says:—"Mr. Halliwell entertains an opinion that behind the wainscoting of this room [namely, the elaborately and beautifully carved and panelled apartment in the southwest of the old mansion] may be found a solution of the question—What became of Shakespeare's correspondence? Among the curiosities of literature there is nothing perhaps more curious than the total disappearance of every scrap of Shakespeare's writing, his autographs excepted,

attached to legal documents, and the one in his copy of *Florio's Montaigne*." All the papers of Shakespeare must have fallen into the hands of Mrs. Hall, continues Mr. de Wilde, and at her death they went to lady Bernard. What did she do with them? "Mr. Halliwell thinks it not improbable that she deposited them somewhere behind this antique wainscoting, and that they may be there still. The question arises—What was her motive for such a concealment? Was she a person of eccentric habits? Had she tastes not in common with her husband? She was a woman of education, to judge from her bold masculine autograph. Sir John had lived through the times of the Commonwealth. Had he adopted the prejudice of that day against the drama? Did his lady put her grandfather's paper's out of the sight of good Mr. Howes, the rector, who was 'a moderate Presbyterian' and dedicated some sermons to his 'ever honoured patron?' Are there behind that panelling other Hamlets, other Merry Wives of Windsor, letters from Ben Jonson, from my fellows John Hemynge, Richard Burbage, and Henry Cundell?"

The death of Mr. Phillipps naturally turns one's attention once again to this tantalising topic of wonderment. The wainscoting, I believe, has never been disturbed since Mr. Phillipps formed his ingenious hypothesis. Who knows what priceless treasures may be concealed behind that black oak panelling? The work of the genius whose lustre has illuminated the cultured world for two centuries may be moulding there, thick with the dust of many decades. A discovery of a valuable nature may be hoped for some day, and then the controversy as to whether Bacon or Shakespeare wrote the plays will be for ever at an end.

In the *Northampton Mercury* for Jan. 26, the following letter appears from Mr. Prichard:—

"Sir,—The 'Looker-on' in your paper of Saturday, the 12th, in his interesting remarks upon the late Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps and Abington Abbey, brings to my mind what took place in reference to his opinion that 'much of Shakespeare's manuscript and papers may be hidden behind the fine old Jacobean oak panelling of what we here call the "oak-room."' His views upon the matter were very strong, and led him in the first instance to write to the late lord Overstone for his permission to take down the panelling and make a search for the supposed hidden treasure, when his lordship said 'the house was in the occupation of Dr. Prichard,' my late brother; 'and although, under such circumstances, he could not give the permission asked for, he had no doubt, from all he knew of Dr. Prichard, that he would do all he could to aid him in the wished-for search.' Mr. Halliwell-



Phillipps accordingly wrote to my brother, who replied that so soon as the room could be vacated by the gentlemen who occupied it as a sitting-room, going away upon excursions to the seaside and elsewhere, he should be very pleased at Mr. Phillipps making the search. Some little delay then occurred on his part, then my brother became very unwell, and his health so broken that for some two years before his death he felt quite unequal to going into the matter. His death then took place, and one thing and another led to further delay, and finally ended in nothing being done. I had heard of Mr. Phillipps' theory some little time before; and having some ideas of my own, differing from his, and which I think conclusive as to there being no papers of Shakespeare's hidden behind the panelling of the 'oak-room,' or elsewhere in the house, would have mentioned them when his scheme was first mooted, but I was absent from England, being, in fact, in Northern Bulgaria. It undoubtedly is a great mystery what can have become of that enormous amount of manuscript, rough and fair copy, produced in composing the memorable plays, sonnets, versification of all kinds, and—though there was no penny post in those calm, quiet days—a considerable amount of correspondence. I, however, as before mentioned, do not think the mystery can be cleared up by what Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps proposes doing, nor that other 'Hamlets,' other 'Merry Wives of Windsor,' 'Letters from Ben Jonson, nor from Hemyng, Burbage, and Cundell,' will be found either, and for the following reasons:—'Tis true Shakespeare's grandchild, Elizabeth, came to Abington upon her marriage with Sir John Bernard, and, doubtless, brought with her from New-place, Stratford-on-Avon, many plays and writings of her grandfather's, left to her upon the death of her mother, Susannah, Mrs. Hall:—lived,—though no record exists at Abington of either death or burial (somewhat strange, as Sir John was buried there and record kept of the fact)—died, and in all probability was buried there. Whether Lady Bernard survived Sir John does not appear, but in the year 1669—rather more than three years before his death—and on the 4th December, Sir John sold the Manor, advowson, &c., of Abington, to 'Wm. Thursby, of the Middle Temple, London, Esq.,' who, it would seem, upon coming into possession, at once pulled down the whole of the mansion of Sir John, probably re-building it upon a larger scale, possibly retaining some features of the old house in the planning, such as the central hall, building it in the debased mongrel Gothic of that date, and finishing his work about 1678, as shown until very recently by the initials and date upon the water-tower in the park; that, in all probability, being the last of his

work. Thus it will be seen that as all the fabric of Sir John Bernard's mansion was destroyed, any papers or other documents that might have been hidden away in its walls would have gone too, whether to destruction or not who can tell? And as further proof of the impossibility of anything Shakespearean being hidden behind the oak panelling—though the panelling itself was doubtless taken from some portion of the old mansion—the whole of the south and east façades of the mansion built by William Thursby were for some reason pulled down (in fact, the only portion of his work now standing is the large hall, the west or garden wing of the house, the water-tower in the park, and possibly the wall forming the north side of the 'oak-room') and rebuilt some 65 years later, by another member of the family, in the Italian style as now seen. Consequently as the whole of the walling of the 'oak-room' was, in this alteration, again destroyed—with the exception of the north side of the room—and the old oak panelling fitted and fixed to the new walls as they now stand not earlier than 1743-5, it is impossible for any papers or manuscripts of Shakespeare to have been hidden behind it by any of his people at the time they occupied the earlier house of Sir John Bernard. The wall above-mentioned as forming the north side of the 'oak-room,' and containing the large fireplace, is a very thick one—some 3 to 4 feet—running right through the house from east to west, and forming the south wall of the large hall, may possibly be a remnant of Sir John's mediæval mansion—though I hardly think it can be, but most probably William Thursby's work—and has thickness enough to contain secret recesses in it for hiding; but then, as I said before, his work would not by any probability contain any of the supposed hidden documents and manuscripts of Shakespeare; or if the wall was a portion of Sir John Bernard's house anything that might have been hidden in it would have come to light upon William Thursby's work being taken in hand. Thinking these particulars might be of interest to you, sir, as well as to some of your readers also interested in anything concerning the great 'Bard of Avon,' I have ventured upon posting them to you, and beg to remain, yours very sincerely,

"Abington Abbey.

"HENRY S. PRICHARD."

517. — NEED-FIRES. — Kelly's *Curiosities of Indo-European Tradition and Folk-lore* (Chapman and Hall, 1863) contains a quotation from Grimm's *Deutsche Mythologie* on the subject of need-fires during epidemics among cattle, showing the custom to subsist in Northamptonshire during the present century. A fire was seen in a field with a crowd round it, and on enquiry it appeared that

a calf was being killed to stop the murrain. The people did not like to talk of the affair, but it was learned that when there was a disease among the cows, or the calves were born sickly, one was sacrificed—killed and burned—for good luck. Have any of your readers heard of this as a local occurrence? S. B.

**518.**—**MEDIÆVAL CHURCH NOTES.**—In a booklet called *A List of Parish Churches retaining special Mediæval Features*, compiled by Henry Littlehales, recently published, the following churches in this county are mentioned as possessing these features:—

- Brington.—Occupant's badge on end of pew.
- Cogenhoe.—Stoup in pillar.
- Faxton.—Chrism bracket to font.
- Stanford.—Glass.
- Lowick.—Glass.
- Rushton.—Tomb of a prior.
- Oundle.—Tower windows.
- Crick.—*Heraldic* tracery.
- Sudborough.—Brass of a priest in an alb, with stole, c. 1430.
- Northampton.—Round church.
- Pitsford.—Font, with traces possibly of a book rest.
- Rushden.—Straining arch of great beauty; "Bocher" arch.
- Finedon.—Straining arch of great beauty.
- Chipping Warden.—Stone lectern.
- Grendon.—Norman piers of bulk.
- Caston.—Church key.
- Earls Barton.—Locker for processional cross; Norman sedilia.
- Tansor.—Floor is not level, but rises from the west.
- Brixworth. — This church may have been a Roman basilica.  
Stone reliquary, fourteenth century.
- Rothwell.—Crypt, with bones; Quadruple sedilia.
- Yarwell.—Bench table.
- Ufford.—Bench table.
- Maxey.—Rood loft; Piscina.
- Elton.—On a jamb in the porch is a cross, the presence of which is, I believe, yet unexplained.

A similar list is given for each county in England, and perhaps the book may be useful. It is, however, difficult to know on what principle the compiler has proceeded. Why should the "piers of bulk" at Grendon be mentioned, and the far more massive piers at Peterborough omitted? Why should the "church key" at Castor be mentioned, and the fine Norman tower omitted? Why should the

"font" at Pitsford be mentioned, and the Norman doorway and early tympanum omitted? Why should the "locker" at Earl's Barton be mentioned, and the Anglo-Saxon tower omitted? And lastly, why are such churches as St. Peter's, Northampton; Warmington; Barnack; Fotheringhay; Oundle, and many other churches entirely ignored? The list, however, seems fairly correct as far as it goes; the only errors in this county being the spelling of Castor as Caston, and the insertion of Elton which is really in Huntingdonshire.

C. A. M.

519.—**THE MILLER FAMILY.**—I desire information as to who was the father, and the family name of the mother, of the Rev. Edward Miller, who was curate, in April, 1768, of All Saints', Northampton, and was presented to the living of that church by the members of the corporation in March, 1794, and continued vicar until October, 21, 1804, when he died, aged 84. Also the Christian and surnames of the father and mother of Mrs. Ann Miller (relict of the above Rev. Edward Miller), who died 28 September, 1808, aged 84. And the names of any of the children or grandchildren—who may be living now—of their son, Edward Miller who was living on the 18 January, 1816, and then about 70 years of age; and when and where he died. The inscription copied many years since from the gravestone of the Rev. Edward Miller, which was near the gate as you enter the churchyard of All Saints' on the west, was:—

Rev'd  
Edward Miller  
Obiit 21 Oct 1804  
Etatis 84

Mrs. Ann Miller  
Relict of the  
above  
Obiit 28 Sep 1808  
Etatis 84

20 Rye Hill Park, Peckham Rye,  
London, S.E.

H. MILLER.

520.—**DR. DODDRIDGE'S EPITAPH.**—In the old vestry of Doddridge Chapel, Northampton, is a pen and ink sketch of the monument erected to Dr. Doddridge at Lisbon. It consists of two monolithic blocks of stone, cubical in form, the upper one somewhat less than the lower, and divided from it by a simple O.G. moulding. The inscription is upon the upper block, and appears to be upon a sunk panel, while round the outsides and top of the panel runs a wreath of laurels. The whole is surmounted by a classic vase with a wreath of laurels round it. There appears to be also the very

*Monumental Inscriptions from other Counties.* 219

small original upright stone at the back of the monument, cut out on its edges, with simply his name, age, and date of death upon it. The following particulars are given with the sketch :—

Monument erected over the Grave of Doddridge in the English Burying-ground at Lisbon.

Philip Doddridge, DD.

Died 26<sup>th</sup> Oct 1761 Aged 50

with high respect for his  
character and writings, this  
monument was erected in June 1828

At the expence of Thomas

Taylor, of all his numerous

Pupils the only one then living.

This drawing was made (from A sketch taken on the spot), & presented to the Castle Hill Congregation, by D. Edwards, Esq<sup>r</sup> R.N.

Philip Doddridge, DD.

Died Oct 26<sup>th</sup> 1761

Aged 50

Original stone close to the back of the Monument.

The inscription, which is badly arranged, is, however, a correct copy of the original.

The English Burying Ground at Lisbon contains several acres of ground, laid out as a garden, and tastefully adorned with funeral trees, with shrubs, and many beautiful flower's.

The remains of Fielding [the novelist] and of many distinguished Officers who fell in the Peninsular War repose there.

31<sup>st</sup> Decr, 1836.

D. E.

Captain Edwards, who presented the drawing, was the nephew of the Rev. B. L. Edwards, minister of King Street Chapel, Northampton, 1786-1831.

Northampton.

J. T.

521. — MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS FROM OTHER COUNTIES  
(27, 126, 181, 354, 453, 463, 500).

Ringwood, Hampshire.

“ Ricardus Compton Dni Henrici Equitis de Balneo ex Uxore  
Cœciliæ Sackville Filius natus maximus Hinc prænobili Dorcestriæ  
Illinc Northamptoniæ Comitum Illustri Familia Oriundus; Vir  
moribus suavissimis lusti honestique semper tenax Fidei erga . . . o  
Carolus . . . roque . . . uss . . . C—a ma . . . us  
Famae O . . . um . . . Bonis omnibus longum desiderandus  
Mortalitatis Exu . . . deposuit Julij 29 Anno Dni 16[8]4  
Ætatis suae [8]o.”

Flat stone, worn, part very indistinct, with arms; chancel.

Yardley, Worcestershire.

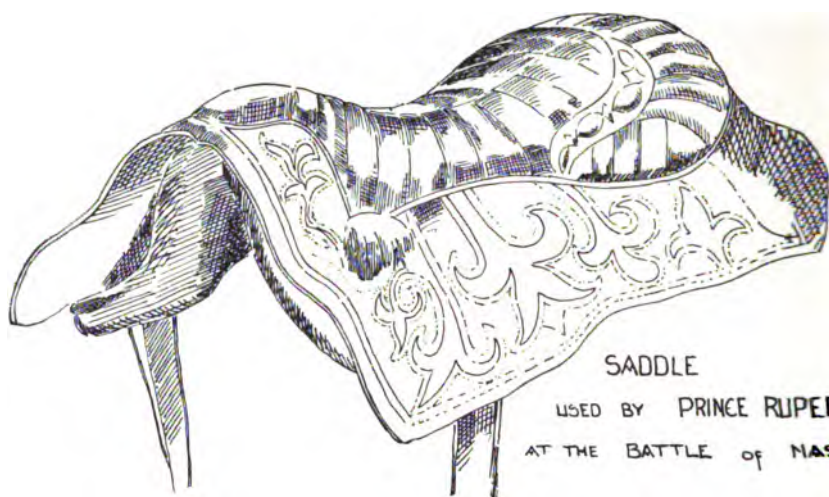
"Here lieth Izabell Wheler late of Yardley, widdowe Deceased the Daughter of Simon Norwyche of Brampton in the countie of Northamptō Esqvyer, who first was married to William Astell and secondly to Simon Wheler Esquier who are bothe Interred here by her, which Izabell hathe by her last will geven yerelye anvityes to the Soñ of three pounde to be payde yerelye to the poore [nhabytantes of the said Parrishe of Yardley aforesayd, Obijt 12<sup>o</sup> die Martij Anno Domini 1598."

Arms : (above) Party per pale, a lion (?) rampant, counterchanged. Brass, in capitals, with figures kneeling of lady between a civilian (on her right), and a man in arm. (on her left), quadrangular plate. Mural, chancel.

"Hic jacet Henricvs Greswold s.r.p. Rector de Solihull in com<sup>te</sup>: Warwicæ: Praebendarius Rhigodunensis, & munificentissimus Ludi literarij ibidem Institutur Ecclesiae demum Cathedralis Lichfeldensis Praecentor. Decus & Tutamen. Vir omni doctrinae genere eximius, vigilia & labore indefessus. Pietatisque & Temperantiae insigni ssimum Exemplar. Praesens Inopum Tutela, fautorque dum vixit perliberalis: Queis etiam moriens annuos quinq minarum redditus Testamento, legavit Ex Anna pientissima: Conjuge huc etiam mortis certa manu Praemissa (Rēv<sup>at</sup>: Sam<sup>th</sup>: Marshall de Weedon beck in Com<sup>tu</sup> Northaſt<sup>re</sup>: filia, Stirpisque suae non obscurae ultima) Tredecim suscepit Liberos, E Quibus quatuor praematura morte abrepti, hic sepulti jacent. Filios superstites reliquit Humfredvm, Henricvm, Marshalem, & Johannem, fflias Elizābeth: Annam, Mariam, Martham & Dorotheam Obijt pridie nonarum oct<sup>av</sup>: Ano D<sup>ni</sup>: 1700. Pietatis ergo Humfredvs & Henricvs filli maestissimi H. M. P. Semoti acuris & tempestatibus orbis. Hic pia Greswoldi mollitur ossa cubant. Quin absint lacrymae defuncto praemia vivus Jam bene quae meruit mors dare sola potest. Sydera sub pedibus videt & super arduo coeli Vectus, divinos assidet inter Avos. O fortunatos nimium queis contigit esse Et vita similes & moriendo pares. Qui legis haec hospes moriturus, tuquoque disce Hujus ab exemplo vivere, disce mori."

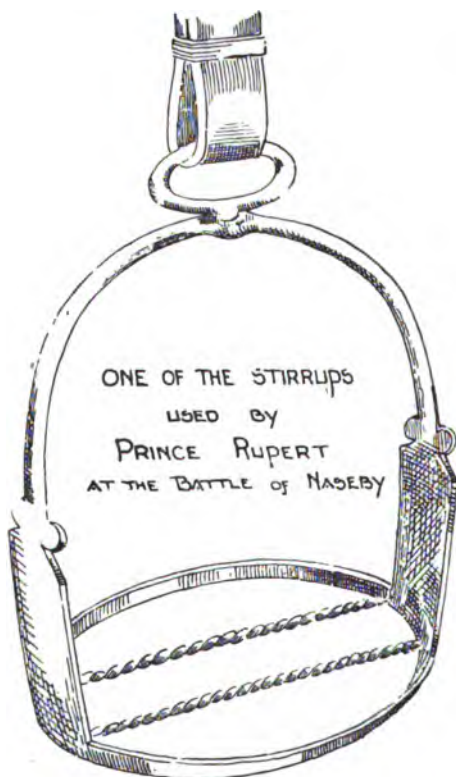
Large monument on south side of chancel, with kneeling effigies, on a tomb, of clergyman, in bands, &c., and wife, under an arch with busts, &c. The inscription on the side of the tomb. Arms : (i.) Barry of eight, a canton ermine ; (ii.) A fess, in chief two greyhounds courant.





SADDLE

USED BY PRINCE RUPERT  
AT THE BATTLE OF MASEBY



ONE OF THE STIRRUPS  
USED BY  
PRINCE RUPERT  
AT THE BATTLE OF MASEBY



# THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

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The library was closed for a week of which the public was not allowed to enter.

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or English.

whatever

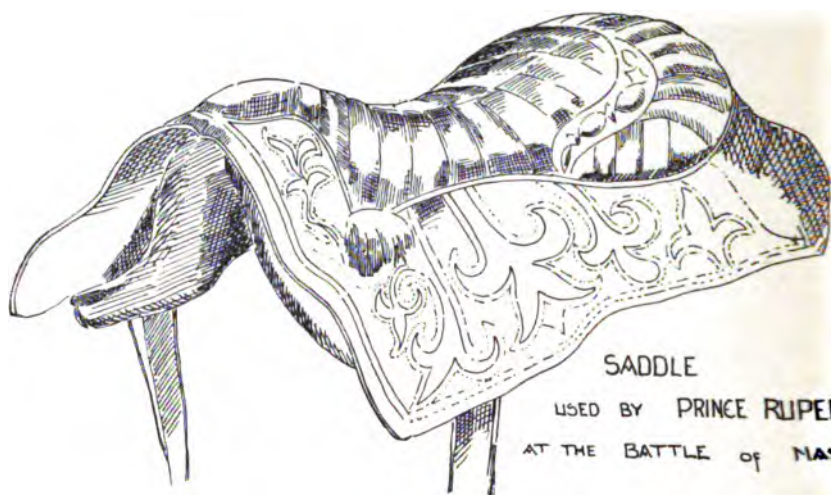
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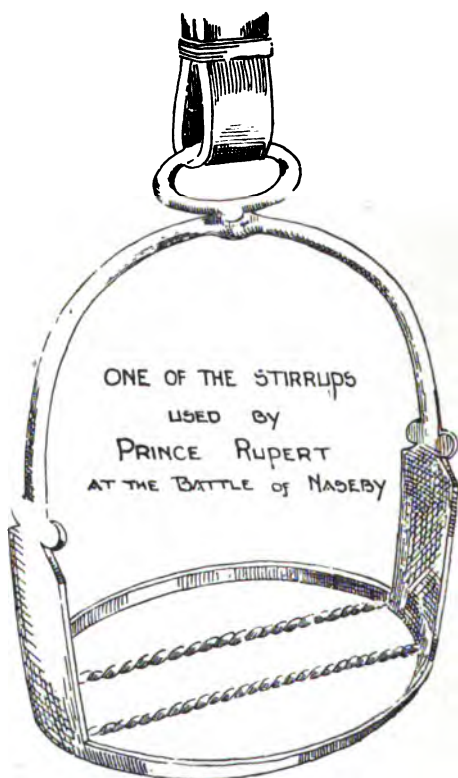
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SADDLE

USED BY PRINCE RUPERT  
AT THE BATTLE OF MAGEBY



ONE OF THE STIRRUPS  
USED BY  
PRINCE RUPERT  
AT THE BATTLE OF MAGEBY

Greswold was sometime fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, a benefactor to the college library, and to the parish of Gainford, co. Durham, of which he was vicar. R. H. E.

522.—THE STUART EXHIBITION (381).—The history of the county of Northampton is so inseparably linked with the tragic fate of those two hapless Stuarts, Mary Queen of Scots and Charles the First of England, that no apology whatever can be needed for taking up some of the pages of "N. N. & Q." with a note on the Stuart Exhibition lately on view in London. Those who were fortunate enough to inspect this unique collection of Stuart pictures, relics, &c., gathered together with so much care and trouble within the walls of the New Gallery, Regent street, during the early months of the present year, will not readily forget the rich treat then experienced. The catalogue, too, with its 240 and odd pages, is a prize to all students of history, and will perforce find a place in every library of importance. From this catalogue have been

extracted such references as appeared to claim a place in our "quarterly" on account of local interest, and these will be found tabulated below. Some of the choicest pictures on view were kindly lent to the committee by the earl Spencer, and others of our county gentry — his grace the duke of Grafton, the earl of Winchilsea, and lord Braye — sent invaluable specimens from their collections. Many a celebrated picture of Mary Queen of Scots, which recently adorned the walls of the tercentenary exhibition at Peterborough, was also to be seen here—notably those lent by her majesty the Queen and the trustees of Blairs college.

Amongst the relics, several which played a part in the last hours of the ill-fated Queen of Scots at Fotheringhay proved sources of equal attraction with the same dumb witnesses of the execution of Charles at Whitehall. But the chief point of interest in the whole exhibition to a Northamptonshire man centred round two embroidered



velvet saddles, lent by sir Henry Halford, bart., c.b., and numbered 798 and 805 respectively. The former belonged to prince Rupert, and the latter to king Charles the First. This is all the information the catalogue gives, but placed on the articles themselves were slips of paper containing words stating them to be the very saddles used by these important personages at the battle of Naseby. This makes all the difference. What visions occupy our minds as we stand before them! "Visitors are requested not to touch;" but it is hard to refrain from placing our hand once on the rusty and worn stirrup of prince Rupert, while we think of his dashing charge across the plain and up the slope as far as Naseby village; or to lay our fingers for a moment on the still bright, bronze stirrups of king Charles, while in our mind's eye we see him turn and fly from the spot where the fight is thickest, on towards distant Harborough.

Engravings of these saddles and stirrups, copied from drawings taken at the exhibition by Mr. Joseph W. Spurgeon, will be found at the commencement of this article. The engraving on p. 221 is taken from the portrait no. 39, described on p. 223.

#### Catalogue References.

##### 38. Mary, Queen of Scots. Known as the "Memorial Type."

In the background is a representation of the Execution of the Queen. (See No. 39.) 84 x 49 in.

Lent by Her Majesty the Queen, from Windsor.

##### 39. Mary, Queen of Scots. Same as the preceding.

A whole-length, life-size, standing figure, turned slightly to left, holding a crucifix in the right hand, and in the left hand a book bound in white, with one finger between its leaves; the ribbons intended to fasten the book are blue. Black dress, trimmed with dark brown fur; a large ruff is about the neck, a white cap covers the brown hair, and a long white veil hangs from the shoulder to the ground behind the figure. Above, on our left, is the royal Scottish escutcheon fully emblazoned; on our right is written in gold:

"*MARIA SCOTIE REGINA GALLIE DOTARIA REGNORUM  
ANGLIE, ET HYBERNIE VERE PRINCEPS ET HERES LEGITIMA  
JACOBI MAGNE BRITANNIE REGIS MATER. A SVIS  
OPPRESSA ANO. DNI. 1568, AUXILII SPE ET OPINIONE A  
COGNATA ELIZABETHA IN ANGLIA REGNANTE PMISSI  
MO DESOENDIT, IBIQUE CONTRA JUS GENTIUM ET  
PROMISSI FIDEM CAPTIVA RETENTA, POST CAPTI-  
VITATIS ANS. 19, RELIGIONIS ERGO, EJUSDEM ELIE  
PERFIDIA ET SENATUS ANGLICI CRUDELITATE,  
HORRENDIA CAPITIS LATA SENTENTIA NECI  
TRADITUR, AC 12 CAL. MARTII 1587, IN-  
AUDITO EXEMPLO A SERVILI ET ARJEO-  
TO CARNIFICE TETRUM (sic) MOREM CA-  
PITA TRUNCATA EST. ANNO ETATIS  
REGNIQUE 45."*

On the right of the figure is a representation in small figures of "AVLA FODRINGHAMII," showing the queen blinded with a white handkerchief and kneeling with her head on the block; her shoulders are bare; she wears a red boddice and a black skirt; her neck is bleeding from a blow of the axe, with which the executioner standing at her side is about to strike again; he wears a short white apron. These persons are on the scaffold, which is draped with black; two guards with halberds stand behind the scaffold; two gentlemen, the Earls of Kent and Shrewsbury, with white rods in their hands and a third are at this part of the scene. At the other end of the scaffold a gentleman is writing in a note-book; near him are four other gentlemen, two of whom appear in great distress. Below this design is written in gold, as before:

"REGINAM SERENISS<sup>MA</sup> REGVM FILIAM  
VICIEM, ET MATREM, ASTANTIBVS  
COMMISSARIIS ET MINISTRIS R.  
ELISABETHÆ CARNIFICÆ SECVRI  
PERCVTIT ATQ VNO ET ALTERO  
ICTV TRVOLENTER SAVCIATÆ  
TERTIO HI CAPVT ASCENDIT."

Behind the large figure of the queen are two small figures of women dressed in black with white ruffs, conversing and lamenting the fate of their mistress the queen. These figures represent "Joanna Kennethie" (Kennedy) and "Elizabeth Curle." This painting and Nos. 38 and 40 are called "memorial" pictures, and they belong to a class of portraits which seem to have been designed to commemorate the death of the queen.

In the two other versions (Nos. 38 and 40) of the subject which hang next to it, the figure of the queen differs in no important respect. The royal escutcheon occurs in the same place in each. In No. 38 the figure of St. Andrew appears in the badge of the Thistle hanging below the shield, his saltire cross only occurs in the example from Windsor. The inscription behind the head of Mary on the other versions are (*sic*) varied. At the foot of the canvas is written in gold letters:

"PRIMA QVOD VIXIT COL. SCOT. PARENS ET FVND,"

and as follows:—

"SIC FVNESTVM ASCENDIT TABVLATVM REGINA QVONDAM  
GALLIARV ET SCOTIÆ FLORENTIS<sup>MA</sup> INVICTO SED FIO  
ANIMO TYRANNIDEM EXPROBRAT ET PERFIDIAM  
FIDEM CATHOLICAM PROFITETVR, ROMANÆQ ECCLIES  
SE SEMPER FVISSE ET ESSE FILIAM PALAM PLANEQ TESTATVR."

The same inscription, without the first line, is on the Queen's picture. In all three works a small crucifix hangs on Mary's breast. See Mr. Scharf's essay on these pictures, printed in the proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries, London, 1876. 90 x 55in.

Lent by the Trustees of Blairs College, Aberdeen.

40. Mary, Queen of Scots. Same as the preceding.

The chief figure is the same as Nos. 38 and 39, from Windsor and Blairs College respectively. The queen's brown hair is darker in the example before us, and her complexion is browner than in the others. In the execution-scene

the guards are nine in number instead of two; the inscriptions pertaining to this section are practically the same; the like may be said for the other inscriptions behind and below the chief figure. The names of the female attendants are omitted in this version, of which the canvas has been enlarged at both sides. 85 x 55 in.

Lent by the Earl of Darley.

41. Mary, Queen of Scots, known as the "Sheffield Type."  
Attributed to F. Zuccherò.

Same type as No. 376. 7 x 48 in.

Lent by the Duke of Grafton, K.G.

96. Henrietta, Duchess of Orleans, Daughter of Charles I. By P. Mignard.

Life size, three-quarters length figure, standing in three-quarters view to left, face in the same direction, eyes to the front; holding a coronet and an embroidered mantle (?) in her hands; hair in ringlets, open bust, amber-coloured dress with jet and pearl ornaments, red scarf.

Lent by the Duke of Grafton, K.G.

121. Mary of Modena, Queen of James II. and VII. By Sir P. Lely.

Three-quarters length, life-size figure seated in a landscape, looking to the front, and resting her right hand on a little spaniel crouching beside her. Her amber satin dress is open at the bust, and falling, shows the white chemise; blue scarf.

Lent by the Earl Spencer, K.G.

131. Anne Hyde, Duchess of York. By Sir P. Lely.

Life-size, three-quarters length figure, seated in three-quarters view to left, left hand on lap, right hand raised, bare-headed, hair in ringlets, amber satin dress and darker scarf of the same colour. In the original frame. 48 x 39 in.

Lent by the Earl Spencer, K.G.

132. Charles II. By Sir P. Lely.

Half-length, life-size figure, in three-quarters view to right, the eyes to the front; wearing a large dark wig, white lace cravat, and royal robes, garter, collar, and badge. 29 x 24 in.

Lent by the Earl Spencer, K.G.

163. Mary II. as Queen (1662-1694). By Sir. G. Kneller.

Three-quarters length seated figure nearly in full view, face in three-quarters view to right, eyes to the front, right elbow on a table; dark brown hair in ringlets, open bust, amber-coloured satin dress, blue mantle. 49 x 40 in.

Lent by the Earl Spencer, K.G.

164. Mary II. By W. Wissing.

Life-size, three-quarters length figure nearly in full view; hands in front, left elbow on a table; face in three-quarters view to left; bare-headed, open bust. Red dress and blue mantle. 49 x 39 in.

Lent by the Earl Spencer, K.G.

172. Queen Anne (1665-1714) and her son William, Duke of Gloucester (1689-1700). By Dahl.

Three-quarters length, life-size seated figure, nearly in full view, face in three-quarters to left, bare-headed, wearing her own hair, without powder. With both hands she holds the young duke, a little boy, leaning at her left knee; open bust, brown dress, white sleeves, blue mantle lined with white. 48 x 39 in.

Lent by the Earl Spencer, K.G.

214. Mary, Queen of Scots, full black dress; formerly belonging to Mary de Medicis.

Lent by Lord Braye.\*

307. A gold Rosary with Crucifix of Mary, Queen of Scots.

This is the celebrated Rosary and Crucifix which Queen Mary preserved till nearly her last moments. It was bequeathed to the Countess of Arundel and descended to the Howards of Corbey, and was obtained from them by the Duke of Norfolk, in whose possession it now is.

Lent by the Duke of Norfolk, E.M., K.G.

316. Book of Hours, formerly belonging to Mary, Queen of Scots.

A Book of Hours, said to have belonged to Queen Mary, and to have been used on the scaffold in the great hall of Fotheringhay Castle, February 8, 1587. If so, it may be that referred to in the account of the circumstance which was given to Cecil: "All the assembly, save the queen and hir servantes sayde the prayer after Mr. Deane [Dr. Fletcher, the Protestant Dean of Peterborough, who had been appointed to pray with Mary, and whom she and all her *entourage* rejected] as he spake it, during which prayer the Queen satt upon hir stoole, having hir *Agnus Dei* crucifixe, beades, and an office in Lattyn. Thus furnished with superstitious trumpery, not regarding what Mr. Deane sayde, shee began verie fastly with tears and a lowde voice to praye in Lattin, and in the midst of her prayers, with overmuch weeping and mourning, slipt of [off] hir stoole, and, kneeling presently sayde divers other Lattin prayers. Then she rose and kneeled downe agayne, praying in English, for Christe's afflicted church, an end of hir troubles, for hir sonne, and for the queen's majesty, to God for his forgiveness of the sinns of them in the islande: shee forgave hir ennemyes with all hir harte that had longe sought hir blood."

Lent by C. Butler, Esq.

323. Hand-bell of Mary, Queen of Scots.

This handbell, of silver gilt, was one of the objects of personal use which, doubtless furnished Queen Mary's chamber; it is perhaps one of those articles she was permitted to retain at Fotheringhay, among which, according to an inventory of her goods, was a "*Clochète*." It is certain that, according to the fashion of her time, she was accustomed to keep a bell on her table with writing apparatus. The devices on the bell support the tradition which avers that it may have been used during her captivity. In a will, made during her illness at Sheffield in February 1577, she bequeathed to Claude Nau, her secretary, who wrote the document, "*A Nau, mon grand diamant, ma grande*

\* Several other pictures and relics of the Stuarts were lent by Lord Braye.

*escritoys d'argent aux bords d'ores et la clochette de mesme."* In the inventory of her goods, taken probably at Chartley in August, 1586, is included, with other valuables, "*Une clochette d'argent dessus la table de Sa Majesté.*" In another inventory made at Fotheringhay, February 20, 1587, of jewels, etc., in the custody of her servants after her death and in the hands of Elizabeth Curle, are mentioned a silver-gilt candlestick, "*a little silver bell,*" etc. Around its waist, externally, are engraved: 1. The royal arms of Scotland. 2. The Greek monogram of the name of Christ within a circle which is inscribed, "*In hoc Vinco 86.*" 3. A vine, of which one half is leafless, a hand issuing from clouds and holding a pruning-knife, cuts off the dead branches; around it are the words, "*Virescit, vulnere, virtus.*"

Lent by Lord Balfour, of Burleigh.

330. Gold Watch, given by Mary, Queen of Scots, to Massi, one of her attendants, the day before her death.

Lent by James S. Fraser-Tytler, Esq.

365.\*\* Crucifix used by Mary, Queen of Scots, on the Scaffold, and given by her to Sir John Thirnmelby (See No. 39); and Miniature of Sir John Thirnmelby.

Lent by Lady Petre.

443. Autograph Letter of Charles I., with a lock of his hair and of that of Henrietta Maria attached.

Lent by the Hon. Mrs. Eykyn.

656. Prince James Francis Edward (James III. and VIII.). In silver case, in which it is stated that the miniature was given by Prince James to Lord Lovat. By R. Armand.

Lent by the Earl of Winchilsea.

798. Embroidered Velvet Saddle of Prince Rupert.

Lent by Sir Henry Halford, Bart., C.B.

805. Embroidered Velvet Saddle of Charles I.

Lent by Sir Henry Halford, Bart., C.B.

929. Letter from Mary, Queen of Scots, to Henry III. of France. This most interesting letter was written only six hours before her death. She says that having received notice of her approaching execution only after dinner of the day she writes, she has not time to give him a full account of what has passed, but if he will listen to her doctor and other attendants he will hear the truth. She says she does not fear death, and protests that she is innocent of all crime. She commends her son to his care in proportion as he deserves it, of which she knows nothing.

Lent by Alfred Morrison, Esq.

The illustrated journals have produced engravings of many of the most notable exhibits, and amongst these may be instanced the following relating to Mary Queen of Scots, from the numbers given above:—The Blairs College picture, no. 39, was produced *in extenso* and with commendable accuracy in *The Graphic* of March 23, 1889, as



a full-page engraving; and very good representations of the head and shoulders of Mary copied from it also appeared in *The Scottish Art Review* of September, 1888; and *The Art Journal* of January, 1889.\* On the 23rd Feb., 1889, *The Graphic* again came to the front with half a page of choice engravings copied from relics, &c., at the Stuart Exhibition. In this group were illustrations of the following:—no. 316, Book of Hours, lying open, and showing two of its splendidly illuminated pages; no. 307, gold rosary and crucifix, the latter of which is also engraved in *The Scottish Art Review* of September, 1888.

JOHN T. PAGE.

523.—NORTHAMPTONSHIRE M.P.'s (402): LANE.—

Ralph Lane, esq., M.P. for Higham Ferrers, 1558, and for Northampton town, 1563.

Robert Lane, esq., M.P. for Northamptonshire in 1553 and 1571, being styled knight in the latter parliament. He appears to have been knighted by Queen Mary in 1553.

William Lane, esq., M.P. for Northampton town in 1571, for Gaton, in Surrey, in 1593, and for Northamptonshire in 1601 (being then a knight). He was knighted in St. Patrick's Church, Dublin, by the lord deputy sir William Russell, on 27th March, 1597.

Particulars as to these M.P.'s will oblige.

Leigh, Lancashire.

W. D. PINK.

524. — MANTELL OF HEYFORD (346, 478). — In the Heralds' Lincolnshire Visitation of 1592 (Harl. MS. 1550) is the pedigree of Goche family. The parents of Barnaby Goche, of Alvingham in that county, were Robert Goche, of Chilwell, Notts, (eldest son of John Goche, of Newland, in the forest of Deane, Gloucestershire, and Jane his wife, daughter and heiress of James Bridges, of the forest of Deane), and his first wife Margaret, daughter of Sir Walter Mantell, of Heyford, co. Northampton. Robert married secondly Ellen, daughter of . . . Gadbery, of London, goldsmith. Their only child Robert espoused Judith, daughter of Henry Fisher, of Greens Norton, co. Northampton. Barnaby Goche married Mary, daughter of Thomas Darrell, of Scotney, co. Kent, and had issue five sons and two daughters. Matthew, son and heir apparent, married Alice, daughter of Thomas Conny, of Bassingthorpe, co. Lincoln, esq., and temp. visit had a son Barnaby, but according to MS. additions four more sons and a daughter. The arms of

\* Nine portraits of Mary were given in this number to illustrate an article entitled "Was Mary Stuart Beautiful?" written by Richard Davey.

Goche are quarterly of 6, 1, az., 3 boars arg. armed or (Goche) 2, ar., a griffin segreant sa. armed or. 3, ar., a lion statant or, ducally crowned sa., a mullet for diff. 4, gu. 3 towers or, 5 ermine a cross quarter pierced ermines counterch., 6, or, on a chevron betw. 3 goats' heads erased gu. a quatrefoil of the field. Crest: a cubit arm erect rested per pale embattled or and ar. grasping in the hand proper a dragon's head erased az.

John Harrington, of Witham, co. Lincoln, gent., by will dated 19 Jan., 1598(9) and proved in London 6 May following, gave to his sisters, Brocke and Mantell (wife of Robert Mantell, but of what place not named), each £200.

Stamford.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

525.—CRICK FAMILY OF NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (336).—I am unable to help your correspondent as to the member of this family mentioned by him, but the following particulars relating to a person bearing the same name may be interesting:—

In a deed in my possession, dated 4th June, 1641, between Sir Capel Beddell, of Hammerton, Huntingdonshire, and Thomas Flint, of Northampton, conveying a house and premises in the parish of All Hallows, Northampton, to the latter, the house is said to be "adjoyneinge to the house of John Crick, of Northton, aforesayde Inkeeper."

In the list of "Northamptonshire and Rutland Wills now deposited at Northampton," forming vol. 1. of the *Index Library*, the following members of this family are mentioned:—

Book D, 1527-32. Cricke, William, Northampton, 181.

Book I, 1545-1548. Creke, Thomas, Long Buckby, 80.

Book K, 1549-57. Crycke, Symon, Kelmarsh, 97.

Book P, 1560 to 1566. Creke, Thomas, Kelmarsh, 73.

Book S, 1567 to 1569. { Cricke, William, Little Houghton, 14.  
                                  { Cricke, Morrice, Kelmarsh, 72.

Book V, 1578 to 1589. { Cricke, Thomas, Weston Favell, 270.  
                                  { Creake, John, Stanwick, 113.

Book EV, 1634 to 1636. Crick, George, Wollaston, 95.

Second Series.

1613. Crick, Robert, Kilsby, T. 109.

1617. Creake, Thomas, Yardley Hastings, Q. 34.

1641. Crick, William, Little Billing, D. 148.

1634. Crick, George, Wollaston, H. 110.

Northampton.

WALTER D. CRICK.

526.—GLIMPSES OF OLD NORTHAMPTON: ITS SIGNS (491).—  
GUY OF WARWICK.

In the Roxburgh collection is a ballad headed: "A pleasant Song of the Valiant Deeds of Chivalry, atchiev'd by that Noble Knight, Sir Guy of Warwick, who for the love of fair Phillis became a Hermit, and dyed in a Cave of a Craggy Rock, a mile distant from Warwick." It is supposed that he lived in Saxon times, was the son of Simon Baron of Wallingford, married Felicia (Phillis) the daughter and heiress of Roband, Earl of Warwick (who flourished in the reign of Edward the Elder) and so became Earl of Warwick.



A chap-book before us, printed at the Looking Glass on London Bridge, dated 1759, is entitled:

*The Noble and Renowned History of Guy, Earl of Warwick: Containing a Full and True Account of his many Famous and Valiant Actions; Remarkable and Brave Exploits; and Noble and Renowned Victories. Also his Courtship to Fair Phœlice, Earl Roband's Daughter and Heiress; and the many Difficulties and Hazards he went through, to obtain her Love.*

The poem in praise of his history declares that

"No Man could better Love, nor better Fight; "

while the author observes in his dedication that "had he not been One of the Chief Worthies of the Age he lived in, King Athelstan, in whose reign he flourished, would never have ventured the whole Realm of England upon his Combat with a Dane; which he both undertook and performed, to the eternal Honour of the English Nation."

His most popular feat is the slaying of the Dun Cow on Dunsmore Heath, which act of valour is commemorated on many signs.

By gallant Guy of Warwick slain  
Was Colbrand, that gigantic Dane;  
Nor could this deep-rate champion daunt  
A Dun Cow bigger than elephant:  
But he, to prove his courage sterling,  
His whyniard in her blood imbrued;  
He cut from her enormous side a sirloin,  
And in his porridge-pot her brisket stew'd:  
Then butcher'd a wild Boar and ate him barbicu'd.

*Huddersford's Wiccarnical Chaplet.*

The locality of the inn which bore this sign in Northampton is rather doubtful. We learn its existence from a very rare specimen from the Dicey press, and we therefore place it as being probably upon the Market Hill.

Several years since, at a sale at Brington, so famous in Washington biography, in an antique carved box, in companionship with several at the present time out-of-fashion books, was found a very curious tune-book with the following title:

A Choice Collection of Psalms and Hymns, with Timbrel's Anthems. The Psalms, Hymns, and Anthems, are printed with Lines rul'd for two and three Voices, but without Notes; so that any Person may adapt what Tune they please to the Words. With the Gamut, or Scale of Musick, at the Beginning. Very proper for all Practitioners in that Heavenly Science. The Fourteenth Edition, corrected and enlarged. Price, neatly bound, One Shilling.

NORTHAMPTON: Printed by William Dicey; and sold at the Printing-Office in Bow Church-Yard, London. *Oblong Quarto.*

In the advertisement "To all Lovers of Divine Musick," at the back of the title, the readers are advised "For further Instructions" to "see A Compendious Essay upon Vocal Musick, by Alexander Phillips; which may be had of William Dicey, Printer, in Northampton. Price (stitch'd) Sixpence."

It being presumed that Phillips' Essay was by a local author, reference was made to the British Museum Library, with the result that a copy of the "Essay" was found bearing this title:—

A Compendious Essay upon Vocal Musick. Wherein is clearly demonstrated, by Rules and Examples, whatever is necessary for the Attainment of the first Grounds and Principles of that most noble Science. To which is added, A Theoretical Scheme of the Semitones belonging to an Octave. As also an Explication of the several Keys in Musick. By Alexander Phillips.

Printed for Alexander Phillips, next the Guy of Warwick in Northampton; and Charles Corbett, at Addison's Head without Temple-Bar.

In the Introduction, writing of singing, Phillips says :—How Singing was banished out of our churches, I know not ; but that which has been called Singing, in some Places, was less harmonical than Reading. And what the Poet saith in the satyr against Hypocrates has been verified in some Churches, *i.e.*,

Then out the People yawl in hundred Parts,  
Some roar, some whine, some creak like Wheel of Carts ;  
Such Notes the Gamut never yet did know,  
Nor num'rous Keys, the Harps 'cals on a Row.  
Their Heights or Depths could never comprehend ;  
How below Double Are some descend :  
'Bove Ela squealing now ten Notes some fly,  
Streight then, as if they knew they were too high ;  
With headlong Haste down Stairs again they tumble,  
Discords and Concoords, Oh, how thick they jumble !  
Like untam'd Horses, tearing with their Throats  
One wretched Stave into an hundred Notes.

The probable date of the book is 1730. The question has been raised as to whether the Diceys occupied the same offices as the *Mercury* office of the present day, and any reliable information on this point would be acceptable.

In a romance, "The Loves of Hippolito and Dorinda," printed by Raikes and Dicey, the imprint reads "Printed by R. Raikes and W. Dicey, over against All Saints Church, 1720. Our illustration is taken from a copy of the chap-book, *The History of Guy Earl of Warwick*, printed by the Diceys.

#### THE TALBOT.

We find from *Tavern Anecdotes and Sayings* (Charles Hindley), that the Talbot, an old, and now almost obsolete sort of dog, noted for its quick scent and eager pursuit of game, has often done duty on public-house signboards. On the Talbot at the foot of Birdlip Hill, Gloucestershire, they have on one side of the board :

Before you do this hill go up,  
Stop and drink a cheerful cup.

Whilst he who comes in an opposite direction perceives this half of the sign :

You are down this hill, all dangers past,  
Stop and take a cheerful glass.

From advertisements in old files of the *Mercury* the Talbot would seem to have been the sign of an inn both in the Market place and Sheep street. Was Sheep street considered a part of the Market place on account of the sheep market being held there until the cattle market was opened in 1873 ; or was the Talbot at the corner of the Market place extending to Sheep street ?

The house was kept in 1720 by Thomas Miller, and also in 1723, as the following advertisement shows:—

Whereas a short thick Fellow, about 24 or 25 Years old, a round bluff Face, of a wan Complexion, short, thick, brown Hair, pretends to be a Nottingham or Derbyshire Man, ran away on Sunday Morning the 8th Instant from his Master Thomas Miller, at the Talbot-Inn in Northampton, and carried off some Money, and several other Things of Value, has also inveigled and carried away with him John Tilley, a young Lad about 14 Years of Age, of a fresh Complexion, with lank light Hair, has on a Pair of speckled Yarn Stockings, and a new Pair of Shoes; has a Cut newly done, on the Fore-finger of his Right Hand: They took with them also a thick, short, mungrel, dark brown Dog, with a short Tail and Legs; and a little smooth Bitch, with Liver-Colour and white Spots. Whoever gives Notice to Thomas Miller of Northampton aforesaid, of both, or either of the aforementioned Persons (so as they may be secured) shall be very well rewarded for all Trouble and Charges.

#### THE SHOULDER OF MUTTON.

This public-house was situated on the west side of the Market square; on the site of the premises now occupied by Mr. R. James, of the Royal Café. The earliest reference we find to it is in the *Northampton Mercury* of June 17, 1745. The landlord at this period was Richard Woolley, who was a musician as well as victualler. His name also appears in list of voters in the great election, 1768. The reference in the *Mercury* is as follows:—

Whereas Richard Woolley, Musician, and Trumpeter, at the Shoulder of Mutton on the Barley-Hill in Northampton, has undertaken to keep a Booth at Boughton-Green Fair, being the upper Booth in Northampton Row, next to the Broom Fair, and cover'd with Boards: These are to acquaint all Gentlemen, Ladies, and Others, that they may depend on very good Usage as well for Eating as Drinking; and the Favour of their Company will be most thankfully acknowledg'd by

Their most obedient, humble Servant,

Richard Woolley.

N.B. Neat Wines will be sold there. And for the Sign there will be a French Horn at each End of the Booth.

In an advertisement dated June 17, 1751, he adds a note: "The above R. Woolley sells at his shop in Northampton all sorts of Musical Instruments and Fishing Tackle." The west side of the market hill at the above date was called the "Barley Hill."

From a tract, *Relations of Remarkable Fires in Northamptonshire* (published by Messrs. Taylor and Son), we extract the following paragraphs:—

#### FIRE AT THE SHOULDER OF MUTTON.

A Fire, the most calamitous in its effects of any that this town ever experienced, broke out early yesterday morning, at the Shoulder-of-Mutton public-house on the West side of the square. Soon after one o'clock, a person

in the neighbourhood discovered the flames issuing from the cellar window, and immediately gave the alarm; but before the family could be apprised of their danger, the fire had got to an alarming height, the floors, staircase, &c. being principally of deal. The master of the house, however, rushed down stairs, and having opened the street door, returned in order to rescue his family; but such was the fury of the flames, that he was not able to effect it, being himself under the necessity of escaping out of the garret window, over the roofs of the adjoining houses. By the time a ladder could be procured, it was too late to render the unfortunate sufferers any assistance; and, dreadful to relate, Mrs. Marriott (the mistress of the house) together with five of her children, the eldest about 12 years old, also two lodgers, a Journeyman hat-maker and his wife, of the name of Howarth, from Rochdale, in Lancashire, perished in the flames: Mr. Marriott being the only person, out of nine who were in the house, who escaped. — The wind was providentially still, and by the ready assistance and great activity of the inhabitants, the fire was happily got under before day-light, without spreading further than the house where it began; tho', from the situation, and the extreme rapidity of the flames, the greatest apprehensions were for some time entertained for the safety of the whole neighbourhood. — This melancholy catastrophe appears to have been occasioned from a beam that entered the flue belonging to the brewing-copper, (which had been used on Thursday) taking fire, and communicating to the floor above. — The remains of the unfortunate sufferers were dug out of the ruins yesterday, and presented a spectacle too shocking for description. — Neither the house nor property were insured; of the latter, (excepting the beer, which was in an arch'd cellar) not an article could be saved. A collection, we hear, is intended to be made for the unfortunate man; and upon such an occasion of almost unparalleled misfortune, who can withhold his mite?

Though it was not in the power of Benevolence itself to remove the distress of the unhappy *Sufferer*, mentioned in our last; yet, as the dreadful blow, which in one moment tore away all the tender & endearing ties of society, involved with it the destruction of most of his little property, the Magistrate, and many other respectable Inhabitants, on Tuesday last, walked round the town to receive the willing contributions of their sympathizing neighbours; and never was a collection made which did more honour to the genuine feelings of HUMANITY; yet this arose not so much from the largeness of the sum given, as from the readiness (or rather eagerness) with which they were offered. Shillings and Sixpences were prest into the common purse by persons who, from their situations in life, had ever before been in the habit of *receiving*; but now seemed determined to take, at least, for once, the exquisite pleasure of *giving* to the distress'd. The collection amounted to above 150*l.* which was about 40*l.* more than the estimates given in of his loss. But though it is judged right to give the public this information, to prevent designing people from imposing on their good nature, it is by no means intended that it should restrain a generous and opulent neighbourhood from affording any further assistance towards alleviating the poor man's distresses; for it should be considered, that notwithstanding the above sum will more than restore to him his pecuniary losses, yet as all his schemes and purposes in life must be destroyed, it will be a considerable time before he can forget enough of the past, to enable him to provide, in any tolerable degree, for his future subsistence. — Donations, therefore, will be received for his benefit by the Mayor, Mr. Justice

Hall, or Mr. Clark.—It is right to add, that Mr. Marriott has ever bore the character of an industrious, honest, and worthy man.

In the Parish Register of All Saints', under date February, 1792, is the following entry :—

Thomas Howarth,  
Eliz. Howarth,  
Sarah Marriot,  
Eliz. Marriot,  
Wm. Marriot,  
John Marriot,  
Robert Marriot,  
Samuel Marriot,

All lamentably burnt (in a Fire  
which consumed only the small  
House in which it began), and all  
buried on the 18th.

In the portico of All Saints' Church a marble tablet was erected, bearing the following inscription :—

This Marble was  
Erected to perpetuate the  
*Memory*, of the following awful  
Dispensation of Providence, at one  
o'Clock in the Morning of the 17<sup>th</sup> Feby 1792;  
the lower part of the House of H. MARRIOT  
on the Market Hill, was discovered to be on Fire,  
and the flames ascending with dreadful rapidity,  
he was obliged to leave his affrighted *little ones* hovering  
round their distracted Mother, & by an Extraordinary  
effort gained the Roof of an adjoining house, calling aloud  
for that help which alas could not be procur'd for in a few  
moments his whole Family consisting of a *beloved Wife*,  
5 Children, & 2 Lodgers perish'd in the flames

READER,

The Almighty has hitherto preserv'd thee from scenes  
of deep Distress, let thy Heart glow with Gratitude, &  
at the same time let thy Bosom expand with  
Benevolence towards thy suffering

Fellow creatures.

The sad Remains of this unfortunate Family  
were carefully collected, and  
decently interred in this  
Church-Yard.

The memorial tablet was completely destroyed by falling down in December, 1881, being reduced almost to powder, and scattered all over the floor of the portico. The position of the tablet can be seen by the new stonework which became necessary to make good the wall. The following account of the destruction of the tablet is taken from the *Northampton Mercury* of December 24th, 1881 :—

DESTRUCTION OF A TABLET AT ALL SAINTS' CHURCH.—An ancient marble tablet, which was affixed to the wall of the portico on the right hand side of



the central door of All Saints' Church, fell down early on Tuesday morning. The tablet was put up to commemorate the fire which occurred at the Shoulder of Mutton Inn, on the west side of the Market-square (the site of the house now adjoining the Queen's Arms, to the north). The premises were entirely consumed, and the landlady (Mrs. Marriott), her five children, and two lodgers, perished in the flames, Mr. Marriott alone escaping. The tablet had been in a neglected state for some time. One or two other tablets are also in a dilapidated condition, but it is now proposed to repair these.

It may be remarked incidentally that it was at the Shoulder of Mutton, in Brecknock, that Mrs. Siddons, England's greatest tragic actress, was born, July 14, 1755. "Fancy," writes an enthusiastic biographer, "the English Melpomene behind the bar of such a place."

#### THE PHŒNIX.

Mythical birds have always been in great favour. The burning and reviving of the Phœnix, for instance, like the salamander and the dragon, typified certain transformations obtained by chemistry, whence he was a very general sign with chemists, and may still be seen on their drug-pots and transparent lamps.—*History of Signboards.*

After the fire at The Shoulder of Mutton the sign was altered to The Phœnix, which will be considered not an inappropriate sign. In 1825 it was kept by John Holton, who afterwards removed to The Hare and Hounds in Newland. The figure of a phœnix which was in front of the house is now to be seen at the corner of Phœnix street, adjoining St. Mary's place. Phœnix street was formed about 1828, when the large earthwork, known as Castle Hills, was removed. The name of the street first appears in the poll book of the election of 1830.

#### THE BLACK PERIWIG.

This we take to have been, like The Last, merely a tradesman's sign, as the Periwig was at one time a common hairdresser's sign. The only reference to it, to our knowledge, is in an advertisement in the *Northampton Mercury* for September 11th, 1727, which is so typical of the period that we quote it here:

Joseph Fowkes, who now lives at the Black Perriwig on the Market-Hill in Northampton, having workt at the best Shops in London, gives Notice, That he intends to sell all Sorts of Wigs, viz. Full-Bottoms, Ties, Bobs, Naturalls, Cues, &c. of the newest Mode, good Hair, and inferior to none made in London, at very reasonable Rates. He also makes Horse Hair Ties at 50s. and Bobs at 25s so ingeniously, that they shall hardly be distinguish'd from Human Hair; of which he will allow any Person the Trial before paid for. His Wife hath also been at great Expence and Pains among the most experienc'd and skilful Midwives in London, and arriv'd to so compleat a Knowledge, that she is ready and willing to give any Person satisfactory and undoubted Proofs of her Skill in that Science, on any other point whatsoever, in order to prove the scandalous Aspersions of her Enemies false and groundless.

Sixty years before this date, in 1677, John Mulliner, a Northampton barber and periwig-maker, testified, in a curious pamphlet (reprinted by Messrs. Taylor and Son, in 1872), against "Periwigs and Periwig-Making, and Playing on Instruments of Musick among Christians, or any other in the days of the Gospel;" shewing the reasons why he "left off his Imployment of Borders and Periwig-making, and how it was with him, as to his Inward Condition before he Joynd with the People of God, in scorn called Quakers; as also his Testimony for them, and his earnest Desires to his Neighbours and Acquaintance of the Town of Northampton, that they would as well as himself, be reconciled to the Principle of God in their Conscience, now after this Judgment of God that hath been upon this Town by Fire."

The Market hill seems to have been well patronised by peruke-makers and barbers. At the time of the election of 1768 we find the names of several; amongst whom was John Fretter, who appeared before the Scrutiny Committee in a sailor's dress, and said he was a barber and peruke maker, and intended to hang out his pole the next day.

The party-coloured staff affixed to barbers' shops is a relic of the time when barbers had the title of "barber-surgeons." As phlebotomy, or blood-letting, was the chief part of their practice, the pole signified the staff which they usually put into the hand of the patient to be let blood; and the white entwined round it signified the white fillet wherewith the patient's arm was bound after the operation.

Well might the barbers, says the writer of the *History of Signboards*, give the peruke the honour of this signboard, for the profits on that article must have been enormous. In Charles II's time, for instance, a fine peruke cost as much as £50; and hence the great respect Cibber paid to the one he wore in the character of sir Fopling Flutter, which was brought on the stage in a sedan and put on before the public.

#### THE FRENCH HORN AND GERMAN FLUTE.

This, too, was probably a tradesman's sign, and the house occupied, according to the subjoined advertisement, which is dated Sept. 11, 1749, a position on the Market hill.

This is to give Notice, That Jonathan Durden, at the French-Horn and German-Flute on the Market-Hill in Northampton, rims or rivets with Silver, or any other Metal, all Sorts of broken China or Glass, in the neatest Manner, and renders them as useful as when new; he also puts Handles, either Metal, Plain or Wicker-work, to China Jugs, Tea-Pots, Coffee-Cups, &c. he also puts Silver Spouts to China Tea-Pots, and Strainers to such that their Strainers are

broken or will not pour, and makes them pour better than when new; he also makes Feet for China Salvers, or any Thing else in that Way, to the greatest Perfection, and at the most reasonable Rates. The Favours of such Gentlemen and Ladies that are pleased to employ him will be most gratefully acknowledged by

Their humble Servant,  
Jonathan Durden.

We may add, on the authority of the *History of Sign-boards*, that music shops always adhered to the primitive custom of using the instruments they sold as their signs: hence, The French Horn and Violin; The Violin, Hautboy, and German Flute; The Hautboy and Two Flutes, &c. The French Horn was once a very common sign, and even in the present day are to be found a French Horn and Rose, a French Horn and Half Moon, and a French Horn and Queen's Head.

#### THE BLUE BOAR.

The town may have boasted of two Blue Boars at the same time—the one on the Market hill, and the other in Gold street; unless the former was abandoned and its name or sign added to that of the Shoemaker's Arms, in Gold street. This theory is not improbable for according to Peter Peirce, The Blue Boar had but a poor reputation in 1764. His advertisement of April 16, 1764, ran as follows:—

As I, some Time since, proposed to quit the Red-Lyon in the Horse-Market, Northampton, and, to that Purpose, had taken the Blue-Boar on the Market-Hill in the said Town, the Notion of which has been very detrimental; obliges me to take this publick Method to assure all Gentlemen, Dealers, &c. that I have entirely quitted the Blue-Boar, and continue the Red-Lyon; where all such, who please to favour me with their Custom, may depend on the best Accommodations, and their Favours will be gratefully acknowledged by

Their obedient Servant,  
Peter Peirce.

The Blue Boar, we gather from the *History of Sign-boards*, is derived from the badges of the house of York. One of the badges of Richard, duke of York, father of Edward iv., was "a blew Bore with his tuskis and his cleis and his membres of gold." In many instances The Blue Boar has given way to The Blue Pig, in which appellation the heraldic origin of the sign becomes lost sight of. After Richard's defeat and death, the White Boars—a popular sign in Richard's time—were changed into Blue Boars, this being the easiest and cheapest way of changing the sign; and so The Boar of Richard, now painted "true blue," passed for The Boar of the Earl of Oxford, who had largely contributed to place Henry vii. on the throne.

527.—GREAVES. — Can any one give me any information respecting the family of Greaves during the seventeenth century. They were then living at Whitfield, Syresham, Biddlesden, and Shalstone. I have records of them from the early part of last century.

Billingboro' Vicarage, Falkingham.

J. A. GREAVES.

528.—CLAYPOLE FAMILY.—The names of books, printed and in MS., other than those mentioned in the annexed list, in which accounts of this family may be found, would be very acceptable. Extracts from parish registers, wills, and other records, would prove of much interest.

34, Myddleton square, Clerkenwell, E.C.

DANIEL HIPWELL.

Accounts of Elizabeth and John Claypole, by C. H. Firth.

*Dictionary of National Biography*, 1887, vol. xi., pp. 11, 12, 13.

The history of the Claypooles, especially the life of John Claypoole, esq., son-in-law to the protector Oliver, one of his lords, and also master of the horse to both Oliver and Richard, with his descendants by Mary, the favorite daughter of the elder protector.

*Memoirs of the Protectorate-House of Cromwell*, by Mark Noble, vol. ii., 1787.

Historical Account and Genealogical Descent of the Cromwell Family.

*The London Magazine*, May, 1774, p. 132.

Extracts from the Letter-Book of James Claypoole, merchant, of London, who emigrated to Philadelphia in 1683.

*The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, 1886, vol. x., pp. 188-202, 267-282, 401-413.

A true copy of a letter from Benjamin Claypool of the city of London, to George Claypool his cousin of Philadelphia, dated March 22d, 1706-7.

*Ib.*, vol. x., pp. 354-5.

The name of James Claypole's wife.

*Notes and Queries*, 7th S. vii., 509.

A Writ of Summons by Richard Cromwell, dated Westminster, 9 December, 1658, "A Catalogue of those persons who were dignified by Oliver Cromwell with the title of Lord and called to sit in his other [*i.e.* Upper] House of Parliament.

John Cleypole, son in law, Master of the Horse."

*The Genealogist*, 1884, new series, vol. i., p. 66.

Lady Claypole. A letter from the Lady Claypole to her sister, the Viscountess of Falconbridge, 1720.

*Brit. Mus.*, 808 g. 29.

Lady Claypole. A Letter from the Lady Claypole, Oliver Cromwell's beloved daughter, to her sister, the Viscountess of Falconbridge, 1733.

Brit. Mus., E. 2025/1.

William Claypole. Vicar of Wyken or Ashwyken, co. Norfolk, 1388.

Sir John Claypoole. Knighted at Greenwich 12 June, 1604.

Sir John Claypoole. Knighted by Oliver Cromwell, protector, 16 July, 1657.

*Metcalf, A Book of Knights*, 1885, pp. 153, 205.

Elizabeth Cleypole. Daughter of John Cleypole, of Norburgh, Northamptonshire, s. p., married to William Herbert, of Colebrook, co. Monmouth.

*Le Neve's Pedigress of Knights*, Harl. Soc., 1873, vol. viii., p. 340.

Dorothea. Daughter of James Cleypole, of Northborow com. Northampton, married to Maurice Blount, of London, Mercer, free of the Clothworkers.

*Visitation of London, 1633-5*, Harl. Soc., 1880, vol. xv. p. 82.

Elizabeth Claypole.

*Col. Chester's Registers of Westminster Abbey*, Harl. Soc., 1876, vol. x., p. 621.

Dorothy Wingfield. Wife of Adam Claypole, of Latham, co. Lincoln.

*Visit. of Rutland, 1618-19*, Harl. Soc., 1870, vol. iii., p. 32.

John (Clerpoote ?) and Marie Angell. Married June 8, 1622.

*Reg. of St. Thomas the Apostle, London*, Harl. Soc., 1881, vol. vi., p. 13.

William Cleypoole and Anne Powell. Married Jan. 7, 1615.

*Reg. of St. James, Clerkenwell, London*, Harl. Soc., vol. xiii., p. 42.

Hellin. Daughter of the above, baptized Nov. 7, 1619.

*Reg. of St. James, Clerkenwell, London*, Harl. Soc., vol. ix., p. 85.

A child of Mr. Claypoole by his second wife, buried Dec. 11, 1674.

*Par. Reg. of Walthamstow, co. Essex.*

The second wife of Mr. Claypoole, buried Oct. 10, 1692.

*Id.*

Anne Cleypoole and Mr. George Leafield. Married Nov. 3, 1669.

*Par. Reg. of West Deeping, co. Lincoln.*

Adam Cleypoole. Their son, buried March 15, 1675-6.

*Id.*

Isaac Claypole and Sarah Hawker. Married May 21, 1751.

*Reg. of Canterbury Cathedral*, Harl. Soc., vol. ii., p. 92.

Bridget Claypool and Aubury Price. 4 June, 1697.

*Chester's London Marriage Licenses*, ed. Foster, 1887, p. 1091.

240 *Northamptonshire Notes and Queries.*

Ann Cleypole. Wife of Edward Cleypole, of Belton, co. Rutland, gent., mentioned in the will of John Twells, of Wisbech (proved 9 Feb., 1758, P.C.C.).

Elizabeth Claypoole and Mr. Charles Allington. Married May 25, 1612.

*Par. Reg. of Tinwell, co. Rutland.*

Ann Claypoole and James Beer. Married June 5, 1764.

*Reg. of St. George, Manoeer Square, London, Harl. Soc., vol. xi., p. 132.*

Adam Claypole.

*Royalist Composition Papers, 2nd series, i., 581-587.*

Claypole Wills at Peterborough and Northampton Probate Registries.

Mrs. Elizabeth Claypole.

*Colo's MSS. Add. MS., 6834 f. 37.*

John Claypole, autograph signature of, 1648.

*Add. MS., 6508 f. 87.*

Robert Cleypoole, of Horton, co. Northampton, will of, 1578-89.

*Book v., f. 295, Northampton Probate Registry.*

529.—SHEPPARD FAMILY OF NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (59, 168, 221, 364, 379, 401, 418, 440, 482).—In art. 401 Mr. E. N. Sheppard enquires about a branch of the Sheppards settled at Blisworth. I have copies of two wills which may interest him:—

(1.) John Sheppard, yeoman, of Darlescote, in his will dated January 26, 1663-4 (with a codicil dated Dec. 12, 1667), and proved March 27, 1669, mentions his wife Mary, his sons John, Richard, Samuel, William, and his daughters Ann, Mary, Sarah, Susanna, Alice, Catherine. In 1663, John, the eldest son, was under 22, and Ann, the eldest daughter, under 20. The testator, after mentioning lands at Darlescote, Eastcote, and Tiffeld, bequeaths to his son William his term of years yet to come in a messuage or cottage at Blisworth, then occupied by John Brafield and John Plowman, and in the pieces of ground called Woolfy Field and Gully Field.

(2.) John Sheppard, gentleman, of Darlescote, by will dated April 10, proved Sept. 10, 1701, leaves £700 to his daughter Mary, and directs that if she cannot be paid at once she shall receive the yearly rents of all his lands, etc., lying in Blisworth. He mentions a son John, and two brothers, Samuel, a vintner, and William, deceased: thus he was probably the son of the other John Sheppard who died in 1669.

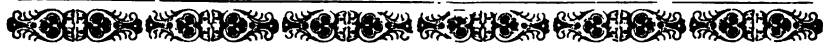
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When a softer deeper azure tints the cloudless noonday skies,  
And the sunsets give us glimpses of the walls of paradise;  
When the song-birds have departed to a region less austere,  
And their melody mellifluous greets no more the longing ear;  
When the wild-goose flying southward of approaching winter warns,  
And the earth's ripe fruitage garnered safely lies in sheltered barns;  
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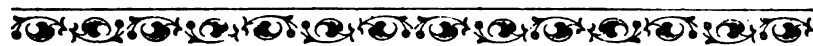
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The dead hold converse with the soul, and hence,  
He that communeth with them, doth obtain  
A partial conquest over time.*

BULL, Museum.

2433.15<sup>a</sup>

(Bull)

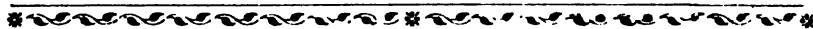


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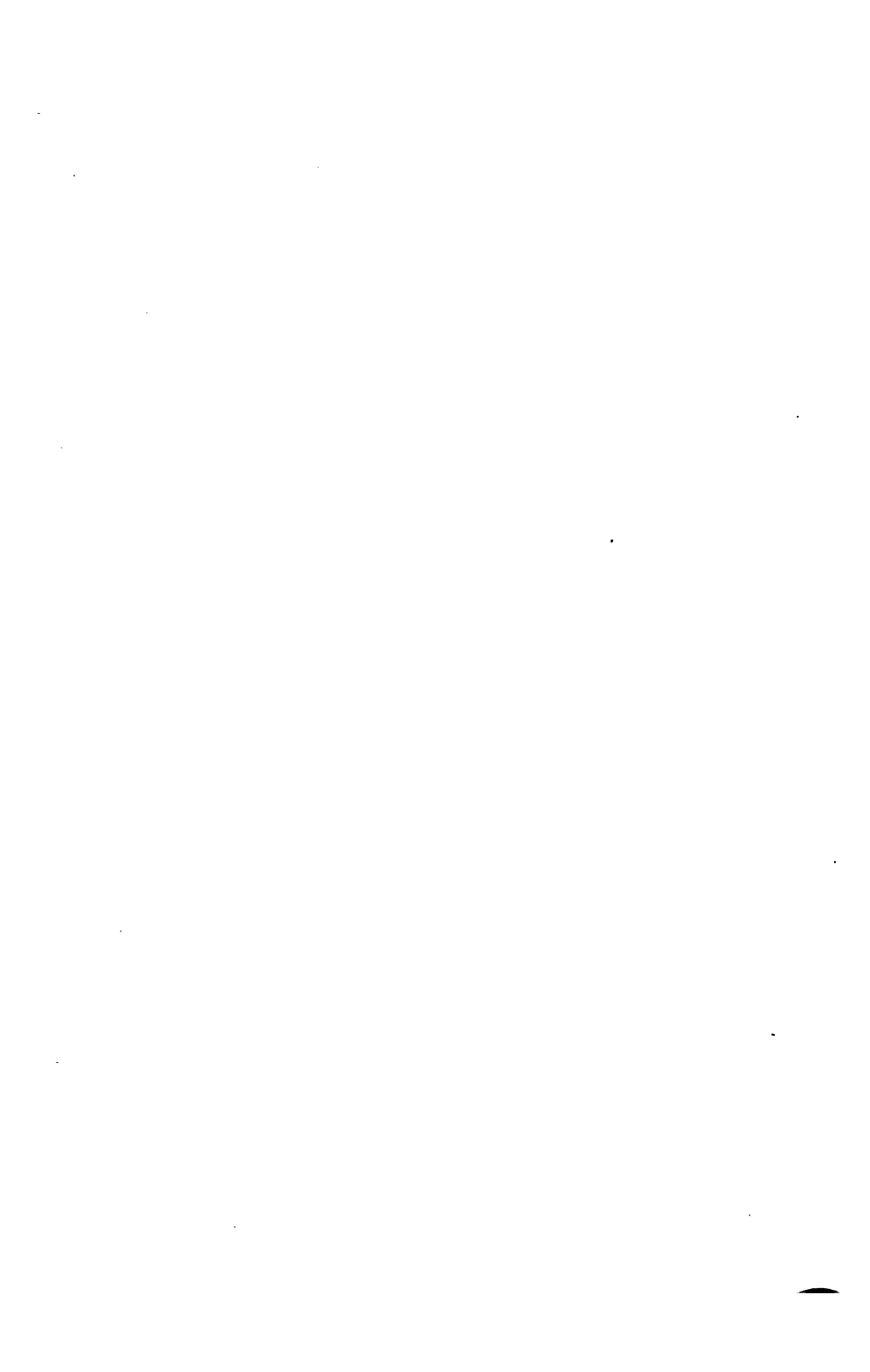
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 first of Ammer he had with my daughter Ammer such a day of
 an 11. It Ammer occurred the 14 day of October an 1564



1.8
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WILLIAM ALFRED BURNARD, Esq., of Great Britain,
and the said WILLIAM ALFRED BURNARD, Esq., of Great Britain,
do hereby certify that the within is a true and correct copy of the
original as the same appears in the records of the said Court.

W. A. BURNARD,
Esq.,
of Great Britain.

W. A. BURNARD,
Esq.,
of Great Britain.

18

IN SULGRAVE CHURCH

530.—RAY'S ITINERARIES.—Aug. 9, 1658. I began my journey from Cambridge and rode that night to Northampton, 31 miles. At Higham Ferrers I took notice of a great ancient stone building, which they call the college. Northampton is an old town, but indifferently handsome, the houses all built of timber, notwithstanding the plenty of stone dug in that country. It hath a very spacious market-place, an old castle demolished, and an indifferent good wall. There, in Mr. Brooker's garden, I saw divers physical plants, and took especial notice of *Lupinus luteus adoratus*, which was very luxuriant there. The soil where it grew was sandy and the place warm. Great plenty of cabbage and roots, and onions, and the like, are planted near this town.

S. B.

531. — BLACK BERENGARIUS: A LEGEND OF BARNWELL CASTLE.—On a lovely day in the autumn of 1198, the Halls of Barnwell Castle rang with merriment and feasting; it was the celebration of the majority of Berengarius le Moigne, the eldest son of Reginald le Moigne.

On the evening of the same day, even before the minstrels had ceased to sing the praises of the absent Knight, and tell of the deeds of Richard of the Lion Heart, the two sons of Le Moigne had left the festive board, and met as though by appointment on the margin of the Nen, at a point now occupied by Barnwell Mills; then a wild and uncultivated spot. The countenance of the elder though handsome was dark and forbidding, and the whole expression of his face was the index of a cruel, overbearing and ambitious temper; the younger brother on the contrary was of a fair complexion, and his handsome form might have served as a model for the most glorious creations of a Phidias; in disposition he was mild, merciful and just.

The Castle of Barnwell, originally, was a fine specimen of those feudal edifices, erected principally for self-protection; and contained independent of the area mark'd by the present remains, a broad ballium extending some distance, and was guarded by an outer vallum with barbican, &c., &c. There is little known however of its real history; the greater part resting on oral tradition, and probably the manuscript, which forms the foundation of this legend, which was found by the schoolmaster of the village, in the eastern bastion tower, has more claim to authenticity than any other record connected with the family, that once owned the castle and its domains.

Reginald le Moigne, the proprietor of the castle, and father of the two young men already introduced to the reader, on the death of his amiable and beautiful wife, left his native land to seek a grave for his

sorrows, in the questionable but exciting wars of the Crusades; leaving his castle, estates, and two sons to the guardianship of his brother; who like himself had lost the only being, who form'd the spirit of his early dreams, but she left behind her, enshrined in the lovely form of her daughter Nina, all her virtues and more than all her beauty.

On the departure of his brother for the Holy Land, the uncle and his daughter, resided almost constantly at the castle; Nina, and his nephews being his only companions. Years roll'd on, and many a brave warrior who had outlived the deadly strife, had returned to his native land; still there was no tidings of Reginald le Moigne. Wintner the youngest son, loved to talk of his father's return, and listened with intense interest to his guardian's description of his absent parent: on the contrary, there seemed to lurk in the breast of the elder brother a secret satisfaction; he never referred during their long rambles, to the anticipated return of the absent knight; and he had been heard to say that on such a day, he would be master at Barnwell. A few months prior to the date, at the commencement of our narrative, a stranger arrived in the neighbourhood, and after an interview with the guardian uncle, took up his residence, in a dilapidated and neglected building about a mile from the castle, the foundations of which may still be traced, in a field on the right hand of the toll-gate, in going to Barnwell from Oundle: he brought with him but one domestic who was as seldom seen abroad as his master.

We said that the youths met near the spot now occupied by Barnwell Mills, the elder was gazing on his brother with deadly scorn; "Your pretensions to the hand of Nina are preposterous," said he, "the return of our parent is now, all but impossible, and I am his heir, and Nina can scarcely covet an alliance with a youth who must depend for support upon" "his sword;"—interrupted Wintner, whose noble spirit could not brook the degrading termination to the sentence.

"Thy sword weakling," sneeringly responded Berengarius, "I doubt will carve but a poor living for thee and thy spouse; unless you mean to use it at my table,—no, no, Nina will scarcely condescend to smile upon thee, when she is acquainted with thy dependant condition, and that thy lodgement in the castle after to day, is only by sufferance; cease therefore to deceive thyself and Nina, leave her to one who has the power to protect and maintain both." For a few moments, the younger brother gazed upon the speaker, as if struggling to suppress the torrent of passion and indignation, which the words of the unmanly Berengarius, had created in his breast.—"When I ask

thy protection, and Nina condescends to receive it ;" said he, " then, and not till then, will I relinquish my claim to her hand." " Ha, ha, ha," laugh'd Berengarius, " thou art sentimental young one, it is amusing to hear a beggar talk of love ; were I King I would crop the ears from off any puppy, that dared to mention the word, unless he possessed an inheritance equal to my own ; but keep thy hand from thy sword, for if thou makest too free with it, I may perchance put an end to thy billing and cooing propensities."

" Thou knowest I am no coward Berengarius, but I am thy brother," answered Wintner firmly. " A coward's resort," replied the unfeeling Berengarius. Their swords flashed from the scabbards, but before the brothers could make a single pass, a tall dark figure placed itself between them, and as it glided into the adjoining thicket, it murmured in a voice so low and solemn, that it sounded more like the winds sighing through a ruin, than the utterance of a human being ; " Reginald le Moigne lives." At the same moment, the moon which shone brightly on the spot where they stood, sank behind a dark cloud, and the breeze came wailing through the trees like a host of troubled spirits ; crackling and crashing came the thunder ; and the lightning, as it splintered into ten thousand atoms a noble oak, played round the naked blades which the brothers still grasped, and the sword of Berengarius became a fused and shapeless mass. " Our father lives and heaven forbids our quarrel," said Wintner, as he turn'd from the spot, followed by Berengarius ; they regained the castle with difficulty, amidst a fearful tempest, and the anxious Nina was the first to welcome her lover. Weeks passed on, but nothing occurred to break the seeming spell that hung over the occupants of the castle. Wintner however paid the same attentions to Nina, and he was aware that his dark souled brother, was the secret witness of their meetings ; he had observed him more than once, gazing like a basilisk, from some thicket that skirted their path. Gradually the impression which the appearance and words of the dark figure left upon the cold soul of Berengarius wore off ; and he at length persuaded himself, that the whole was a trick cleverly play'd by some associate of Wintner's, in order to secure the latter's continued residence at the castle, and the love and society of Nina. So completely was he impressed with this belief, that he at length wondered at his own stupidity in being so easily duped ; hatred towards his brother became his master passion, and he determined to seek by some means his destruction or disgrace. To effect this, he knew it was in vain to look for his instrument amongst the retainers, or inmates of the castle ; he however recollected having seen more than once, the attendant or

servant of the stranger, who occupied the ruined house, about the gates, and even receive broken meat from the servants ; he therefore readily concluded, that such a necessitous and ill-conditioned wretch, would be a fit instrument wherewith to work out his deadly intentions. He therefore watched anxiously for his reappearance at the castle ; nor was it long before his wish was gratified ; they met at midnight. " Name the deed and the sum," said the apparently needy wretch. " The deed and the sum," repeated the black-hearted Berengarius musingly. Then after a short pause, he whispered, " dost thou know the dungeon beneath the eastern bastion ? " " Yes," thought Sanford (for such was his name), " and more than thou wilt ever know ; " but he answer'd, " no, how should I know ought of the dungeon, or its secrets ? " Berengarius beckoned him to follow, and led the way to the bastion in question ; thrusting his arm into an aperture in the wall, he withdrew a key of curious workmanship, with which he unlocked the low but massive door. To the surprise of Sanford, they found a lamp burning in a niche ; Berengarius took it up, and pass'd on to a still lower entrance, then beckoning his companion to follow, they arrived by a circuitous but slightly descending passage at a dungeon, built apparently of the most substantial stone work ; in the centre of the dungeon stood a bed or couch of the most finish'd workmanship. Berengarius handed the lamp to his companion, and instructed him to look attentively at the couch ; he then press'd with his foot a brass plate, and the bed began slowly to descend through the floor, when a large slab gradually closed the aperture left by its descent. Berengarius then gave Sanford an enquiring look, who nodded as though he perfectly understood him. " You know the deed, and there is the reward : "—As Sanford thrust a heavy purse into his breast he enquired, " is not Wintner acquainted with this secret machinery ? " " no, his curiosity never led him to think so deeply ; his only study has been love, which I think, will be effectually cured by a night's repose on that handsome couch ; " replied Berengarius with a fiendish smile. The hour for the execution of the hellish deed was fix'd, they then left the dungeon and on reaching the outer gate separated.

Little did the virtuous and unsuspecting Wintner dream of the dark plot that was hatching against his life ; still he was not happy ; the conduct of his brother, and the strange appearance of the dark figure, on the night of the quarrel, had sunk deeply into his young soul ; still he felt that the presence of the lovely Nina, relieved, if it did not dispel his melaucholy ; at times he was almost inclined to believe in the announcement of the apparition, (for such did he conceive it to

be), "Reginald le Moigne lives," he would repeat without knowing it; in his dreams the figure and the voice would come back, and he would awake muttering, "Reginald le Moigne lives."

On the evening following the visit of Berengarius to the dungeon, Nina went forth as usual to meet Wintner; but what were her feelings, on reaching the oak, under whose giant arms they had so often met, and when the hours seemed to fly on angel's wings, to perceive by the light of the moon, that a fierce struggle had taken place, and her lover was no where to be seen; her agony became intense, and she rush'd back to the castle.

Unfortunately the manuscript at this part is much damaged: the reader will therefore pass on to the dungeon before described, where bound and placed upon the treacherous couch, lay the handsome form of Wintner; over him stood the savage and unrelenting brother, who gazed upon him as he slowly descended into his living tomb. But who can paint the horror of the unhappy victim, when he fully comprehended the dreadful doom that awaited him: "Mercy,—mercy,—my Father,—Nina, Nina" he exclaimed; and before that hallowed name had died upon his lips, the dread slab had closed over the dark abyss. The assassin turn'd to leave the scene of his hellish deed, when a portion of the wall seem'd to slide into the earth, and the Dark Figure leading forth his supposed victim, glided before him, and throwing aside the cloak that enveloped it; exclaimed in a voice of thunder, "Reginald le Moigne lives." The fratricide gazed for a moment, he beheld the Dark Figure! the Stranger! the Returned Crusader! his Father! he uttered a hideous yell, and fell a senseless heap on the floor. When the wretched Berengarius returned to his senses, the Knight gently raised him, then placing his foot on another plate the mimic dungeon disappeared, and Reginald le Moigne led forth his sons to the banqueting hall; where, sat the lovely Nina in the midst of a goodly company, who rose on their entrance, and the minstrels struck their harps with frantic joy. He waved his hand and breathless silence was restored. "Friends," said the Knight, as he placed the hand of Nina within that of Wintner's; "behold the reward of virtue." Then turning to the erring Berengarius, "son" said he, "were there no crime, the divine principles of forgiveness and reconciliation, could have had no existence; it is the victory of those radiant principles, that I now celebrate in joyous tears; forgive—thou art forgiven."

The wretched Berengarius, left the castle the following morning; and his deeds of arms, became the theme of many a minstrel's lay. Years after he return'd an alter'd, a better man; (by no means the

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only one whose soul has been purified by the rude discipline of the camp) his principal pleasure seem'd to consist in inventing amusement for the lovely children of Wintner and Nina.

J. T.

532.—CLAYPOLE FAMILY (528).—

Extracts from J. Camden Hotten's *Original Lists of Persons of Quality, Emigrants, &c., who went from Great Britain to the American Plantations, 1600-1700.* London, 1874.

Barbados. Tickets granted for the departure off this Island of the several psones hereafter menconed.

February ye 22d, 1678. Norton Claypoole, in the Ship "Bachelors Delight," for New York. Robert Greenway Comander. time out.

March the 5th, 1678. John Claypool, in the Ship "Patience" for London. Thomas Hudson, Comander. time out. p. 356.

Masters and mistresses names y^t are owners of Land in the Parish of St. Georges in y^e Island of Barbados taken by the command of his Excellency S^t Jonathan Atkins K^t. y^e 23th Day of December: 1679. Mr. Edward Cleypole, number of acres 325, number of white seruants 12, number of negroes 86. p. 461.

Barbados. Burialls in y^e Parish of S^t Georges.

Abigail y^e daughter of Edward Claypole, July 16, 1679. p. 468.

84, Myddleton Square, Clerkenwell, E.C.

DANIEL HIPWELL.

John, baptized 13 Apr., 1595; Richard, 5 June, 1597; Robert, 20 May, 1599; Thomas, 15 Mar., 1600; Johanna, 24 Aug., 1602; Robert, 9 May, 1613; James, 19 July, 1621; Adam, 24 July, 1622; Jane, 1 Nov., 1623. All children of Adam Claypole.

Parish Registers of Masey, co. Northants.

W. D. SWEETING.

History of Northborough.

Bridges' Northamptonshire, vol. ii., pp. 527-531.

Account of Northborough.

Lincoln Diocesan Architectural Society, 1861, pp. 27-31, 49-52.

Account of Elizabeth Claypole.

Hale's Woman's Record, 1855, p. 263.

Account of the Stone Stalls in Northborough Church.

Archæologia, vol x., p. 291.

Account of Mrs. Claypole.

Exhibition of Ancient Female Court Costume, 1835, p. 14.

Notice of the Portraits of Mr. John Claypole.

Granger's Biographical History of England, 1824, vol. iv., pp. 23-25.

Notice of the Portraits of Mrs. Elizabeth Claypole.

Granger's Biographical History of England, 1824, vol. iv., pp. 82, 83.

Account of Mr. Claypole.

The Harleian Miscellany, 1744-1746, vol. iii., p. 458;

1808-1811, vol. vi., p. 495;

1808-1813, vol. iii., p. 480.

Account of the funeral of Elizabeth Claypole in Westminster Abbey.

Inscription on the Coffin of Elizabeth Claypole.

Stanley's Memorials of Westminster Abbey, 1868.

The Hall at Northborough.

Chimney attached to gable at Northborough. *Woodcut.*

Domestic remains of the fourteenth century at Norborough.

History of Norborough. *Woodcuts.*

John Claypoole, son-in-law of Oliver Cromwell, resided at the old manor house, Norborough.

The wife of Oliver Cromwell died in the old manor house at Norborough.

Norborough, the property of earl Fitzwilliam.

Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages, 1851, vol. ii.

A Moral Satire. By John Claypole.

Inedited Poetical Miscellanies 1584-1700, 1870.

With facsimiles of Claypole's Autograph.

"The MS., which seems to be unpublished and autograph, with the exception of some portions towards the end written in a different and later hand, is a small quarto, dated 1608, of fifteen leaves only. including a blank left for the title, which was never supplied. On the first page Claypole, or some one else more cunning in heraldry, has drawn in outline the arms granted to the family in 1583 by Clarencieux: but as this was very rude and unsatisfactory, the editor has engraved the shield and crest of Claypole from Harl. MS. 1553."

"This work, from the pen of John Claypole, has never, it is believed, been recorded in any Catalogue of early English poetry. The author, who was apparently of the same family as that which afterwards intermarried with the Cromwells, was, it is to be perhaps presumed, the person who is mentioned in the annexed pedigree (Harl. MS. 1553, fol. 194) as dying without issue by his wife, the daughter of John Osborne, Esq."

JOHN TAYLOR.

Henry Fox and Annie Clepoole, married Oct. 15, 1618. Edward Clepole, buried 9 July, 1636. Anne, daughter of Richard Clepole, buried 6 May, 1651. Alice, daughter of Richard Clapool, baptized 22 June, 1652. Helen, daughter of Richard Cleapoole, buried 19 May, 1658. Richard Cleapoole, buried 22 Feb., 1658-9. Lucy, wife of Henry Cleapoole, buried 20 Sep., 1660. Henry Cleypoole, buried 14 Oct., 1665. Eleanor Claypole, buried 8 June, 1706

Morcott Parish Register, co. Rutland.

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Anne, daughter of Henry Cleypole, baptized 14 Nov., 1590. Margery, wife of John Claypole, buried 5 June, 1592. John Cleapole, son of Henry, buried 30 April, 1608. Bridget Cleapole, vidua, buried 15 May, 1613. James Gorthan and Anne Cleapole, married 27 Oct., 1608.

Cliffe Regis Parish Register, co. Northants.

Edward Cleypoole, sonne of Mr. Adam Cleypoole, baptized 18 Oct., 1591.

Tinwell Parish Register, co. Rutland.

Joseph Cleypole and Anne Green, married 19 May, 1706.

Yarwell Parish Register, co. Northants.

Elizabeth Cleypole, daughter of John and Alice, baptized 20 Dec. 1632. Laurence, son of John Cleypole and Dorothy Blunkett, his wife, baptized 11 Jan., 1634-5; Elizabeth, buried 13 June, 1635; Edward, a son, baptized 1 Jan., 1636-7; children of John and Dorothy Blunkett. Robert Cleypole, son of John Cleypole and Dorothea Johnson, his wife, baptized 8 Sept., 1639. Elizabeth, baptized 3 April, 1642, and Sara, children of the last, baptized 24 July, 1644. Dorothea Claypole, daughter of John Claypole and Dorothy Blunkett, baptized 3 Jan., 1649-50. John Claipole, died 11, buried 12 Jan., 1658-9. Widow Claipole, died 25, buried 26 Sept., 1659. Edward Claipole, son of Edward Claipole and Mary Atton, baptized, 7 April, 1662. Thomas, their son, baptized 15 Nov., 1663. Laurence Claipole, of Belton, and Sara Banes, of Wing, married 21 August, 1662.*

Wing Parish Register, co. Rutland.

Adam, son of Adam Clepole, gent., baptized 13 April, 1595. Richard, son of Adam Clepole, gent., baptized 5 June, 1597. Robert, son of Adam Clepole, gent., baptized 20 May, 1599. Joane, daughter of Adam Clepole, gent., baptized 24 August, 1602. Robert, son of Adam Clepole, gent., baptized 14 Nov., 1613. Adam, son of Adam Clepole, gent., baptized 24 July, 1622. Joane, daughter of the same, baptized 1 Nov., 1623. Mr. Rowland Patrick, and Mrs Joane Cleypole, married 15 July, 1624.

Northborough Parish Register, co. Northants.

Col. Wingfield Claypoole. Payments by warrant of Council of State. Nov. 12, 1650. For arrears of pay between 28th July and 4th November for Major Wallis troop, on account £85 16s.

Calendar of State Papers, Dom. Ser. Inter., 1650.

* In Wing parish register occurs the peculiarity that in the baptisms the maiden name of the mother is given.

Benjamin, son of John Claypoole, of Northborough, esq., and Marie his wife, baptized 15 Feb., 1642-3. Alice Cleypoole, servant to Mr. Gessine, buried 10 Nov., 1655.

Etton Parish Register, co. Northants.

Mrs. Claypool, buried in wollen, 26 Feb., 1709-10.

N. Luffenham Parish Register, co. Rutland.

William Hill, of Morcott, and Alice Cleypole, of the same, married 19 Oct., 1674.

Barrowden Parish Register, co. Rutland.

Adam, son of George Leafield, esq., and Anne, buried 15 March, 1675-6.

West Deeping Parish Register, co. Lincoln.

Mr. George Leafield and Mrs. Anne Cleypole, married 3 Nov., 1669.

Collyweston Parish Register, co. Northants.

George Thickbroom (arms: arg. on a fesse engr. or, 3 escallops sa. in a canton a sprig of broom vert.), third son of Thos Thickbroom, of Thickbroom, co. Stafford, born there, and living at Ashby de la Zouch, co. Leicester, 1683, æt. 60, married (1) Anne, daughter of Adam Claypole, of West Deeping, Linc, and had: (1) Adam, unmarried 1683, æt. 26; (2) George, died young; and (3) Anne, died unmarried.

Nichols' Leicestershire, vol. iii., pt. 2, p. 636.

1797, Feb. 13, died, aged 84, Mrs. Clapole, of Belton, co. Rutland.

Gentleman's Magazine, vol. lxxvii., p. 174.

Sarah Clepole, buried 20 July, 1705. Anne, baptized 21 April, 1704; Sarah, baptized 14 April, 1706; and Thomas, baptized 18 Jan., 1712-3, children of Thomas and Elizabeth Clepole. Mary Clepole, buried 17 June, 1707. Thomas Claypole and Elizabeth Tilly, both of this parish, married by licence, 1 June, 1736. Thomas Claypole, lab., buried 5 Nov., 1731. Thomas, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Claypole, baptized 24 Jan., 1737-8. Edward, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Claypole, privately baptized 27 Nov., and churched 11 Dec., 1743. John Cleapoole, son of Edward and Mary, born 26 August, baptized 27 Sept., 1660; Laurence, another son, baptized 10 Dec., 1665. Frances, daughter of Laurence Cleopole and Judeth, baptized 1 Oct., 1691. Edward, son of Thomas Cleapol and Elizabeth, baptized 12 Dec., 1697. John Cleopole, buried 23 Nov., 1699. Mary, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Cleopole, baptized 22 May, 1699; Elizabeth, another daughter, baptized 15 June, 1701.

Anne, baptized 28 July, 1707; and Dorothy, baptized 11 May, 1704, children of Laurence and Judeth Clepole. John Claypole, son of John Claypole, carpenter, baptized 22 Feb., 1740-1. Grace Claypole, buried 15 Jan., 1780.

Braunston Parish Register, co. Rutland.

Will of Thomas Claypole, of the precincts of St. Catherine's tower, Middlesex, yeoman, dated 14 March, 1656-7, proved 2 April, 1657.

Prerogative Court of Canterbury Register, Ruthon, 124.

Will of Dame Frances Cleypoole, of Fawsley, co. Northampton, dated 8 June, 2 Carolus (1626), proved 23 Oct., 1632.

P.C.C. Register, Audley, 97.

Will of Thos. Cleapole of St. Catherine's, the younger, seaman, being bound to sea in the good ship called "The Happy Entrance," 4 April, 1636, proved 10 April, 1644.

P.C.C., Rivers, 57.

Will of James Cleypoole, of Northboro', *alias* Narborrowe, co. Northampton, esq., dated 1 Dec., 1598, proved 7 Nov., 1599.

P.C.C., Kidd, 86.

Adam Cleypoole, Dorothy Cleypoole, named in the will of Hugh Alington, of Tynwell, co. Rutland, esq., dated 2 Oct., 1616, and proved 1 Oct., 1618.

P.C.C., Meade, 94.

Mrs. Cleapole, bequest of 20s. to, will of Mrs. Alice Swinsco, of Peterborough, widow, late wife of Chr. Swinsco, late of Peterborough, gent., dated 6 August, 1610, proved 10 April, 1611.

P.C.C., Wood, 31.

Richard Claypole, mercer, admitted to freedom 4 July, 22 Edward IV., (1482), constable for the parish of St. Andrew, Sept. 1512. John Claypole, draper, alderman (or mayor) of Stamford for the years 1495-6, dead die M'curii in feste St. Jer. 16, Henry VII. (1501).

Stamford Municipal Records.

Adam Cleopole and Dorothy Wyngfeyld, married 30 Sept., 1586, beinge Monday.

St. George's, Stamford, Parish Register.

Adam Patrick, son of Mr. Patrick, of Pickwell, gent., baptized 2 Sept., 1630.

St. Mary's, Stamford, Parish Register.

William Topper, and Audria Cleypoole, married 27 Jan., 1602-3

St. Martin's, Stamford, Parish Register.

Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Cleopole, keeper, of Burghley, buried 4 March, 1639-40. George Ingram and Judith Claypool, 9 March, 1732-3. Edward Claypool and Anne Scatley, married 16 March, 1733-4.

St. Martin's, Stamford, Parish Register.

John Buttery and Anne Cleppole, 27 March, 1673. John Claypold and Sarah Dilworth, 29 November, 1689. John Clapole and Frances Lawrence, married March 4, 1691-2.

St. Michael's, Stamford, Parish Register.

John Claypole and Sarah Squart, married 30 Sept., 1738.

St. John's, Stamford, Parish Register.

William Clapole, of Hacconby, and Mary Dale, of Hanthorpe, married May 9, 1664. John Cleapole, of Uffington, and Mary Burnn, of Warmington, co. Northampton, married with a license Dec. 9, 1664. Fr. Croyley and Anne Claypole, both of Tallington, married with a license, 9 Dec., 1715.

All Saints, Stamford, Parish Register.

Richard Cleypole, Wood Newton, 1 hearth. Discharged by legal certificate.

Hearth Tax, co. Northants, after 1670.

Liblis (? Libeus) Cleypole, Clipsham, 1 hearth.

Hearth Tax, co. Northants.

Richard Claypool, of Hacconby cum Steynsbie.

Lincolnshire Subsidy (Kesteven), 39 Elizabeth and 3 Charles I.

Christ. Claypoole, of Hacconby cum Steynsbie, and Adam Cleapole, esq., of West Deeping.

Lincolnshire Subsidy (Kesteven), 17 James I. and 3 Charles I.

Mother Clepold, buried 28 May, 1586.

Lyndon Parish Register, co. Rutland.

Joh. Claypolle, Rector of Little Billing, Northampton, in 143-.

Bridges' Northamptonshire, vol. i., p. 410.

Robert Claypoole de Edelesburgh, Prebendary, ins. 27 Nov., 1387, to Newbottle vicarage, by the Prior and Convent of Dunstable.

Bridges' Northamptonshire, vol. i., p. 188.

Joh. Cleypole, Prebendary, ins. 23 Nov., 1431, to Wotton rectory, pres. Ld. Reginald de Grey.

Bridges' Northamptonshire, vol. i., p. 393.

Stamford.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

CLEYPOOLE OF NORTHBOROUGH.

Arms: Or, a chevron Azure between three hurts.

Crest: A fleur-de-lis Argent encircled by a ducal coronet Or.

Given by Robert Cooke, Clarenceux, to James Cleypole of Northborow in co. North'ton, Gent., 17 June 1583, 25 Elizab. R.

John Cleypole of Kings Cliff, . . . da. of Thomas Metcalfe
 co. North'ton. of Walmesford, co. North'ton.

James Cleypole of Northburgh, = Joane, da. of . . . Henson.
 co. North'ton, son and heir.

1. Sir John = Frances, Cleypole da. of of North- John burgh. Osborne of Kel- marah, co. North'ton.	2. Adam Cleypole = Dorothy, da. of North- of Robert burgh, Esq., 2 Wingfield of son, and heir to Upton, co. his brother, North'ton, 1618. Esq.	Ann, ux. John Norton of Cot- terstock, co. North- ampton.	Dorothy, ux. Morris Blunt of London.
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2. Richard.	5. Henry.	Edward Cleypole, son and heir, set. 26, 1618.	Elizabeth, ux. John Durning of Stifford in Essex.	Joane. Dorothy.
3. John.	6. Francis.			
4. Thomas.				

Visitations of Northamptonshire, 1618-19, ed. by W. C. Metcalfe, 1887.

Northampton.

T. SHEPARD.

533. — MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS FROM OTHER COUNTIES
(27, 126, 181, 354, 453, 463, 500, 521).—

York Minster.

"Hic situs est Iohannes Dolben, Filius Gulielmi S. Th. Profes-
 soris, Ex Antiqua Familia in Cambria Septentrionali oriundus Natus
 Stanvici in Agro Northamptoniensi, Martij 20 A.D. 1624 Anno
 Ætatis 12. Regiam Scholam Westmonast auspicato ingressus.
 Singulari istius loci genio plenus 15 exivit. In numerum alumnorum
 Ædis Christi Oxon. electus; Exardente Bello Civili Partes Regias
 Secutus est, in Pugna Marstoniensi Vexillarius. In Defensione
 Eboraci graviter Vulneratus Effuso sanguine consecravit locum.
 Olim Morti suae destinatum A.D. 1656 a Rev. Episcop. Cicestriensi
 sacris ordinibus initiatus, Instaurata Monarchia factus est Ædis
 Christi Canonicus. Deinde Decanus Westmonasteriensis Mox
 Carolo II. Regi optimo ab Oratorio Clericus. Episcopus postea
 Roffensis Et post Novennium Regis Eleemosynarius; Anno denique
 1683 Metropolitae Eboracensis, Honore cumulatus est Hanc

Monumental Inscriptions from other Counties. 253

Provinciam ingenti animo et pari Industria administravit, Gregi et Pastoribus Exemplo. Intra 30 circiter menses, seculi laboribus exhaustus Coelo tandem maturus, Lethargia et Variolis per quatrimum lecto affixus. A.D. 1686. Æt. 62. potentissimi Principis Iacobi II. altero Die Dominico (Eodem Die quo præeunte anno sacras synaxes In Ecclesia sua Cathedrali septimanatim celebrandas instituerat) Coelo fruebatur Moestissima conjux Magni Gilberti Cantuar Archiep. Neptis, Ex qua tres liberos suscepit, Gilbertum, Catherin. et Iohan. Monumentum hoc posuit Desideratissimo Marito In Æde Christi sub illius Auspiciis partim extructa Bromleiensi Palatio reparato, coenobio Westmonast. conservato In Senatu et Ecclesiis Eloquentiæ gloria, in Diocesibus suis, Episcopali Diligentia In omnium piorum animis justa Veneratione semper victuro."

Whittlesea St. Mary, Cambs.

"Near this spot rest the remains of Ann, wife of the Rev^d. Thomas Holdich Rector of Maidwell, in the county of Northampton; who on the 27th. day of Feb^r. 1806 in the 36th. year of her Age was called to meet her God. Her three surviving children as a tribute of their affection, have erected this monument to her memory."

Mural, north aisle.

West Deeping, Lincolnshire.

"To the memory of Mary the Wife and afterwards the Widow of John Figg Gent.^r formerly of this village and daughter of Thomas and Frances Bate of Ailsworth Northamptonshire. Who departed this life the 20th. of November, 1827; aged 76 years."

Capitals, with arms (in a lozenge). Mural, south aisle.

North Runcton, Norfolk.

"In Hopes of a Joyfull Resurrection lyes interr'd in this Church S^r John Cremor Knight Lord of this Mannor of North Runcton Sechey cum Hardwick Who dyed at Sechey An^o Dom: 1668. Whose Neice & sole Heiress, Ann Cremor, Daughter & onely Child of Edmund Cremor of Westwinch Esq^r. married y^e Right Hon^{ble} William Earl Fitzwilliam of Milton in Northamptonshire by whom She had 4 Sonns & 6 Daughters, all which are deceased except John now Earl Fitzwilliam, who to y^e Pious Memory of his Ancesto^r has caused this Monument to be erected Anno Domini 1720."

Arms: argent, 3 wolves' heads erased sable, tongued and eyed or; on a chief gules as many cinquefoils gold. Crest: a ram's head couped, paly argent and gules, horned or. Mural, nave.

Darlington.

R. H. EDLESTON.

534.—**THE NEWNHAM FAMILY.** — I shall feel obliged if any of your readers can furnish evidence tending to shew the identity of the names Newman and Newnham (also spelt Newnam and Newenham) in the county of Northampton during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. In searching county histories and records, I have found evidence leading to that conclusion, and shall be glad to have it corroborated if possible. I shall also be glad of any information respecting Newman of Northamptonshire previously to 1650, either through N. N. & Q. or direct to my address. The arms of Newenham of Everdon are the same as those of Newman of Newnman Hall, Essex, and of Newman of Devon.

Loughborough.

A. S. NEWMAN.

535. — **THE STURGIS FAMILY.** — While looking through the bishop's transcripts of the registers of the parish of Holy Cross, Canterbury, I made a note of the following marriage entry:—

Everard Sturgis of the parish of Sibbertoff in the county of Northampton and Ann Haffenden of this parish, by banns ye 22 of July, 1770.

Canterbury.

J. M. COWPER.

536. — **KNIGHT OF SLAPTON, CO. NORTHANTS (457).**—Perhaps I may be allowed to give a partial answer to my own query. A pedigree of one branch of this family is to be found in Berry's *Hampshire Pedigrees*, p. 230, the earlier portion being copied from the Visitation of Northants in 1564. Thomas Knight, of Hooe, co. Northants, who married Anne, sister of Thomas Wriothsley, earl of Southampton, had a grant of the following arms given to him in 1546: arg. on a fess between 3 bulls' heads erased sa., armed and ringed at the nose or, a fret between two birds (? doves) of the field. His children, John and others, dying without issue, the arms were conferred upon William Knight, of Abthorpe, his brother and heir, whose eldest son Richard settled at Timsbury, Hants, and had (with other children), Andrew Knight, of Timsbury, whose eldest son was Andrew Knight, of Timsbury, living in 1623. I do not know whether Isaac Knight, mayor of Romsey in 1686, may have been one of this family.

Others of them remained at Slapton and Abthorpe. William Knighte of the latter place was living 1609. In 11 Charles 1. Thomas Knight claimed right of pasturage at Slapton. In 1640, Anthony Knight left £5 to the poor of that place. Thomas Knight (b. 1636, ob. 1723) left 30s. yearly to educate children. To Simon Knight, his grandson (b. 1700, ob. 1776), a surgeon in Rugby and owner of

an estate in Slapton, my great-grandfather, James Knight Moor, erected a monument now in the chancel. He left his land to John Knight, who was probably living in 1791, when Bridges wrote his history. I am anxious to know how to connect these latter members of the family with the earlier ones mentioned in the pedigree. I have seen Baker's and Bridges' histories, and have imperfect extracts from the Slapton registers. The registers of Abthorpe I have not seen, nor have I entered Abthorpe church to copy any possible inscriptions. Among the wills mentioned in Mr. Phillimore's list are those of John Knight, of Slapton, 1545-8; Mary Knight, widow, of Slapton, 1549-87; Nicholas Knight, of Abthorpe, 1560-6; Edward Knight, of Slapton, 1560-6; Joan Knight, of Abthorpe, 1578-89; Thomas Knight, of Norton, 1604-12; John Knight, of Abthorpe, 1622; John Knight, of Slapton, 1616; Alice Knight, of Towcester, 1618; William Knight, of Abthorpe, 1640. These are at Northampton, but I have not the opportunity of going there to consult them. Very grateful should I be for any assistance in the exploration of this obscure by-path of history. Mr. T. Shepard's help I gladly acknowledge.

15, Montpelier Square, S.W.

C. MOOR, M.A.

537.—SOCIETY FOR DEBTORS.—In the year 1772 a sermon was preached at Charlotte street chapel, Pimlico, on behalf of debtors imprisoned for small amounts, and in the following year the "Society for the Discharge and Relief of Persons Imprisoned for Small Debts" was fairly started, the earl of Romney being the president, and Mr. James Neild the treasurer. This society collected a considerable sum of money, which was invested, and the proceeds distributed amongst small debtors, to enable them to pay their creditors and obtain their liberty. The following was the form of providure:—

When a person imprisoned for debt was admitted into one of the prisons or houses of correction, he received free from the gaoler a printed application which he filled up, and forwarded to the secretary of the society, and, if the society considered it necessary, a note was sent to the plaintiff or person who imprisoned the debtor, asking if the debt was honestly contracted. In case the enquiries proved satisfactory to the society, a composition for the debt was offered to the plaintiff, and if accepted it was paid to him; the gaol fees were also paid, and the debtor set at liberty; and he generally received a small donation to relieve his family. Female debtors were as eligible as male ones to receive this aid.

The society gave assistance to the poor debtors at Northampton; but there were never very many debtors in this gaol, thus in 1773,

when the gaol was visited, there were only nine debtors; next year only six; in 1801 there were ten debtors; and in 1808 only one debtor remained. From Neild's account of his visits to the various gaols throughout the kingdom in 1801, we extract the following:—

“NORTHAMPTON, *County-Gaol.*

Gaoler, *J. Wright.*

Salary, 17*ol.* for Goal and Bridewell.

Fees, 13*s.* 4*d.*

Garnish, 2*s.* 6*d.* by authority of the magistrates.

Chaplain, Rev. *Edward Miller.*

Duty, Prayers twice a week, and a Sermon every Sunday.

Salary, 40*l.*

Surgeon, Mr. *Hardin*; Salary, 26*l.*

Number of Debtors	{ 1801, August, 8,	10
	{ 1802, Jan. 31,	10

Allowance to Debtors, none whatever.

“REMARKS.

One court-yard for men and women debtors, 17 yards by 14. Three bed-rooms, 23 feet by 14; and a smaller room for women. Common-side debtors have straw beds, a sheet, and a rug.

Master's side debtors pay for a room and bed 2*s.* *per* week.

All Prisoners must attend Divine Service, unless prevented by illness.

No work furnished by the County *now.* In some of the rooms I saw work in the looms half finished; the expence exceeding the profits caused the County to discontinue it.

“NORTHAMPTON, *Town Gaol.*

Gaoler, *Robert Roberts* (who is likewise a Sheriff's Officer.)

Salary, 10*l.*

Fees; 10*s.* 6*d.* on commitment; 13*s.* 4*d.* on discharge.

Garnish. None.

Chaplain, Rev. *John Stoddart*; performs divine service occasionally, without a stipend.

Surgeon, Mr. *Blissard*; makes a bill.

Number of Debtors, 1802, Feb. 15, 0

Allowance. None.

“REMARKS.

No court-yard; only one room, 6 yards by 5, with the *necessary* in one corner. No water; no employment. The Town allows to

poor debtors a bedstead and straw. Master's-side debtors pay 2s. *per week* each for a bed.

Debtors are obliged to attend divine service. No firing allowed by the town."

All imprisonment for debt has now been abolished. It is true that in some sort it still exists, as every competent court has power to commit a debtor—who may reasonably be supposed to be able to pay if he would—to gaol for terms varying from a few days to six weeks; not for the debt itself, but really for a contempt in not paying when the debtor could pay if he wished. And this imprisonment does not discharge the debt.

On the 3rd March, 1888, an application was made to Mr. Justice Chitty in the Chancery Division of the High Court for permission to distribute the surplus revenue for the year 1887, amounting to about £4000, amongst some hundred and seven charitable institutions situate in various parts of the kingdom, the donations being apportioned in sums varying from thirty pounds to five pounds each. This scheme was approved of by Mr. Justice Chitty, and the donations were accordingly paid by the treasurer of the society.

C. A. MARKHAM.

538. — GORHAM FAMILY (343). — The two following entries from Nassington parish registers I overlooked in my MS. notes :—

1630 Jeffrey Shred and Elizabeth Gorham, married 2 Oct.

1661 Anne Gorham, widow, buried April 2.

Stamford.

J. S.

539. — LORD MAYORS OF LONDON WHO WERE NATIVES OF NORTHAMPTONSHIRE. SIR ROBERT CLAYTON (358). — Since my first note on the above I have seen Mr. Leveson Gower's pamphlet on Bletchingley manor and church,* from which I have gained the following additional information :—

On p. 12 Mr. Gower states that he found a signature of his amongst the Loseley MSS., under date 15 July, 1648, in which he spells his name "Cleton."

The copy of the entry of his burial in the Bletchingley church register is given on p. 39 as :

1707. Sir Robert Clayton, Kt. was buried July 25.

The Clayton arms appear twice in the church—on the monument and in the s. window of the s. chancel. They are given on pp. 31

* *Bletchingley Manor and Church*, by Granville Leveson Gower, Esq., F.S.A. London, 1871.

and 39 as follows:—Argent a cross sable between four pellets, for Clayton; impaling paly of six or and gules on a canton argent, a bear rampant, sable, for Trott.*

I have recently become possessed of a pamphlet of 59 pp., quarto, consisting of a sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Stillingfleet,† before Sir Robert Clayton during his mayoralty. The title-page is as follows:—

The Mischief of Separation. A Sermon Preached at Guild-Hall Chappel, May 11. ~~MDCLXXX~~. Being the First Sunday in Easter-Term, Before the Lord Mayor, &c. By Edw. Stillingfleet, D.D. Dean of St. Paul's, and Chaplain in Ordinary to His Majesty.

LONDON, Printed for Henry Mortlock, at the Phoenix in St. Paul's Church-yard, and at the White Hart in Westminster Hall. 1680.

Facing the title-page the following notice is printed:—

"Clayton Mayor. Martis quarto die Maij 1680. Annoq Regis Caroli Secundi, Angliæ, &c. xxxii. This court doth earnestly desire the Reverend Dr. Stillingfleet, Dean of St. Pauls to Print his Sermon Preached at the Guild-Hall Chappel on Sunday morning last, with what further he had prepared to deliver at that time. Wagstaff."

In the words of the *National Cyclopædia*, vol. xi., col. 471: "This sermon consisted of a violent attack on the Nonconformists, which was little expected from the author of the 'Irenicum.' The sermon was replied to by Owen, Baxter, Howe, and other eminent Nonconformists. Stillingfleet replied to his opponents in a large quarto volume, entitled *The Unreasonableness of Separation*, 1681, in which he traces the history of Nonconformity; and Baxter rejoined in *A second true Defence of the mere Nonconformists, against the untrue Accusations, Reasonings, and History of Dr. Edward Stillingfleet*, 1681, to which the Dean made no reply.

In the sale of the library of the late Mr. J. E. Bailey of Manchester, author of the life of *Quaint Tom Fuller*, was a very fine copy of Ashmole's *Institutions of the Order of the Garter*, 1672, having two plates not mentioned by Lowndes, with armorial bookplate of "Sr Robert Clayton, of the City of London, Knight, Alderman, &

* Clayton married a Miss Trott.

† Dr. Edward Stillingfleet is chiefly renowned as a polemical writer. He was dean of St. Paul's, and afterwards bishop of Worcester (1689-1699). He died of gout in Duke street, Westminster, 27 March, 1699, and is buried in the main transept of Worcester cathedral, where a mural monument by Roubilliac marks his resting-place. Dr. Stillingfleet preached before Lord Mayors on two other occasions—Sept. 21, 1673, at Guildhall chapel; and April 12, 1681, at St. Sepulchre's (Spital Sermon).

Mayor thereof, An^o 1679 ; " also an autograph inscription, " Robt Clayton, ex dono Authoris," and an additional engraving in mezzotint of Sir Robert Clayton, by John Smith.

JOHN T. PAGE.

540. — RESTORATION OF PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL, 1734 (498).—Copy of entry from Auditt Book of Dean and Chapter of Peterborough Cathedral.

June 17, 1734. Agreed, that the Quire be completed, according to the plans and Estimates ; given in by Mr. Wright our surveyor : and £500 be laid out thereon

Agreed, when the quire is completed ; a proper place be prepared for the reading of the six o'clock prayers.

This chapter order on June 17, 1734, called out the letter of Bp. Robt. Clavering, June 19, the second day afterwards. This was Dean Fletcher's restoration, which, however " well intended," did more destruction in the interior of the church than all damage of the Civil War period. The above-mentioned Mr. Wright, of Castor, seems to have been some country carpenter.

Peterborough.

J. T. I.

541. — FAMILIES OF SHEPHARD, MANTELL, ABBOT, STILGOE, AND NEWMAN.—It may interest those who are enquiring about the families of Shephard and Mantell to know that the Shephards inter-married into my mother's family—the Stilgoes of Blakesley and Maidford, and that Mantell or Mauntell of Heyford is mentioned in *Ye boke of Purston Mede* thus as " Lord of Farthinghoe."

Mauntell hath one mark or notch
My Lord Grey hath the shield
Harrenton hath the wilde worme
Newnam (or Newman) hath the sword
Chacomb hath the bedlesse crosse
St. Johan hath the holy cross
Cresswell hath the round hole
Petyver hath two notches

Stilgoe of Blakesley and Deddington bears arms—argent, chevron gules between three cutlasses all proper. Crest—a dexter arm bearing a cutlass proper. Motto—" Malo mori quam fœdari."

MAUNTELL.

Sir Walter Mauntell of Heyford married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of John Abbot, Esq., of Farthinghoe, with whom he doubtless obtained the manor, as their son John Mauntell died seized of it in 18 Henry VII.

In 7 Henry vi. (1429) John Barton Seymour and others levied a fine of the manor of Farningho (*sic*) to John Abbot, Esq. *Hatt. MSS., Fin. Hill, 7 Henry vi.*

Thomas Newman of Towcester married Bridget Abbot of Farthingho and by will dated 1583 makes Thomas Abbott of Farthinghoe and others, overseers of his will.

Loughborough.

A. S. NEWMAN.

542. — MAYOR'S CHOICE, NORTHAMPTON: DINNER BILL.—

The following is a copy of the receipted account of Mr. Francis Osborn, landlord of the Peacock inn, Market square, Northampton, for the dinner, etc., supplied by him at the choosing of the mayor of the Borough in 1793. Mr. Francis Osborn was himself mayor in 1798; his son-in-law, Mr. George Osborne was mayor in 1822; and Mr. Thomas Osborn, son of the last-named, held the office in 1865. Mr. Thomas Osborn's paternal grandfather, George Osborn, was mayor in 1799.

"1793

August 8 Mr Jemeriah Briggs Gent^r Mayor Elect

Mr. Francis Shaw & Mr. Timothy Chapman Gent^r Bailiffs

	£	s.	d.
34 Ordinaries at 1/6	2	11	
26 Do Mayor Servt Musick &c at 1/	1	6	
10 Doz Port Wine at 24s.	12		
7 Doz Lisbon at 24s.	8	8	
2 Gallons 1 Qt Brandy	1	16	
2 Gallons 3 Qt Rum	1	13	
Arrack		3	
31 Gallons Porter 18½ Gallons Ale & Table Beer	4	19	
Teas & Coffee	5	5	
Suppers	7	10	
4 Packs Cards		14	
Taking Down Beds & Building Musick Stage	1	1	
Glasses Broke &c		10	6
Serv ^{ts} in the House		10	6

Set^d 21 Aug 1793

£48 7 0

F. OSBORN."

The following particulars we extract from the *Northampton Mercury* of August 10, 1793:—

"On Thursday last came on the annual election of Magistrates of this Corporation, when Mr. Brown, baker; Mr. Edge, druggist; Mr. John Hopkins, innholder; Mr. Hollis, baker; and Mr.

Chambers, malster, were nominated to the office of mayor, and Mr. Wm. Dunkley, butcher, to that of one of the bailiffs for the ensuing year; but each of them paid the usual fine to be excused serving:—Mr. Jeremiah Briggs, innholder, was then elected Mayor; and Mr. Timothy Chapman, collar-maker, and Mr. Francis Shaw, coach-master, were chosen Bailiffs for the ensuing year.—After which an elegant entertainment was given at the Peacock inn on the occasion, and a ball in the evening.”

J. T.

543.—THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT IN SULGRAVE CHURCH.

—The village of Sulgrave has for many years been a place attractive to American tourists, in consequence of having been at one time the home of a branch of the Washington family, of some branch of which the illustrious George Washington, the first president of the United States, was a member. It has been boldly stated that he was descended from this branch, but this statement arose from a curious mistake. In the church is a grey slab of Hornton stone, on which is the headless effigy of Laurence Washington, and the incision for Amee his wife. Above them, in the centre, is a shield of the Washington arms; below the figure and incision is the inscription; and below that a group of four sons, and another of seven daughters. During the last summer these two groups were stolen, and the fact has been noticed in many London and provincial newspapers. The melancholy fact has been brought to light that during even the last few years—from various causes—numerous brasses have disappeared—very often under the effect of “restoration.” Of the six plates of brass formerly existing on the slab, the wife and the head of the husband had long ago been abstracted. Hudson, in his *Brasses of Northamptonshire*, published in 1853, by mistake omitted the shield, which still exists. Fortunately, many persons have rubbings of the whole monument as it existed in recent years. In this number of “N. N. & Q.” is given a plate of the monument, photo-lithographed from a tracing made from a rubbing, so that the accuracy is established. The plates of brass are thinner than usual in early monuments.

The first of the family mentioned in the pedigree given in Baker's History of the County, vol. 1. p. 513, was John Washington, of Whitfield, in Lancashire. His great-grandson was Laurence Washington, who was mayor of Northampton in 1532 and 1545, and one of the original trustees of the Northampton Free Grammar School named in Thomas Chipsey's deed of foundation, 1541, to whom in 1538-9 the manor of Sulgrave, with lands lately belonging

to the dissolved priories of St. Andrew, Northampton, Canon's Ashby, and Catesby, were granted by the king. He died in 1583-4, leaving Robert his son and heir. Lawrence is described as of Northampton and Grays Inn, esq., and it is stated that he was a wealthy wool-merchant. His first wife was Elizabeth, the widow of William Gough, of Northampton. She died without issue, and he married secondly Amee, daughter of Robert Pargiter, of Greatworth. An account of the Washingtons and some of their alliances was given in "N. N. & Q.," vol. 1. p. 145. Lawrence Washington, or his son Robert, built a house at Sulgrave, and some account of this is given in "N. N. & Q.," vol. 1. p. 189.

On the spandrils of the arch over the main entrance to the house are the family arms. This house was in later times used as a farmhouse; and from the hall, which was afterwards used as a kitchen, were taken the coats of arms in glass described in the article above mentioned. The slab on which the brasses are, or once were, is 6ft. 10ins. by 2ft. 9ins.; in the plate it is shortened in the lower part. The effigy of Lawrence Washington was, when complete, about 1ft. 7ins. high, and that of the wife somewhat less. He is draped in a loose gown or overcoat, open in front, with pendant sleeves, bordered with fur, under which he wears a frock coat, fastened up to the throat, and confined by a girdle. The hands are in the attitude of prayer. The shoes are of the broad-toed form common at this period. The costume and workmanship are almost identical with the brass effigy of John Dryden, of and at Canons Ashby, who died in 1584. The inscription is as follows:—

*Here lyeth buried y^e bodies of Laurence Washington Gent & Amee his
wyf by whome he had issue iij sons & viij daughts w^{ch} Laurence Dyed y^e day of
an^o 15 & Amee Deceased the vij of October an^o Dni 1564.*

It is evident that the husband put down the monument after his wife's decease in 1564, and left space for the date of his own death, which occurred in 1583-4, but was not recorded on the brass by his successor. On this, as on some other monuments to a man and wife, the word "lyeth" is applied to the bodies of the two persons. The four sons are dressed in frock coats, knee breeches, hose and broad-toed shoes, and each has at his side a gipciere suspended by a girdle. The tallest is 6½ inches high. The daughters are in long gowns confined by girdles, and in close-fitting caps. The tallest is 6½ inches high. Above the main figures is a shield of the family arms, and it is remarkable that no second shield containing the wife's arms

is or was on the slab. This has been enamelled. The arms of Washington are :—Argent, 2 bars gules, and in chief three mullets of the second. This, in ordinary English means a white shield, crossed with two red stripes, and towards the top three red stars, or rather, spur rowels. This coat of arms, borne by the Washingtons who emigrated to America, was the origin of "The Stars and Stripes," the national flag. The crest is a raven with wings indorsed proper, issuing out of a ducal coronet, Or; but no crest is engraved on the monument.

See the *Academy* of Oct. 26, 1889, for review of a pamphlet on the Washington family, published in America, by H. F. Waters.

Canons Ashby.

H. D.

544.—THE BUCKNELL (OR BUCKNALL) FAMILY OF CRICK.—I am much in want of information upon the following points (especially no. 4), and shall feel grateful to any of your correspondents who will furnish me therewith, either through the "N. N. & Q." or direct.

1. A pedigree of this family, continued from that in the *Visitation of Northamptonshire*, 1618-19, to the present time.

2. A list of all the Bucknell, Bucknall, and Bucknill entries in the parish registers of Crick.

3. Where in Crick did the Bucknells live, and are their dwelling-houses still extant? Were they not the lords of the manor for a time?

4. Any biographical particulars of Mrs. John Bucknell (nee Bagnall), afterwards Mrs. Henry Firebrass; where and when born and baptized, where and when married to John Bucknell and to H. Firebrass, where and when died. (She is buried in Crick church, and a brass plate with inscription to her memory is in the floor of the nave.)

5. Any further biographical particulars of the Bucknell family.

6. How many manors were there in the parish of Crick, A.D. 1540 to 1800?

7. Where are the court rolls of each manor now for that period?

8. How many manor houses were there in the village of Crick, A.D. 1540 to 1800, and where were they situated? Are they still extant?

9. Are there any ground plans of Crick showing the houses and fields during this period, and where are they to be seen now?

29, Emperor's Gate, London, S.W.

C. MASON.

545. — MEDIEVAL CHURCH NOTES (518). — "Elton" is the compiler's blunder for "Etton," near Helpstone and Maxey. Etton is the church where this curious bit of black marble is seen inserted in the door jamb, and it seems to form the consecration cross. Its date is of the Decorated period.

On the west wall of the churchyard lies (but broken into two pieces and used as coping) what appears to have been the monumental slab, covering the body of an abbot or prior. It is of great thickness and must be of very early date. The only ornament is a pastoral staff of the simplest form lying diagonally across it. No inscription can be seen nor does any known record refer to such interment at this place. As the interior of the church is very bare, and there is abundant space not required, it would be well to have had it removed into the building for preservation.

J. T. I.

546. — WARRANT BOOK, GUILSBOROUGH HUNDRED. — Extracts from a Manuscript Book of Warrants directed by the Magistrates of Northamptonshire chiefly to the High Constables of the Hundred of Guilsborough, in the Reigns of Queen Anne and George I.

Warr^t to Imp^ss a Teame to convey sondrie Carriages.

Northtons: To the Constables of Wilby & each of them These are in her Maj^{ties} to Charge & Command you on sight hereof to Imp^o yo^r s^d Towne a Waggon wth a sufficient Team & horses to be att the old Swann in Well . g . h by 5 of ye clock to-morro^e morning to convey the Carriages belonging to a Troope of her Maj^{ties} horse in Gen^l Lumleys Reg^t from Well afores^d to Lutterworth in the County of Leic Given und^r my hand and seale this 9th day of April, 1714.

Rainsford.

Tho: Martyn ociiij Anno R^{mo} The Trear of ye East Division to pay 20^s more than the Queenes pay p cur Horton

An Acc^t of ye Constables charges of Wilby for Queenes Carriages ffor hyreing a Waggon and a Teame of horses to convey the Queens Carriages fr Wellingbrow to Lutterworth being 20 miles and three days Journey from Saturday to Monday.

Note this Bill was annexed to the above Warr^t.

James Palmer Constable.

Warr^t to High Constables from Commⁿ of the Land Tax concerning ye assessing the Tax.

Northtons: To the High Constables of ye Hund^r of Guilsborough and to each of them. These are in his Maj^{ties} name to require you on sight hereof to issue out yo^r gen^l Warr^{ts} to all the sevⁿ petty constables

within yo^r hund^rs Thereby requireing them and every and each of y^m to summons and warn two or more Substantiall Inhabitants of theire and every of their pshes Villages or Hamletts to be and appeare before his Maj^{ties} Commission^{rs} of ye Land Tax att the signe of ye Globe in Dodford vpon Tuesday being the 16th day of this Instant Aug^t by tenn of the clock in the forenoon to take upon them to be assess^d & to assess the s^d Land Tax and to observe what other charge there shall be given to them by the s^d Com^{rs}. Therefore faile not att your perill Given und^r our hands and seales this day of Anno Dni 1715

To search for stolen goods.

N: sh. To the Constables of Kettering, Broughton, Cranesly or any o^r Const, within this County. Complaint made by Joⁿ Baxter Milliner of Brigstock that he had on the 19th of this instant Dec^r one box of Lace stolen from his Stall in Kettering fair of ye value of 40^s 20th Dec^r 1717. J. Robinson.

Warr^t or Summons for withholding small Tythes under the value of 40s.

Warrant to the Constable or Thirdb of Guilsborough to bring W^m Marson and Ed. Tomlinson before the Justices at the Swan in Dodford to be examined touching their last legal settlement they having lately come to ye s^d Towne endeavouring to gaine a settlement therein contrary to law. Thornton.

Warrant of committm^t against W^m Wills al^t Willis Overseer of the Poor of Guilsboró' for disobeying Justices' Order. Recites Order made for relief of Humple Garduer a poor bed-ridden person and Mary Cave and her sick children which Orders were delivered to W^m Wills who refused to obey and being required to appear before the Justices to show cause of refusal hath given out divers reflecting speeches against his Maj^{ties} Justices and doth stand now in contempt. Therefore he is to be delivered to the Keeper of H.M.'s Gaol for the County until he shall find good sureties for his appearance at the next Quarter Sessions.

Warr^t sur Breve de Quare Impedit. Thomas Gery Clerk. 16 October 1718.

The above named B^{pp} (i.e. W^m Ash) Dyed 8th Octobr 1718 The above p^rcept was affixed on y^e south door of the Church of Guilsborough by Lucas ye Bayliff Saturday 18th Octob (w^{ch} was 10 dayes aft^r B^{pp} death in ye p^rsence of ye Ch. Ward^{ms} And ye Contents of ye Writt were read ye next day (being Sunday) in ye

Church by ye s^d Bayliff immediately after ye Psalm before sermon was sung. Note the writt was served on ye Bpp before he dyed as Mr. Chap^m told me.

A writ called a poue was brought to ye Und^r Sherriff of this county by Mr. Harvey in March 1718 and a return thereof made. The poue is the first pcess in Quare Impedit 2^d cap 3rd alias 4th plures distringas 5 Magna Districto or Grand distress.

If the Incumbent (as Mr. Gery for instance) don't appear till ye alias & plures distring, his goods being in or ab^t parsonage or Viccaridge house &c. may be distrained on to compell him to appear Mr. G. having w^a ye alias plures dist^r came out noe personⁿ Estate soe the Sheriff cou'd not (by Mr. Danver's opinion) distraine on Mr. Collis who then lived in ye Viccridge house. Mr. G. app^d to plures distr: Note he might have staid to ye Grand distr: but must then app^r or Judgm^t wou'd be obtained agst the Incumbent (as Mr. Gery).

Warrant to bring in Assessmⁿ for the Land Tax.

An Order of two Justices for removeing Jo^a Chester from Willoughby Com. Warr: to Guilsborough Com. Northton.

The Case.

Jo^a Jellis de Guilsborough 16 Octob^r 1717 hired ye afore named Chester untill ye next Michmas & noe longer Yett adjudged a Settlem^t att G. p ye ord^r of two justices. Warrant shows that J Chester lived a hired servant with Jo^a Jellis for one year at 3^l 5^s wages J. Shukburgh S. Wade

Notice of appeal against an Order of two Justices for removal of two persons from Coton into Guilsborough W^m Pell Churchwarden of Guilsboro' & Nortoft. Sam^l Weedon Jo^a Sturman Overseers of the Poor.

Warrant to the Constables or Thirdbor^s of Guilsborough against Jo^a Gillett als Guillet for climbing the Trees of Jo^a Ward Esq in his Rookery and injuring them by breaking the branches or teareing the barke—also for stealing or taking the young crows.
20th April 1725.

547.—MANTELL FAMILY OF HEYFORD (436, 478, 524).—The following notes relating to Walter Mantell (or Mantle) may be interesting to Mr. Crawley:—

On Sept. 11, 1600, a licence was issued in Canterbury for a marriage "inter Walteru' Mantle de Horton Monachoru' gent et Catherina' Turney," of St. Dunstan's, near Canterbury. The marriage, I find, on referring to my (privately printed) Registers of

St. Dunstan's, was solemnized at this church on the 16th of the same month, the entry being :—" Water Mantill, Gent., & Katherine Turney were married."

I may add that on Feb. 13, 1574-5, a licence was granted for the marriage of John Brighte and Maria Mantell, and " John Bright and Mary Mantle " were married at St. Dunstan's on the following day.

The reference given by Mr. Crawley on pp. 137, 227, should be 436, not 346. On p. 137, for " Ashbourne," read " Ashford."

Canterbury.

J. M. COWPER.

In Tanner's *Notitia Monastica*, under Bileigh, near Maldon, co. Essex (vi.), is the following :—" Robert Mantell in 1180 built a monastery to the honor of St. Nicholas." From the same work, under Monk's Horton, co. Kent (xxx) :—" Cluniac cell to the priory of Lewes (co. Sussex.) The site was granted 30 Henry 8 to Richard Tate, and after to . . . (Walter) Mantell."

In Fuller's *Worthies*, under Essex (341), are mentioned :—

Sheriffs, 16 Hen. 11. for 12 years	Rob. Mantellus
6 John (for 4 yrs.)	Math. Mantell Com.
10 "	Ioh. Mantell
16 "	Math. Mantell & Galf.
17 "	Rob. Mantell fr. & H. Matheus Mantell.
4 Henry 111.	Rob. Mantell

From this I should conclude that there was a family of this name of some importance in Essex as early as the reign of Henry 11. Can anyone who is well up in the history of Essex tell me whether there is any reason to suppose that these Mantells were connected with the Northamptonshire family of the name. Bridges, in his *History of Northamptonshire*, vol. i. p. 320, mentions Michael Mauntell, who in the reign of Hen. 11. was certified to hold six small virgates in a part of Rode called Somersshale, of the fee of William Peverell of Higham (MS. Cott. Vesp. E. xxii.). Robert Mauntell held these in the 9th year of Edw. 11., who was found to be Lord of Rode (Nom. Villar, &c.). I should like to find out whether the Mantells came over with William the Conqueror, and in what capacity.

In Phillimore's *List of Northamptonshire and Rutland Wills*, p. 27, in Book E. (1531-38), is given : " Mantell Robert : Wellingborough." Can anyone tell me anything of him ?

From the *Bristol Mercury*, Saturday, August 18, 1821, under deaths :—" James Mantell, Esq., of Westover House, Bitton."

From the *Standard*, Jan. 9, 1889 :—" Mantell—Bucholz.—Nov. 28, at St. Paul's Pro-Cathedral, Wellington, New Zealand, by the Rev. Mr. Still, Walter G. Mantell, only son of the Hon. W. B. D. Mantell, M.L.C., to Catherine Bucholz."

From *Miscellanea Genealogia et Hrraldica*, second series, vol. i. April, 1885, p. 245 :—" Alfred A. Mantell, Esq., M.D., Bengal Army. Eldest s. of F. R. Mantell, Esq., of Bitton, Gloster. married, 4 Oct., 1866, Sarah Louisa Osburne, 3rd dau. and coh. of Lieut. Colonel John Thornburgh Osburne, Lieut. Col. 1st Enr. Regt. Bombay Army. who married Anna Elizabeth Knightley (b. 1803), 9th dau. of Revd. Thomas Knightley, LL.B., Rector of Charwelton, co. Northants."

When I first asked for information of the Mantell family I believed that it became extinct in 1885 in the person of Dean Mantell, of Stamford. Since then I have seen pedigrees of the name in Berry's printed pedigrees for Kent and Sussex to circa 1829; and the above notices of Mantells in this century go to prove that I was quite in error. I think there must be Mantells in Lewes, co. Sussex, descended from Sir Walter, to whom these notes ought to be of interest, and who may know something more of this ancient family.

Nether Heyford.

H. H. CRAWLEY.

548.—JOHN HAMPDEN AT NORTHAMPTON.—Among the Stowe collection of MSS. (301), which came into the British Museum from the Ashburnham Library, are three original letters from John Hampden, two of them are written to Sir William Andrewes, of Lathbury, in Buckinghamshire, in 1630 and 1633—then a tenant of John Hampden's, and afterwards one of the Deputy-lieutenants for that County under the Parliament. The third, written by Hampden as an encouragement to the army upon their march, is as follows :—

"To my noble friends Colonel Bulstrode, Captain Grenfield, Captain West, or any of them.

Gentlemen The army is now at North Hampton, moving every day nearer to you : if you disband not wee may bee a mutuall succour each to other, but if you disperse you make yourselves & yr country a pray. You shall hear daily fro Yr seruant

North Hampt Octob 31 " [1642]. Jo Hampden.

The above was forwarded with the following letter :—

" ffor Coll : Bulstrode, Cap^t. Grenvile, Cap^t. Tyrrell and Capt. West or any of them.

I wrote this inclosed letter yesterday, and thought it would have come to yo^u: then ; but the Messenger had occasion to stay till this

morning. Wee cañot be ready to march till to morrow; and then, I beleeeve, wee shall. I desire yo^u: will be pleased to send to mee againe, assoone as yo^u: can to the Army, that wee may know what posture yo^u: are in, and then yo^u: will heare wch way wee go. You shall do mee a favo^r to certify mee what yo^u: heare of the Kings forces; for I beleeeve yo^r intelligence is better from Oxford and those parts then ours can be.

Yo^r humble servant,

Jo Hampden.

North^{am}: Novemb: 1^o: 1642."

Sir Richard Knightley,* of Fawsley, was Hampden's son-in-law; and meetings of the "malcontents" before the war were held at Fawsley. When the war was resolved upon Hampden conducted the correspondence in forming the union of the six Associated Midland Counties of Bucks, Hertford, Bedford, Huntingdon, Cambridge, and Northampton. Many of Hampden's letters appear in Lord Nugent's *Memorials of John Hampden*, London, 1832.

J. T.

The original authority for the statement about the meetings of the "malcontents" at Fawsley is to be found in a rare little tract at the British Museum (105 c. 20), called: *Persecutio Undecima. The Chvrches Eleventh Persecution. Or, A Briefe of the Puritan Persecution of the Protestant Clergy of the Church of England: More particularly within the City of London. Begun in Parliament, Ann. Dom. 1641.* ("Written by Mr. Chestlin (?)"—this is *written* in the copy at the British Museum—"Reprinted By Charles Hamond, a Loial indigent Officer.") Printed in the Yeare 1648. ("Reprinted at London, 1682," is also *written* at the foot of the title-page.) Chap. vii. pp. 55-56:—"Mr. Hamden went yearely into Scotland, as I have heard some of his Neighbours in Buckinghamshire say; they had their Counsell Tables, sitting in several parts of the Kingdom, [Knightlys house in Northamptonshire, Lord Sayes house, wherein was a roome and passage, which his servants were prohibited to come neare, where great noises and talkings have been heard to the admiration of some who lived in the house, yet could never discerne their Lords Companions]." See also Wood's *Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. ii. p. 178.

Fawsley.

LOUISA M. KNIGHTLEY.

549.—TOLLS AND UNJUST CUSTOMS OF NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

—I shall be much obliged to any of your readers who may be able to identify for me the places mentioned in a case (which will appear in the Selden Society's next volume of Pleas from the Coram

* The grandmothers of Lord Saye and Sele and Mr. Knightley—(father of Sir Richard Knightley)—were sisters—daughters of Richard Fermour, of Easton Neston.

Rege Rolls of the reign of John.) in which the Burgesses of Northampton complain that the Abbot "de Torenñ" unjustly took from them toll and unjust customs in his fair of Wudestowe, (which also appears on the roll in the forms Wdestoñ and Wdetoñ,) and of Jakesle, (which also appears as Jukesl, Jakeł, and Jakl). We are told that the "Abbot's demesne pertains to Jakesle."

P. EDWARD DOVE,

23, Old Buildings, Lincoln's Inn.

Hon. Sec. Selden Society.

550.—GLIMPSES OF OLD NORTHAMPTON: ITS SIGNS (491, 526).

—In this number we finish, as far as possible, the signs which were used on the Market Square and in Mercers' Row. The position of the Spread Eagle and the Golden Ball we have not been able to define. We commence with these, however, continuing in order on the west side of the square from the Shoulder of Mutton, a notice of which has already appeared. Thomas Perceval, was a licensed victualler on this side, but the sign does not appear.

THE SPREAD EAGLE.

The frequency of eagles in heraldy made them very common on signboards. The Spread Eagle, or the Black Spread Eagle, was the sign of more than one of the early printers and booksellers of the sixteenth century. From *The History of Signboards* we learn that Milton's father, a scrivener by trade, lived in Bread Street, Cheapside, at the sign of the Spread Eagle, which was his own coat of arms, and in this house the great author of *Paradise Lost* was born, December 9th, 1608. Perhaps its memory is preserved in Black Spread Eagle Court which is the name of a passage in that locality.

The first local reference to this sign is contained in the following advertisement from the *Mercury* of March 20th, 1720:—

This is to give Notice, that Dr. Walpole of Ecton, in the County of Northampton, Rupture-Master, Infallibly cures both Men, Women and Children, and is the Finisher of abundance of Cures, after a Sort of impudent Pick-pockets, who call themselves Truss-Makers: Witness the Numbers that I have cured in all the Countries round: And if any Person doubts of a Cure, I will give them a Bond to perform it. N.B. I am to be spoke with every Saturday at the Spread Eagle, on the Market-Hill, in Northampton.

Just a year later the sign was apparently the Black Spread Eagle, an advertisement reading:

John Balderson at the black spread Eagle on the Market Hill in Northampton, makes and sells an Instrument call'd the New Italian Weather-Glass, much more exact than what is commonly made. It consists of 2 Glasses fixt in one Frame, the Barometer and the Thermometer. The Barometer is prepar'd to tell what Weather happens 24 hours before-hand:

whether it will be wet dry or windy: The Thermometer shows how much one Vault or Cellar is hotter or colder than another, very proper for those to understand who deal in Liquors; with other curious Varieties of the Weather, to the greatest Perfection.

No reason is assigned for the addition of the "Black." If a specimen of the thermometer mentioned is in existence it should be preserved in the Northampton Museum.

From the following notice Balderson seems to have gone back, by December, 1722, to his earlier sign, and to have altered his trade from that of "Rupture Master" and "Barometer Maker" to that of a seedsman and fruiterer.

This is to give Notice to all Gentlemen, or Others, That there is to be Sold, by John Balderson, at the Spread Eagle on the Market Hill in Northampton, a large Quantity of fine Standard Limes, or Hedge Limes. All sorts of Wall Fruit Trees of the best Sorts that are grafted or budded in England: Also fine Standard Apples and Cherries; Dwarf Apples for Espallers of the best Sorts of Winter or Table Fruit. Likewise all Sorts of Garden Seeda. Note, They will be sold at very moderate Prices.

THE GOLDEN BALL.

In former times, and till the end of the last century, silk mercers hung out a golden ball, while balls of various colours were the signs of the eighteenth century quacks and fortune-tellers. It was at the sign of the Golden Ball in Paternoster Row that one of the earliest London Directories was printed. It was also the sign of Dr. Forman, in Lambeth Marsh, who was deeply implicated in the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury in 1613.

We have already intimated that we have been unable to ascertain the position of the house bearing this sign on the Market Square. That it existed the following advertisement shows:—

All Persons of Quality, or Others, that have any Occasion for Paper Hangings, may be furnished with Variety of new Fashions, White Ground Chints Patterns, which much enlightens any Room, by the Yard Square, from one Shilling a Yard to three Shillings, and put up into the same Price; and if any Persons have any old Stuff Hangings, he changes for new, answerable in Colours and in Figure to the Furniture; by Jos. Satchwell, living at the Golden Ball on the Market-Hill, Northampton.—*Northampton Mercury*, March 17, 1739.

This was in 1739, at which time Satchwell was a tradesman, and not a publican. Seventeen years later he notified the giving up "the Publick Business" in the following terms:—

Whereas Joseph Satchwell, at the Golden-Ball on the Market-Hill in Northampton, finds his keeping a Publick-House has been detrimental to his other Business; begs Leave to acquaint his Friends, that he has now laid

down the Publick Business, and only carries on his private Trade, as before : Where all Persons will be kindly used, and their Favours gratefully acknowledged, by
 Their humble Servants, Joseph and Eliz. Satchwell.

N.B. I carry on the Millinery Business, with Mounting of Fans, and Furnishing Funerals; and take in Boarders, &c. as usual.

Joseph Satchwell.

THE TROOPER

Was occupied up to 1823 by Mr. Rawlins of the firm of Rawlins Bros., distillers, Bedford, when the late Mr. Thomas Walker succeeded; he was previously the Bedford carrier. Mrs. Walker remained at the Trooper until 1860, and was followed by Mr. William Swallow, who was succeeded in February, 1875, by Mr. Charles Cooke. He left at Lady-day, 1883. The property now occupied by Mr. William Warwick was sold to Mr. Dulley of Wellingborough, at the Angel, by Messrs. Pierce and Thorpe, on April 18th, 1881, for £1840. When Mr. Rawlins purchased the property it fetched £700.

THE PEWTER DISH.

The above does not seem to have been a public-house, but an ordinary tradesman's sign, to denote that he sold those useful and durable dishes, which were so much in use by our forefathers before the introduction of Staffordshire pottery. It was situate on the west side of the Market Square, and its site now probably occupied by the Queen's Arms inn—the portion nearest to the Parade—for we find by a reference to the Plan of Northampton taken at the Great Election of 1768, that those premises were in the proprietorship of Edward Revell, brazier, to whom undoubtedly the subjoined advertisement of April 5, 1756, refers.

Edward Revell, jun. Brazier and Copper-smith, at the Pewter-Dish on the Market-Hill, Northampton, having procured a Man from London, who is allowed to be a very good Workman in the Tin Business, carries on the same in all its Branches, both Wholesale and Retail; and makes all Sorts of Tin Tunnels for preventing Chimnies Smoaking, of the large or small Sort, as the Chimney requires, in a quite different Method than has hitherto been done in the Country, and as cheap as in London or elsewhere; and takes in Tin Goods to mend in the neatest and strongest Manner.

He also makes and sells all Sorts of Tea-Kettles and Coffee-Pots, and the best Sorts of Barrel Cocks, Wholesale and Retail; and if any of the Cocks should prove faulty, they may be return'd and chang'd Likewise performs all the Branches of the Braziery Business in the neatest Manner; and allows the best Prices for old Copper, Brass or Pewter.

Those, who please to favour him with their Orders in either of the above Branches, may depend upon being faithfully served by

Their most humble Servant, Edward Revell.

N.B. The above-mention'd Goods may be had at his Shops on the Market-Hill in Kettering, and on the North Side of the Chapel in Market Harborough. He buys and sells all Sorts of Household-Goods.

We subjoin the following advertisement of June 16, 1760, though it properly belongs to the Drapery, as exhibiting the spirit of trade rivalry at the date mentioned:—

Edward Woolley, Brazier, next to the Swan-Yard, in the Drapery, Northampton, Having purchased the entire Stock of Mr. Spencer, Brazier, deceased, (consisting of a large quantity of Pewter, Brass, and Copper, purposes to be at Boughton-Fair with a very good Assortment of Braziers of his own Manufacturing, which he will sell at the very lowest Rate, being determined, for the Dispatch of Business there, to ask no more than what he intends to take, except some small Indulgencies that may be required by every civil Dealer. His Stall will be next to the New Wall Fence nearest to the Rowell Booth.

N.B. The best Prices will be given for all sorts of Metal, &c.

☞ A Journeyman Brazier may meet with constant Employ.

In reply to the above we quote the following:—

Edward Revell, jun. Brazier and Warming-Pan-maker, at the large Shop on the Market-Hill, Northampton, Begs Leave to inform the Publick, That he keeps Boughton-Fair with a large Quantity of all Sorts of Braziers Goods, and will sell them as cheap as any other Person, having it now in his Power to sell them at a lower Price than common: And as to any Person advertising the entire Stock of Mr. Law Spencer, deceased, it is something more than they can assert, by reason the said Stock has been selling off these ten or eleven Months, so that the Person who advertises Mr. Spencer's Goods can only have the Cullings of the whole Shop:—Revell's Stall will be the largest in the Fair, in the Middle of the Braziers Row.—The best Prices will be given for old Copper, Brass, and Pewter.

We conclude that the premises called the Pewter Dish were afterwards occupied by Jonas Aldridge, who evidently turned it into a fishmonger's establishment according to the following advertisement of March 22, 1800:—

Jonas Aldridge, Begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has Taken a House next Door to the Royal Oak, on the Market-Square, Northampton; where he has a constant and regular Supply of all Kinds of Fresh Fish in Season, which will at all Times be sold on most reasonable Terms, and all Favours gratefully acknowledged by

Their most humble Servant, Jonas Aldridge.

☞ Barrel Oysters, Oranges & Lemons, &c., &c.

THE ROYAL OAK.

To the miraculous escape of Charles II at Boscobel we owe the Royal Oak, as immediately after the Restoration it became a favourite sign, and continues so to the present day.

The Royal Oak, judging from the plan of 1768, was kept by Samuel Easton. The sign was changed in living memory to that of

THE WINDMILL.

and was kept by John Butcher, afterwards a gun maker, who died in Bearward Street.

THE QUEEN'S ARMS.

On the accession of Her Majesty the Queen, the Windmill was changed into the Queen's Arms. It was at this time kept by Christopher Gibson, a musician, who formerly kept the Harp in Castle Street.* The Queen's Arms then consisted of a portion only of the present premises, the part in which the present bar is situated being occupied by Mr. Hyde, a hatter. On the retirement of Mrs. Gibson in 1874, the house was taken by Mr. Troup.

THE BOOT AND SLIPPER.

Coming to Mercers' Row we find a genuine trade sign—The Boot and Slipper—denoting a boot and shoe shop. We quote from the *Northampton Mercury* the following advertisement referring to it which indicates the prices current in 1764 :—

At the late house of Stamford Farrin, at the Boot and Slipper in Mercers-Row, Northampton. All Sorts of Mens Boots, Shoes, and Pumps, are made in the newest Fashion, and sold at the following Prices, viz.

	Ready made.			Bespoke.				
Men's.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.		
Best Calf-skin Boots	0	16	0	..	1	0	0	
Strong Plain Ditto	0	14	0	..	0	16	0	
Double-Chanel Pumps	0	6	0	..	0	7	0	
Single-Chanel Pumps	0	5	6	..	0	6	0	
Neat stitch'd-heel'd Shoes and Pumps	0	5	0	..	0	6	0	
Neat flat Shoes and Pumps wax'd or black Grain	}	0	4	3	..	0	5	0
Best Flat Shoes and turn'd Pumps . .		0	4	9	..	0	5	6
Strong plain Double or Single Sole Shoes	0	4	0	..	0	4	9	
Women's.								
Everlasting and Callimanco	0	3	9	..	0	4	6	
Superfine Ditto lin'd with linen or Leather Socks	}	0	4	3	..	0	5	0
Neat and strong Leather Pumps . . .		0	2	9	..	0	3	2
Neat and strong Leather Shoes . . .	0	2	6	..	0	2	10	
Black Leather Clogs	0	2	6	..				
Toed Clogs	0	3	10	..				

Likewise all Sorts of Boys, Girls, and Childrens Shoes and Pumps, Red Morocco Pumps ready made, at the lowest Prices. Gentlemen, Ladies or Others, that please to favour me with their Custom, may depend on good Goods, such as will get Credit, being on the lowest Terms, for ready Money only.

Am, for St. Tiers, your most obedient, humble Servant,

Tho. Clark.

N.B. A Dining-Room and several other Lodging-Rooms to lett: Also a Steel-Mill to be sold at the said House.

* On referring to the Poll Books we find Christopher Gibson, "Professor of Music," resided in Bridge Street in 1826; in Marefair as "Teacher of Music" in 1830; in Castle Street, where he is styled "Fiddler," in 1831; and at the same residence in 1832 as "Musician."

THE CROWN

Is one of the oldest of English signs. It was at the Crown, at Oxford, that Shakespeare, in his frequent journeys between London and Stratford-on-Avon, generally put up.

From an advertisement in the *Mercury*, 1766, we find the Crown, in Drury lane, at Northampton, was kept by William Peck, formerly a groom to the Hon. Edward Bouverie. His vote for the election of 1768 seems to have been objected to. When before the commissioners he said "He lived in his house a twelve month at lady-day, and the license was in his own name." In the printed list of voters he is entered as residing in the Drapery. Whether this was an earlier sign for the Inn called the Roebuck or the White Hart, which at the present time extends from Drum Lane to the Drapery, we have not been able to ascertain. According to the plans of 1760, William Billingham occupied the premises as a Victualler at the house now called the Rifle Drum. Richard Merrill, who is entered as a Fellmonger in Drury Lane, in his evidence before the commissioners, previously alluded to, "said he took his house in August last, and that it was originally part of the Inn.

THE QUEEN'S DRAGOONS.

These premises are marked as being at the corner of Mercers' Row, the sign of the house being subsequently

THE OLD DUKE OF CLARENCE.

In 1676 it was kept by William Adkinson, who "provided good Stabling for the reception of Horses, designed for breaking and standing at Livery," and who taught "Gentlemen to ride in a proper manner."

The present Old Duke of Clarence appears, from a deed dated Sept. 29th, 1792, to have been called

THE LEG OF MUTTON.

By a deed dated April 22nd, 1814, it was called the Duke of Clarence. The property was sold by auction, by Mr. Whitmy, at the Stag's Head, on October 10th, 1867, and was bought by Mr. Hanson. The tenant at that time was John Gudgeon. The present occupier, Mr. Fitzhugh, entered in December, 1873.

The fine portrait which was formerly the sign, was only taken down after the alterations two or three years since.

THE PLANS.

We may mention with regard to the 1831 plan (p. 163) that Edward Gates was mayor in 1825; that the house occupied by Christopher Smyth was the County Treasurer's Office from about 1786 to the death of Mr. Tomalin in 1873; and that people used to visit Mrs.

Inwood's for eye-water, obtained from a medicinal spring called "Vigo,"* at the bottom of the Walk, some years since in much repute, but now done away with.

With regard to the 1768 plan of Mercers' Row it may be stated that John Hunt, who is entered as not polled, was the carver of the richly-executed chancel screen as well as the pulpit in All Saints' church, Northampton. He was a pupil of the celebrated Grinling Gibbons. We append his advertisement from the *Mercury* of July 1, 1751:—

John Hunt, of Northampton, Statuary, and Carver in Wood and Stone, (Who served his Apprenticeship with the noted and famous Mr. Grinling Gibbons, Carver to the Crown many Years, and whose Works are to be seen at Hampton-Court, Kensington, Windsor-Castle, and St. James's)

Makes Monuments, and all Sorts of Ornaments for Houses and Gardens And whereas it has been maliciously and injuriously reported, that I have been dead for some Time; I take this Opportunity to inform all my Friends and Acquaintance, that I am (thro' the Blessing of God) in as good a State of Health as I have been for many Years past, and perform my Bussiness as usual; and shall think myself in Duty bound gratefully to acknowledge the kind Favours of all who shall please to employ

Their most humble Servant, John Hunt.

Henry Cox, who was a statuary, and celebrated as a "first-rate maker of Verses," which he contributed to the *Northampton Bills of Mortality*, is also entered in the plan of the election as "not polled" He lived in the old stone-built house just below Castilian street, which was at that time the last house before reaching the meadow.

John Brittell, ironmonger, was head of the firm of Brittell and Sons, of the Lion Foundry, now Messrs. Mobbs and Co.

Thomas Sharpe, hairdresser, was secretary to the Northampton Gas Company at the early part of its career. At the formation of the County Court in 1847, he was appointed treasurer for this district, then circuit No. 36, retaining this office until his death, which took place at his residence, in Castilian street, Sept. 10, 1865.

The same premises according to the plan of 1768 were occupied by Hugh Sharp Jun., barber, who voted for Osborne and Rodney. He was also resident there in 1796, as appears by the poll book, when he voted for Spencer Perceval and Bouverie. We conclude that Hugh Sharp was the father of Thomas Sharp. In partnership with Mr. Thomas Sharp was Mr. William Berrill, who was registrar of marriages in Northampton for many years, until his death in 1860.

James Sharp, watchmaker, brother to Thomas, was manager to the Gas Company at Southampton. He died about the year 1868.

* The name was first attached to it in the year 1719, from the capture of Vigo, of Spain.

THE SOUTH SIDE OF MARKET SQUARE AND MERCERS' ROW IN 1831.
(According to the Poll at Northampton Election, 1831.)

Market Hill.

Flavell Joseph Hair Dresser
Henderson George Boot & Shoe Factor

Drum Lane.

Gates Edward Draper
Kershaw Chr.
Smyth Christopher County Treasurer
Walker Samuel Tailor
Inwoods Mrs. Tallow Chandler

Passage

Bliss John Draper

Drum Lane

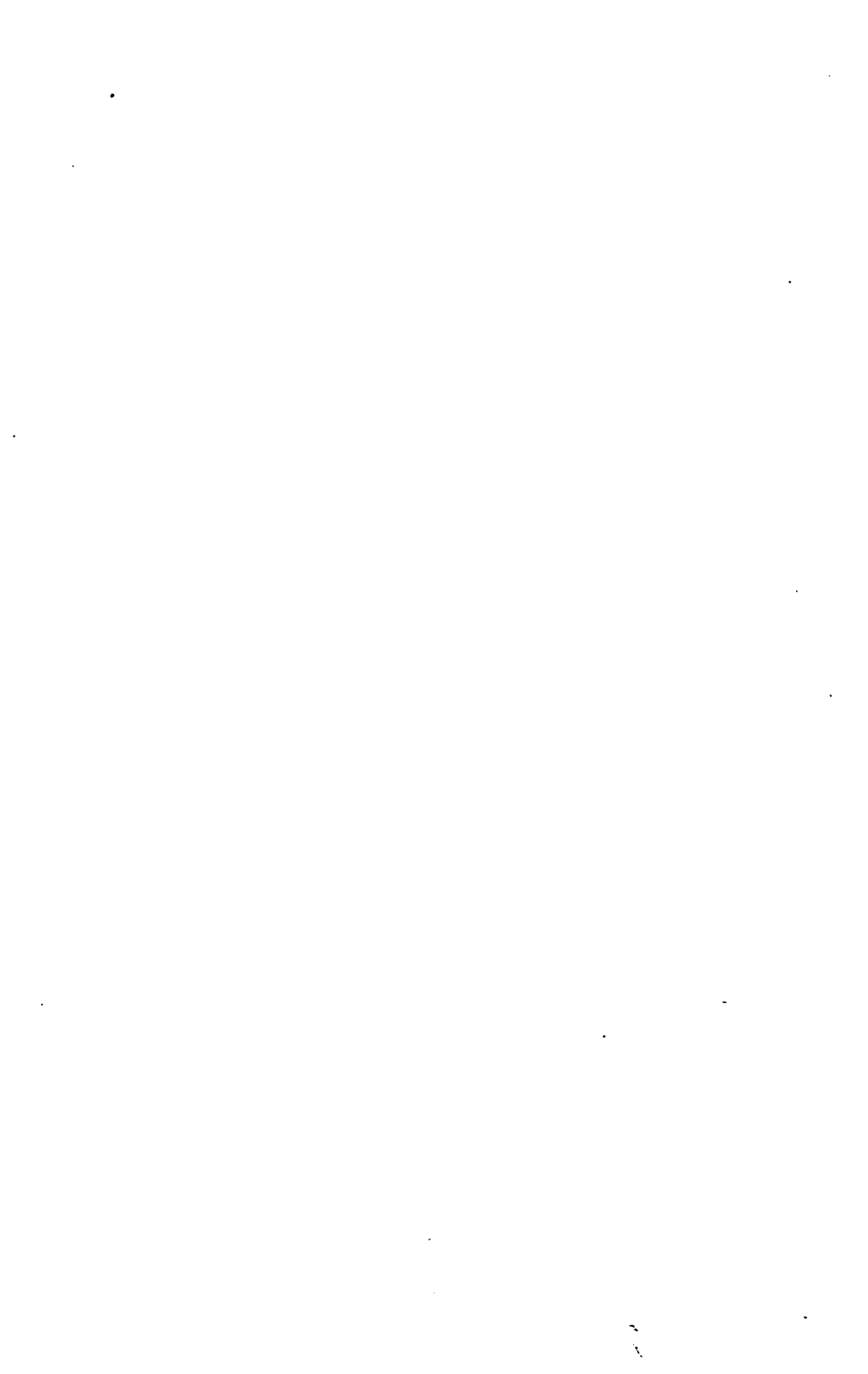
Ditto Warehouse	Ditto late Hern
	Brettell John Ironmonger
	Stanton William Draper
	Sharp Thomas Hairdresser
	Berrill William Hairdresser
	Atkins Thomas Iliffe Upholder
Todd Daniel 1833	Sharp James Watch maker
	Bumpus Thomas Grocer

Conduit Lane

Conduit	West Joseph Grocer
Water Tank	
	Cook's Arms George William

Gardener Pendrell Samuel	Butcher William Briekmaker "The Ship"
	Harris Thomas Vintner. "The Duke of Clarence"
	Stephens Will Draper

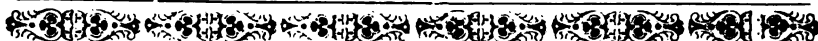
Mercers' Row.



FIRST-CLASS WORKMANSHIP, AND UNIFORMLY LOW CHARGES,
FOR
SANITARY WORK,
With the most Modern and Scientific Appliances,
Plumbing, Gas-Fitting, Bell-Hanging,
SPOUTING,
AND
HOUSE-DECORATING.

E. NICHOLS,
ABINGTON SQUARE, NORTHAMPTON.

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For PURE DRUGS,

PATENT MEDICINES,

CHOICEST PERFUMERY,

EYE-GLASSES AND SPECTACLES,

GENERAL STORES, including GROCERY, TEA, SOAP, OIL,  
and Domestic Requirements of almost every description.

~~~~~  
B LUNT & SONS undeviatingly adhere to the CASH TRADING SYSTEM
established by them so many years since, and it is gratifying to record that this
system, which involves the effect of the Firm being able to sell their goods at
an almost infinitesimal profit, has proved a great boon to the public. It is superfluous
to state that their widely-known reputation as

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN NORTHAMPTONSHIRE
is well established. Purchasing at BLUNT'S means simply a saving of 33 per cent,
undoubtedly a great consideration in the present times.

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Prescriptions prepared with the utmost accuracy, and at strictly co-operative prices.

2, PARADE, Northampton ; and at Coventry.

TELEPHONE No. 39.

ESTABLISHED 1819.

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COAL MERCHANTS,

1 Mercers' Row, and Weston Street,

NORTHAMPTON.

HUGHES & CO.

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THE HOTTEST,
THE CLEANEST,
THE CHEAPEST.

~~~~~  
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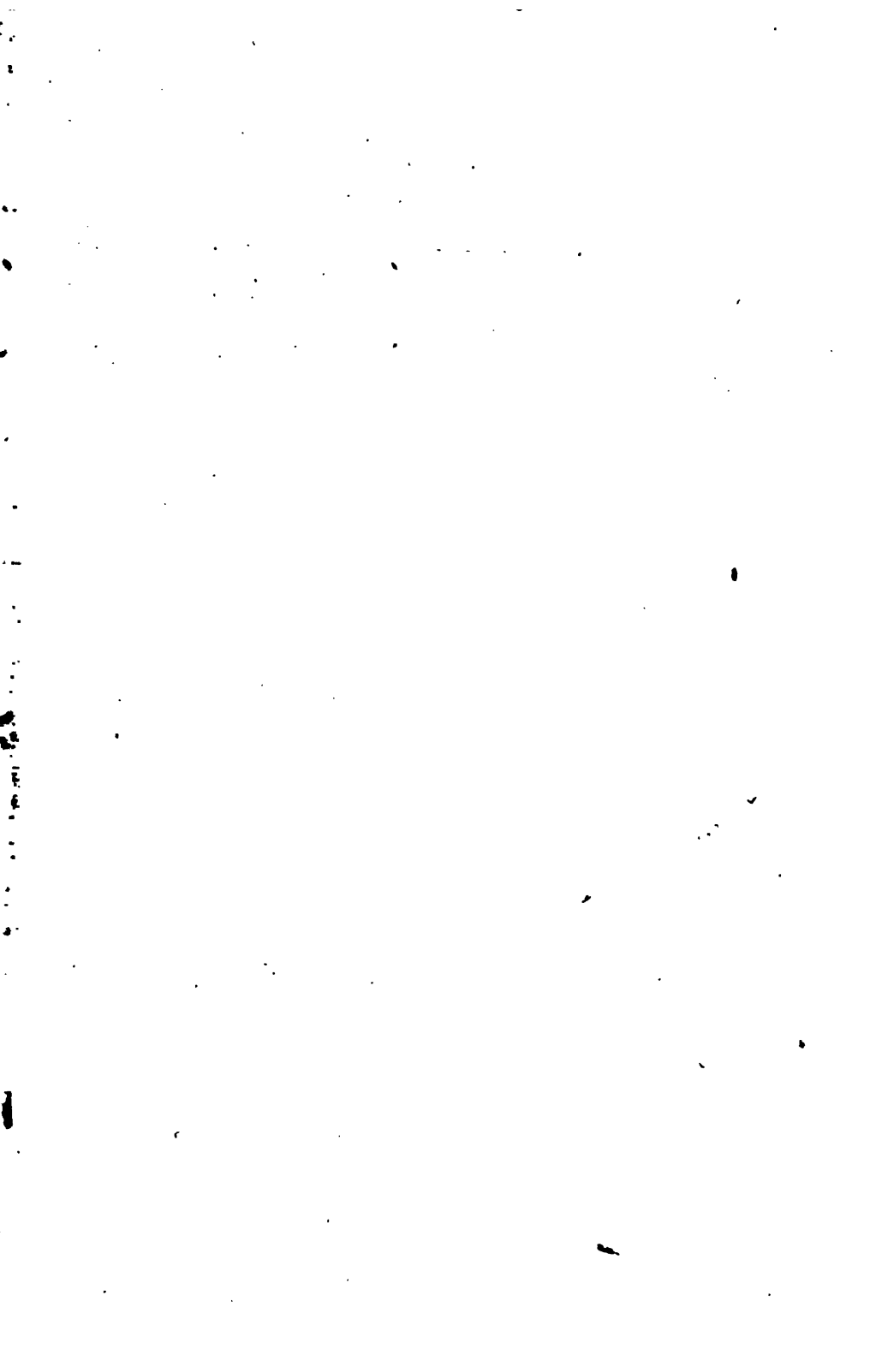
### BRIGHT LEGACY.

Descendants of Henry Bright, jr., who died at Watertown, Mass., in 1686, are entitled to hold scholarships in Harvard College, established in 1880 under the will of

**JONATHAN BROWN BRIGHT**

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EDITED BY

**Christopher H. Markham, F.S.A.,**

*Hon. Sec. of the Architectural Society of the Archdeaconries  
of Northampton and Oakham.*



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## *Errata, &c.*

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P. 22, line 21 ; for Morton read Hooke.

P. 60, line 22 ; for Marie read Maria.

P. 62, line 3 ; for Nicholls read Nicolls.

Line 6 ; for Laxton read Faxton.

Line 10 ; for Ettington read Eltington.

P. 82, Nos. 8 and 9 ; Richard Knightley, etc. *should read* Richard Knightley :  
M.P., returned for Northampton County, 22 Nov., 1621, *vice*  
Sir Edward Montague called to the Upper House ; 4th Parliament  
of James I., 1623 ; and 1st and 3rd Parliaments of Charles I., 1625,  
1628

P. 83, line 9 ; for August 23 read August 22.

P. 88, line 14 ; for Rhoderick read Roderick.

Line 34 ; for Nova read Novo.

P. 89, line 36 ; for Bennett read Behnet.

P. 92, line 7 ; for Lans read Laus.

P. 129, line 40 ; for comburgsium read comburgensium.

P. 131, line 3 ; for esgise read esglise.

Line 16 ; for enanant read enauant.

P. 132, line 16, &c. ; for cornysers read coruyser (corveysor, or corveiser, or  
conuyser), *i.e.*, shoemaker. See Glossary to *Liber Albus*, Rolls  
Series.

P. 147, last line ; for hauseling read houseling.

P. 155, line 10 ; for prebend read prebendary.

P. 177, line 1 ; Lolham, where Adam Claypole lived, in Maxey Parish, Northants.,  
*not* in Lincolnshire.

P. 221, Note f ; for Aldermanbury read Aldermory.

P. 224, Note r ; Hawarden in Flintshire, *not* in Cheshire.

P. 237, second line from bottom ; for Peat read Peet.





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## Mottoes.

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### PART XXXIII.

Ben Jonson is said to have worked at the time he was compelled to assist his father-in-law at his trade of bricklaying. In the intervals of his trowel he is said to have handled his Horace and Virgil. It is only a tradition which Fuller has handed down to us in his *WORTHIES*; but tradition is valuable when it helps to make such a flower grow upon an old wall.

LEIGH HUNT, *The Town*.

### PART XXXIV.

All these things here collected are not mine,  
But divers grapes make but one kind of wine;  
So I from many learned authors took  
The various matters written in this book;  
What's not mine own shall not by me be fathered,  
The most part I in many years have gathered.

TAYLOR, *The Water-Poet*.

### PART XXXV.

He was shrewd and prudent;  
Wisdom and cunning had their share of him;  
But he was shrewish as a wayward child,  
And pleased again by toys which childhood please;  
As books of fables graced with prints of wood,  
Or else the jingling of a rusty medal,  
Or the rare melody of some old ditty,  
That first was sung to please King Pippin's cradle.

SHAKESPEARE.

### PART XXXVI.

'Tis strange, the shortest letter which man uses  
Instead of speech, may form a lasting link  
Of ages; to what straits old Time reduces  
Frail man, when paper—even a rag like this—  
Survives himself, his tomb, and all that's his.

BYRON, *Don Juan*, Canto iii. s. 88.

For every man of real learning  
Is anxious to increase his lore,  
And feels, in fact, a greater yearning,  
The more he knows, to know the more.

TOMAS DE YRIARTE.

## PART XXXVII.

This is a great fault in a chronologer,  
 To turn parasite : an absolute history  
 Should be in fear of none, neither should he  
 Write anything more than truth, for friendship,  
 Or else for hate ; but keep himself equal  
 And constant in all his discourses.

LINGUA.

History maketh a young man to be old, without either wrinkles or grey hairs,  
 privileging him with the experience of age, without either the infirmities or  
 inconveniences thereof.

FULLER.

## PART XXXVIII.

Who props the sinking pile, renews its sway,  
 Lives o'er the past, and joins the future day,  
 Thus from oblivion wrests the hoary name,  
 And on a falling ruin builds his fame.

There are few minds but might furnish some instruction and entertainment out  
 of their scraps, their odds and ends of thought. They who cannot weave a uni-  
 form web may at least produce a piece of patchwork, which may be useful, and  
 not without a charm of its own.

## PART XXXIX.

We desire, we pursue, we obtain, we are satiated : we desire something else,  
 and begin a new pursuit.

JOHNSON.

Commend me to the man who has taken a delight in conversing with antiquity ;  
 for, whether fortune has thrown him into the luxurious paths of the great, or he  
 has the dignity of worth beneath the lowly cottage thatch, I know that self-  
 communion has allied him to poetry. Reflective habits have wedded him to the  
 sublime and beautiful. And is there not solemn music in the voice of bygone  
 days?

## PART XL.

Every generation enjoys the use of a vast hoard bequeathed to it by antiquity,  
 and transmits that hoard, augmented by fresh acquisitions, to future ages.

MACAULAY.

Others, I doubt not, if not we,  
 The issue of our toils shall see ;  
 And (they forgotten and unknown)  
 Young children gather as their own  
 The harvest that the dead had sown.

ROBERT ELSMERE.



*Ben Jonson is said to have worked at the time he was compelled to assist his father-in-law at his trade of bricklaying. In the intervals of his trowel he is said to have handled his Horace and Virgil. It is only a tradition which Fuller has handed down to us in his WORTHIES; but tradition is valuable when it helps to make such a flower grow upon an old wall.*

LEIGH HUNT, *The Town.*

# Northamptonshire Notes & Queries,

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DEVOTED TO

*The Antiquities, Family History, Traditions, Parochial Records, Folk-lore, Quaint Customs, &c., of the County.*

EDITED BY

Christopher A. Markham, F.S.A.,

*Hon. Sec. of the Architectural Society of the Archdeaconsries  
of Northampton & Oakham.*

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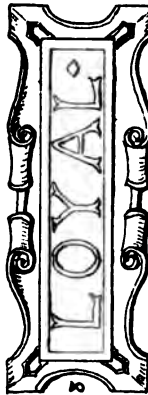
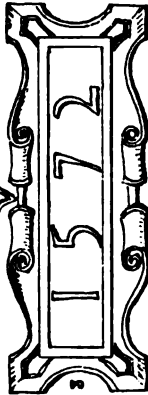
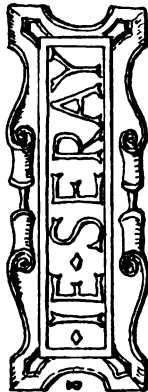
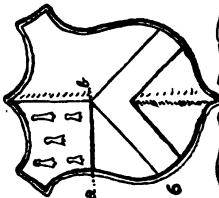
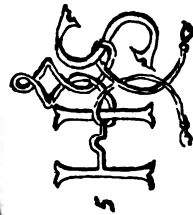
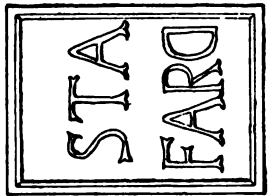
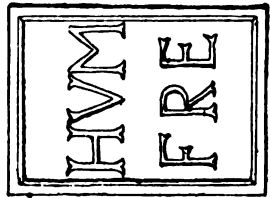
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# KIRBY HALL.

1. The Crest of the Aylesbury family. This is repeated many times on the building, and was perhaps used by the Staffords, who became possessed of Blatherwick through the daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Aylesbury.
- 2, 2. The name "Hvmfre Stafard" (the builder of Kirby) on two panels in the parapet.
3. The Stafford Knot, which is represented in various ways, this being the most common, and the usual representation of the Badge of the Staffords.
4. The Stafford Crest.
5. The initials H. S. for Humphrey Stafford.
6. The Arms of the Staffords of Blatherwick: *Or, a chevron gules, a canton ermine*. In the carving the canton is brought down on to the chevron; the line at *a b* corrects this.
7. The initials M. S. on a panel corresponding with No. 5.
- 8, 8. Panels with motto and date over the porch of the great hall.
- T. S.



## *Northamptonshire* *Notes and Queries.*

---



The Arms of Hatton under the Clock at Kirby.



**KIRBY HALL.**\*—Kirby is so intimately associated with the name of Hatton, particularly with that of Elizabeth's chancellor Sir Christopher, that we are apt to overlook the fact that it was not to the Hattons that the house owed its existence, but to the Staffords of Blatherwick.

It was one of the many Sir Humphreys of this family who built it between the years 1570 and 1575. The Staffords had been settled at Blatherwick for a century and a half before the building of Kirby. They came from Worcestershire, and acquired their Northamptonshire estates by marriage with an heiress about the year 1418. It was a Sir Humphrey who was the first to come to Blatherwick, he being the fifth of the name on record. His son, his grandson, and his great-grandson, were all Sir Humphreys; and his great-great-grandson was the builder of Kirby.

The early history of Kirby, prior to the building of the house, is of no great interest, and when Sir Humphrey Stafford obtained possession of the manor, or why he went a-field to Kirby to build a

\* See "N. N. & Q.," 302, 335, 396, 467.

house when he had his old home at Blatherwick, are merely matters of conjecture. Of the builder of Kirby and of the date of his building there can be no doubt. His name is on the parapet in two panels :

HVM  
FRE

STA  
FARG

(See fig. 2.)

His arms—or, a *chevron gules*, a *canton ermine* (fig. 6)—are carved in the frieze over one of the small doors of the great court, and his crest—a *boar's head out of a ducal coronet* (fig. 4)—occurs not only in the friezes of the doors, but is also repeated many times in the carved bands that make the circuit of the court, where it alternates with the Stafford knot (fig. 3) and the Aylesbury crest (fig. 1.) His initials, H. S., are also repeated in varying fashion in the friezes of the doors, in one case they are bound together by a true lover's knot and balanced in a corresponding panel by M. S. similarly bound (figs. 5, 7.) It is not easy to say whose these latter initials are. One would naturally suppose they were those of the builder's wife ; but there is no Margaret Stafford, nor other lady's name beginning with an M, of the right date, and the date of the building is very clearly set forth. It occurs on the porch to the great hall, 1572, dividing the motto IE SERAY LOYAL (fig. 8.) It is also repeated in the parapet near the builder's name, 1572 ; and is balanced in a corresponding position by the date 1575. Curiously enough, these dates receive confirmation, though they do not need it, from the original plan of the house prepared by the well-known John Thorpe, whereon he has written with his own hand "Kerby, whereof I layd y<sup>e</sup> first stone A<sup>o</sup> 1570." (See illustration.\*) We know, therefore, the duration of the building operations, the first stone being laid in 1570, and the parapets finished in 1575. It was, moreover, not only the shell which Sir Humphrey put up ; for the roof of the great hall and what remains of that which used to cover the long gallery are in a style corresponding with the foregoing dates ; and such fragments of other ancient woodwork as occasionally turn up, belong to the same period, clearly shewing that the original builder completed the house inside and out.

But Sir Humphrey Stafford did not long enjoy his splendid mansion, for in the 17th year of Elizabeth—that is 1575, the very year when the parapets were dated—he died, and the property was sold by his second son and heir, John, to Sir Christopher Hatton.

Sir Christopher seems to have been in no hurry to visit his new acquisition, for in 1580, four or five years later, he writes to Sir

\* The plan is from the collection of drawings by John Thorpe, preserved in the Soane Museum, London.

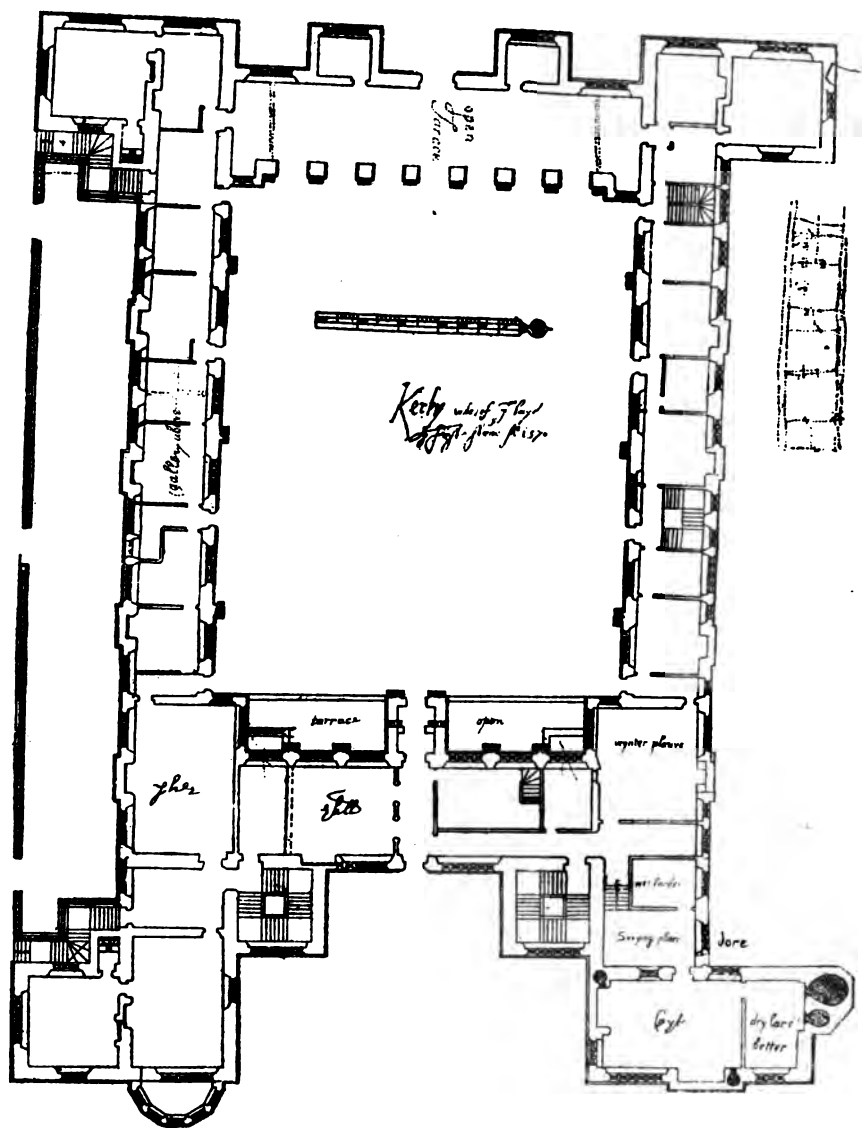
Thomas Heneage that he is about "to take my way to Sir Ed. Brudnell's to view my house of Kirby, which I never yet surveyed; leaving my other shrine, I mean Holdenby, still unseen until that holy saint may sit in it to whom it is dedicated." The holy saint was the queen, and it was the emulation that prevailed among her great courtiers to receive her with suitable magnificence, when she went on her progresses, that was one of the causes to which we owe the splendid mansions of that period. The Sir Edward Brudnell whom Sir Christopher was going to visit, lived at Dene, about a mile and a half from Kirby, and he was an ancestor of the Earls of Cardigan, the last of whom led the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava. In the mention of Holdenby we get one reason, perhaps, why Sir Christopher delayed his visit to Kirby. He was busy at this time in building that vast and magnificent structure, which was now sufficiently advanced towards completion to accommodate the Lord Treasurer Burghley, and may therefore be supposed to have been forward enough to house Mr. Vice-Chamberlain (as Sir Christopher then was) when he sought the country air.

We do not know how Kirby struck its new master, but we may gather that he was satisfied with it, since there are no additions that can be traced to his hand; after his death, however, in 1591, when the property passed to his nephew, Sir William Newport, otherwise Hatton, there seems to have been some building done, for the stables are said to have been dated 1595. Upon Sir William's death in 1597, the estates went to a godson and namesake of Sir Christopher, and in due time his son did something towards bringing his home into the prevailing fashion of architecture by employing Inigo Jones to make various alterations. The entire north front was remodelled, the mullioned windows being taken out and replaced with sash windows; over the centre a large attic storey was added, which also showed in the inner courtyard, with its clock and its lantern, now gone; some of the old windows in the inner court were replaced with new ones dated 1638 and 1640; the balcony and window over the main porch were inserted; the outer court had new gateways built in its existing balustrade; one large gateway on each side, and one small and charming doorway opposite to the entrance to the inner court; a new staircase was built, crowned with an elaborate ceiling bearing the Hatton arms; and the walls of the rooms generally were panelled with deal in the prevailing fashion of the time. These were notable changes, but they were the last; no considerable alterations have been made during the last two centuries; and whatever voice Kirby may have, speaks across that interval.

The notices we get of Kirby are few and far between. In August of the year 1624, King James was there on one of his progresses ; and we learn from gossiping letters of Edward Chamberlain to Dudley Carleton that the Duke of Lennox had just died at Kirby of the spotted ague, a disease very prevalent at that time, since a week or two later another letter says that 328 people had died of it in London in one week. Among the victims was a daughter of Lady Hatton, who, perhaps, was the link that connected the epidemic with Kirby. Another victim was a daughter of Lady North, who died in spite of having been taken, for the sake of the waters, to Tonbridge Wells, which, said Chamberlain, together with Wellingborough, had lately come into note—so much so, that the Lord Chamberlain had actually talked of building a house at the latter place. Alas ! for the prosperity and fame of Wellingborough, the house never was built, and fashion smiled but faintly upon the Northamptonshire waters.

Thirty years after the melancholy event just recorded, we learn from John Evelyn that he paid a visit to Kirby, "a very noble house of my lord Hatton's in Northamptonshire, built *à la moderne* ; the garden and stables agreeable, but the avenue was ungraceful and the seate naked." The next century and a half, however, must have remedied the latter defect, for when the country was expecting an invasion by Napoleon at the beginning of this century, Kirby was to be the refuge of the court in consequence of its secluded position. Evelyn's impression that Kirby was built *à la moderne* must have arisen from the alterations made by Inigo Jones, which, though not vast in extent, affected the general appearance considerably. The gardens which pleased Evelyn continued to be kept up, for when Bridges wrote his history of the county early in the eighteenth century, they were "beautiful, stocked with a great variety of exotic plants, and adorned with a wilderness composed of almost the whole variety of *English* trees, and ranged in an elegant order." Very little remains of all this splendour. Variations in the levels of the grass fields which now surround the house, suggest terraces and parterres and other features of the attractive gardens of two centuries ago. And these impressions are further strengthened by the high stone wall which bounds the field on the west of the house, and supports part of the raised terrace which encloses two sides of the field. The terrace itself, broken in places, but still presenting remains of large fountains ; the stone bridge, bereft of its parapets, which spans the stream to the south, "a world too wide" for its shrunk waters ; the distant fruit-trees clustered together in a corner of another field which they





# KIRBY HALL.

JOHN THORPE'S GROUND PLAN. (REDUCED).



brighten with their blossoms every spring—all give fleeting and tantalising glimpses through the veil which Time and decay have thrown over the scene since the dancing chancellor's day, and make us wish that the picture had been preserved which Bridges mentions as "a view of Kirby as in lord chancellor Hatton's time with him in his coach returning home." But we can guess the sort of picture it was. The house recognizable as a whole, but treated with a fine impatience of prosaic detail; the perspective of a conventional kind; and somewhere, drawn by prancing horses ridiculously small and attended by bounding dogs ridiculously large, the coach appears through the windows of which is visible a head, traditionally accounted to be that of my lord chancellor.

Much has been written about my lord chancellor, who came to court "by the galliard," as Sir Robert Naunton says in his *Fragmenta Regalia*, and all the world knows how he danced his way into Queen Elizabeth's favour. That he did so to some effect, this house of Kirby, the far larger one of Holdenby, and his house near London in Hatton place, Holborn, are sufficient testimony. Yet he died in disgrace, and his last days were embittered by the queen's dunning him for large sums which he owed her. The devolution of Kirby upon his nephew, and then upon a somewhat distant kinsman, has already been referred to. The son of this distant kinsman achieved considerable distinction. He was made a Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Charles I., and manifesting great loyalty to the king, he was created Baron Hatton in 1644. After the Restoration, he was made Governor of Guernsey, of which island he wrote an account, "said to be admirably well done," as Bridges has it. After his death in 1670, his son succeeded him in the governorship; and two years later was, together with his family, the victim of a terrible explosion, caused by a powder-magazine being struck by lightning. His wife and mother were killed, as also was the nurse attending upon his two infant children. He himself was unharmed, but carried in his bed by the force of the explosion a distance of some yards, and the two children were rescued unhurt from the midst of the ruins.\* This event is alluded to in his epitaph in Gretton church, which afterwards proceeds to relate how he married again, and yet a third time. He was created Viscount Hatton by Charles II., and died in 1706.

As his fathers before him, so he and his descendants after him, all left something of themselves to add to the interest of their home,

\* A poem on this incident was written by the late Earl of Winchilsea, and published in Blackwood's *Edinburgh Magazine*, April, 1873.

down even into the second quarter of this century. Then came a change. The house was first neglected, then left to take care of itself. It fell gradually to decay, became a quarry from which to build houses and mend roads, and an old curiosity shop from which to get panelling and carving, the grace of which the age could admire but hardly emulate. It came to be the bourne of pic-nic parties and bean-feasters; and many a rustic junketting took place within the walls where once "my grave lord keeper led the brawls." Roof after roof fell in, wall after wall plunged into the abysses that once had been habitable rooms, but nothing could destroy the beauty of what remained. Like the Sybilline books, the value of what was left increased with the loss of what was destroyed. A fair sight it is, though tinged with a gracious melancholy, to see the coupled chimneys, curved gables, and mullioned windows of Kirby rising between dark masses of foliage away beyond the sloping turf that lies chequered with the lengthening shadows of solitary trees.

J. A. GOTCH.

The fac-simile, on reduced scale, of John Thorpe's ground plan of Kirby Hall is, by permission of Mr. Batsford, copied from Mr. Gotch's *Architecture of the Renaissance in England*, now in course of publication by Mr. Batsford.

For the drawings of the arms, crests, badge, and motto, of the Stafford family carved on Kirby building, we are indebted to Mr. T. Shepard, of Kingsthorpe. Ed.

678.—PAPERS RELATING TO SIR CHRISTOPHER HATTON.—The following papers relating to Sir Christopher Hatton and his financial affairs, are in the hand-writing of Lord Ellesmere, Attorney General at the time of Hatton's decease, now preserved at Bridgewater House.

[DRAFT WARRANT FOR PAYMENT TO SIR CH<sup>r</sup> HATTON.]

Indorsed by Lord Ellesmere "Warrant for Sir Ch. Hatton" and in another hand "A Warrant for Mr Vice-Chamberlyen for 2500 bullyon."

"We greete you well & lette you wytte that whereas our trustye & well-beloved servant Ch. Hatton, knight hath made humble complaynt vnto vs, that he by his Servantes factors and deputies, about iiij yeares past, disbursed & payed the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ for dyuers sylks, hanginges & other furnytüre of householde, bought at Andwerpe for his necefsarye use and provision; which at the late sacke of Andwerpe were vyolentlye and wrongfullye taken from him by the Captaynes & Souldyers of the Kyng of Spayne: And that

for the recovery thereof or satisfaction for the same, he hath made sundrye petycions & meanes, and as yet can gette no redresse as in good equitye he ought to have. Now we consydering his inhabylty to beare so great a losse, and myndyng his reliefe in this behalfe, are pleased and content to employe & grant to our said Servante so much of such syluer bullyon brought into our realme by Francis Drake, now knyght, as shall amount & wyll make in standarde syluer now in our mynte to be coyned, to the value of

(the coynage being by vs defrayed or allowed) Wherefore our wyll and pleasure is that you delyuer vnto our said Servante so much of such and the same bullyon as is aforesayd remaynyng in your custodye, as shall amount and wyll make in standarde syluer to be coyned as is aforesaid, to the sayd value of

Taking of hym suffycient bond to our use for the repayment thereof to vs our heys or successors, within weekes next after such tyme as he the said Ch. Hatton, his exors or admors shall be thereof fully freed or satsfied by vs our heys or succsors or by the said kyng of Spayne his heys or succsors of & for the sayd some of

And these our letters shall be your suffycient warrant & dyscharge in this behalfe."

The sum is not stated in the draft, but at the back it is indorsed thus: "A warrant for M<sup>r</sup> Vyce-chamberleyn for £2500 bullyon." The date may be ascertained, therefore, by seeing when Hatton was vice-chamberlain. He became lord chancellor in 1587, and died in September, 1591.

[ACCOUNT OF SIR CH<sup>r</sup> HATTON'S LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.]

After the death of Sir Christopher Hatton and Sir William Hatton his nephew, the affairs seem to have got into chancery, and a statement of Sir Christopher's debts and credits was laid before Lord Ellesmere, from which the following particulars are extracted. It had connection no doubt with the debt reported to have been vigorously claimed and enforced by Queen Elizabeth, and which is said to have caused Sir Christopher's death.

An Abstract of the Inventory taken in the life tyme of S<sup>r</sup> Christopher Hatton Lo. Chauncellor deceased.

|                                  | <i>li.</i> | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> |
|----------------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| Jewels . . . . .                 | 7168       | 15        | 0         |
| Plate . . . . .                  | 7662       | 7         | 11        |
| Houshold Stuffe . . . . .        | 8953       | 13        | 1         |
| Stoock & Cattell . . . . .       | 4813       | 14        | 0         |
| Armor . . . . .                  | 1038       | 12        | 4         |
| Apparall . . . . .               | 1385       | 16        | 0         |
| Instruments of musicke . . . . . | 61         | 0         | 0         |

Summa 31083 18 4

## 8 *Northamptonshire Notes and Queries.*

A note of the debts of the Lord Chauncellor and how he appoynted the same to be discharged, which Sir Willm Hatton vndertooke to performe according to the chardge given him by his Vncle and subscribed his name therevnto the 2 of September 1590 which was a yere and two moneths before the Lo. Chaunc. dyed

|                                    | Debts. | li.   | s. | d. |
|------------------------------------|--------|-------|----|----|
| Vpon Interest . . . . .            |        | 6830  | 0  | 0  |
| Oweing vpon specialities . . . . . |        | 8200  | 0  | 0  |
| To Artizans &c . . . . .           |        | 1700  | 0  | 0  |
| The greate Debt . . . . .          |        | 48037 | 0  | 0  |
|                                    | Summa  | 64817 | 0  | 0  |

Which debt to the Queene before his death grew to be 4000<sup>li</sup> more.

|                                          | The Discharge. | li.   | s. | d. |
|------------------------------------------|----------------|-------|----|----|
| By the Inuentyory . . . . .              |                | 31000 | 0  | 0  |
| Churchhill . . . . .                     |                | 10000 | 0  | 0  |
| Wymington & Hough . . . . .              |                | 8000  | 0  | 0  |
| Wouencote Rectory . . . . .              |                | 1800  | 0  | 0  |
| Ely plase . . . . .                      |                | 2000  | 0  | 0  |
| Inland . . . . .                         |                | 2000  | 0  | 0  |
| Fynes of leases in Cheshire . . . . .    |                | 2000  | 0  | 0  |
| Importer of wyne in certayntie . . . . . |                | 3000  | 0  | 0  |
| Otherwise in expectation . . . . .       |                | 2000  | 0  | 0  |
| Mr John Poole his debt . . . . .         |                | 690   | 0  | 0  |
| Sir Rowland Harley . . . . .             |                | 100   | 0  | 0  |
| The Earle of Oxon . . . . .              |                | 100   | 0  | 0  |
| Fainshawes Offic . . . . .               |                | 1500  | 0  | 0  |
| Wooll Money . . . . .                    |                | 1000  | 0  | 0  |
|                                          | Summa          | 65190 | 0  | 0  |

In another part of the same paper "the great debt" of Sir Christopher Hatton is thus divided:

|                          |       |    |    |
|--------------------------|-------|----|----|
| To the Queene . . . . .  | 18071 | 12 | 2  |
| To the Subject . . . . . | 23647 | 8  | 5½ |

It also seems that an entent had been issued for the recovery of the money. It appears that after the death of his uncle, Sir W. Hatton took letters of administration, and that his widow was his executrix "and proved the will & tooke also letters of Administration of the goodes of S<sup>r</sup> Christopher not administered." It is made a complaint against Sir W. and his widow that they had "exhibited no inventory at all."

The following is a statement of the property in the hands of Lady Hatton after the death of Sir William, but the account bears

no date; it was probably made out soon after the death of Sir William, who seems not long to have survived Sir Christ':—

"The Lady Hatton hath a lease for 21 years of S<sup>t</sup> Deux in Kingsnorton in the County of Northampton worth about 10<sup>li</sup> a yere above the rent.

"She hath the Parsonage of Long Buggby in the same County thone moytie for yeres & thother moytie of S<sup>t</sup> Christopher Hatton of the clere yerely rent of 100<sup>li</sup>.

"She hath another lease there of 2 water milles for terme of 2 yeres after eight yeres expired, worth 10<sup>li</sup> a yere

"Shee hath a lease of warren out of the Dutchie worth 40<sup>li</sup> a yere clere

"Shee hath a lease of Knaseborough in the same countie for terme of 60 yeres w<sup>ch</sup> cometh in possession about 3 yeres hence and will be then worth 100 marks a yere clere.

"Since the death of Sir William Hatton there hath bene receiued by my Lady for landes sold by S<sup>t</sup> William Hatton & per furniture of householde, fynes, & some other old debts the some of 2382<sup>li</sup>.

"Which her La's officers doe affirme to haue been paide for the debts of S<sup>t</sup> Christoper and S<sup>t</sup> William Hatton."

[REPORT OF SIR CHRISTOPHER HATTON'S DEBTS.]

"The Copie of the Report delivered to Sir John Fortescue under the handes of

Sir John Popham Lo Cheff Justice of England

Chas Yelverton

Tho Fleminge

"We her Ma<sup>ties</sup> Cheif Justice and Solliciter Generall being required to conferr with M<sup>r</sup> Attorney General concerning the state of Sir Christopher Hatton's debt, and the Lease of his landes passed by the Lo Treasurers warrant doe finde the same for anie thing yet appearing to us to stand thus.

"The continewance of the Extent at so low a rate will be a good meane to drawe both the heire male & heire generall to assent to a sale for the speedie payment of her Ma<sup>ties</sup> debt, to which sale for the speedier satisfaction of her Ma<sup>ties</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Attorney will most willingly assent. And of somuch as shall be so solde to free it of the lease so farr as shall lye in him, and of his wife's dower. And if the heire male or heire generall will not assent to a sale then shall her Ma<sup>ties</sup> by force of this extent and lease taking hold of it according to the lawe enjoye the extent after the rate of one thousand markes by the yere until fortie thousand poundes be peide, which is three score yeres from the beginning of the last lease, which was made to

beginne at the Annunciation of our Ladie in Anno 37<sup>o</sup>, which is for six and fiftie yeres yet to come and somewhat more. And by this meanes the overplus of the thousand markes  $\text{ʒ}$  Ann which is reserved upon the lease which is 833<sup>l</sup> 6<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup> & which her Ma<sup>tie</sup> is to have in advantage above the extent amounteth in the whole in the tyme unto fortie & five thousand three hundred thirtie and three pounes six shillinges and eight pence over & above her debt being more then was expected upon the making of the lease, whereof she hath already received 2916<sup>l</sup> 13<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup> and above which if her highnes please she may deteine besides her debt.

"All which will be a meane to drawe the heires the rather to assent to a sale and thereby her Ma<sup>tie</sup> sooner satisfied of her debt.

"And by this meanes (as it is now founde out) it is verie beneficiall to her Ma<sup>tie</sup> that the landes were extended at so low a rate.

"Mr Attorney doth acknowledge that this lease was made without lawfull warrant, & yet being under the Great Seale for anie thing yet appearing to us the lease standeth good in lawe; the interest whereof (as is affirmed) remaineth in the Tates and the Lo Hatton hath but the use of it for life, and after is lymitted to the daughter of Sir William Hatton. And yet if the lease shold be yeilded up he saith he hopeth somuch of her Ma<sup>ties</sup> gracious favor seeing the lease standeth good in lawe as that there shall be allowed to his wife her competent dower. And the said dower being allowed the landes remayning unsold not being, as is affirmed, full 4000<sup>l</sup> by the yere, and the landes of the heire male which are affirmed by the heire male not to be subject to the extent, being also taken out, then will there growe, as Mr Attorney affirmeth, no benefitt to her Ma<sup>tie</sup> to haue the lease yeilded up.

"And seeing, as he affirmeth, it cannot be for her Ma<sup>ties</sup> benefitt to have it yeilded up (his wifes reasonable dower being admitted) his humble petition is, that it would please her Ma<sup>tie</sup> to permitt his wife with her gracious favor to enjoye it for terme of her life only, having no jointure at all made her by her late husband and having paide more in debts then the goodes left her doe amounte unto us hereafter appeareth.

"All the Jewells that came to Sir Willm Hatton's handes after the death of the Lord Chauncellor were solde to the Countesse of Shrowsburie and others for foure thousand three hundred five pounes three shillinges five pence ob, being solde for present money.

"Saveing one blew saphire which he used to weare at his shirt string, which only came to the La Hattons bandes, as Mr Attorney affirmeth the La Hatton will avowe upon her oathe.

"Which foure thousand three hundred five poundes three shillinges and <sup>v</sup>d ob was presently hereupon paide to her Ma<sup>ties</sup> in parte of payment of her Highnes debt.

"For the goodes in Middx the sa[me] being extended by the Sherrife of London were by order in the Exchequer to remayne with Sir Willm Hatton as his owne proper goodes for that he paide 2139<sup>l</sup> 5<sup>s</sup> upon sale of his inheritance, in satisfaction of parte whereof he was to retaine the saide goodes, so as those goodes are now detained as Sir Willm Hatton's owne goodes.

"Sir Willm Hatton solde so much landes and leases as amounted to fourtene thousand, six hundred fourscore two poundes, parte whereof was paide towards her Ma<sup>ties</sup> debt and the residue for the payments of her subjects debt, which as some of the witnesses examined in this cause doe affirme they haue heard it was her Ma<sup>ties</sup> pleasure should in anie wise be paide and as they alleadge may be infured upon the saide order.

"Sir William Hatton sold so much of the Lo Chancellors goodes as he receaved, three thousand five hundred seaventie six poundes thirtene shillinges and nynepence.

"All the goodes & chattells which were the Lo Chancellors, and were not solde away or altered by Sir Willm Hatton, and came to the Ladie Hattons handes besides the saide goodes in Midd doe not amounte to one thousand poundes, as by an inventorie shewed to her Ma<sup>ties</sup> Solicitor Generall ready to be exhibited in the Arches doe appeare.

"And the Ladie hath paide for Sir Christopher Hatton's debt with the interest thereof since the death of Sir Willm Hatton foure thousand eight hundred nyne poundes whereof they have shewed the particulars, and as it is affirmed the La Hatton will be ready to affirme upon her oathe.

"Out of the state of the goodes & landes of Sir Christopher Hatton solde there hath bene answered to her Ma<sup>ties</sup> 12164<sup>l</sup> 18<sup>s</sup> 10<sup>d</sup>.

"And to the subject paide in the life tyme of Sir Willm Hatton 23647<sup>l</sup> 8<sup>s</sup> 5<sup>d</sup> ob.

"And by the La Hatton since [his] (*sic*) death 4809<sup>l</sup> 12<sup>s</sup>.

"So with the wante of the Jewells there appeareth unto us there have bene more paide by Sir Willm Hatton in his life tyme, and by the Ladie Hatton since his death to her Ma<sup>ties</sup> and the subjects then appeareth to us that the goodes of Sir Christopher Hatton came unto by 1240<sup>l</sup> 1<sup>s</sup> 5<sup>d</sup> ob.

"But by lawe her Ma<sup>ties</sup> ought to have bene satisfied before the subject."

## [DEALING WITH THE PORTIONS OF HIS YOUNGER SONS.]

"To my Sonne Walter my second Sonne upon whom for some Causes known to himself I cannot as securely settle what in my love I meant him ; yet that he be not wanting of meanes fitt to maintayne him in some moderate way as my Second Sonne I doe hereby declare that I intended to have given unto him All those Lands Tenements and hereditaments which I lately improved and inclosed out of Halliwell Westfenne in the County of Huntingdon whereof there lyeth in a place called the Lake a hundred acres of March ground and neere unto the same fifty acres more of march grounds in the same Westfenn severed by Ditches And all those Lands Pastures and enclosed grounds lying and being upon the Heath adioyning called Halliwell Heath otherwise Summersham or Bluntisham Heath the said inclosures containeing three hundred and three score acres All lately improved and inclosed by me And all those severall pastures Marsh and Fenn grounds lately improved by the Queene's Maiesty out of her mannors lying in the Soake of Summersham and Halliwell Westfenn. All which severall Closes Pastures Marshes and Fennes which were purchased joyntly betwixt S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Hatton and me ioyntly containeing in all twelve hundred acres or thereabouts And whereof wee had a fine and other conveyances in law This moiety of mine in the said Lands of the Queene together with the before mentioned Lands of mine owne in Halliwell I esteemed a foure hundred pounds per annum and intended them unto my Sonne Walter for his portion But of late it is come to passe that those Lands which I purchased ioyntly with S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Hatton as also those improvements which I made in the mannor of Halliwell and Needingworth both upon the Heath and in the Westfenn in Halliwell and had severally inclosed and imbanked the same are now of late by violence of the Tennants thereabouts throwne open and the fences pulled downe and destroyed so that the vallue of these lands are become of much lefs yeerely worth then they were when I intended them to my sonne Walter And for that I fear he will not be of power or have meanes to reduce the same to the state they were in Therefore I have thought fitt hereby to declare and I do hereby will devise and appointe that whereas I have lately purchased of the Wingfields out of the Manor of Keysone in the County of Huntingdon divers Lands and several pasture groundes Conteyning in all neere seven hundred acres of pasture for which I had six hundred pounds a year rent I do hereby for the reasons aforesaid revoke and make voyd y<sup>e</sup> intention or guift before mentioned of those lands in Halliwell Needingworth and Summersham Soake to my Sonne



Walter And I doe hereby will and devise the said lands and every part and parcell thereof unto my Sonne Edward and his Heires who may better struggle with the said tennants than my Sonne Walter could have done for holding of the same in severalty as I had them . . . . And whereas I have payd for the Lands of Summersham Soake which I bought from the King and Queenes Maiestie it being part of the Joynture the sume of four thousand poundes or thereabouts And Sir Thomas Hatton hath or should have paid as much to Mr Harry Jermy who was suiter to the King for the same and had and received our moneyes therefore And he and his Brother Mr Thomas Jermy gave us a statute of tenn thousand pounds for making good of this sale w<sup>th</sup> lands are since entred vpon violently by the Tennants of Somersham and the proffitts thereof taken from us after wee had enclosed and fenced the same Now therefore our resent must be to take the benefitt of that Statute for our recompense So that I account it debt due unto me whereof I give & bequeath the one moiety to my Sonne Edward the other moiety to my Sonne Walter and that all due Course of Law be used & taken for the recovery thereof."

678\*.—LETTER FROM THE COURT AT HOLMBY.—Among the MSS. at Bridgewater House is the following letter from Sir Robert Naunton to Lord Chancellor Ellesmere, dated 19th August, 1616, on the subject of the "many petitions from Sir Richard Champernown" with reference to a private suit pending between him and the heirs of the Earl of Devonshire, deceased. It appears from the letter that the Lord Chancellor had furnished the King with his "opinion concerning the cause." It had been of long standing, and the King urged Lord Ellesmere either to decide it himself or to call to his assistance the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Justice Doddridge, Justice Crooke, or other learned persons acquainted with the facts and circumstances, as it would be impossible to satisfy either party "by way of composition." The King, through Sir Robert Naunton, urged the Lord Chancellor to put an end to the proceeding before the next term. The letter shows that James did not scruple to interfere in judicial matters, and it is locally interesting as having been dated "from the Court at Homebie."

"It may please your Lp. His Ma<sup>ty</sup> upon receipt of many petitions from Sir Richard Champernown & upon his serious perusal of your Lps accompt given him of your owne honorable opinion concerning that cause, hath commanded me to write unto your Lp and as from him selfe to let you know that he conceiveth that the further delay or suspension of a cause so notorious in the world & so important in

it selfe from sentence, after so many & so deliberate hearings as it hath received wold draw more scandale & imputation with it then any sentence whatsoever, be it in favour or prejudice of either partie can doe. In contemplation whereof he hath thought good to offer to your Lps second advise & consideration, whether sithence some of thos assistants it pleased your Lp to call unto you at the hearings past are worne out and gone, whether your Lp may not in good congruitie & style of Court either proceede to decree the cause your selfe or take unto you some other such new assistants as ar not unacquainted with the passages and merits of it, such as his Ma<sup>tie</sup> hath bene informed ar my L. Cheife Justice of the Common Pleas, Mr Justice Dodredge, Justice Croke, or such other as your Lp shall hold most fitt? By way of composition his Ma<sup>tie</sup> is of opinion it will bee very hard to satisfie either of the parties, or justice in it selfe the one being so farre aforehande in intercepting both the revenues & the goods; and the other having susteined so much travail & charge in pursuite of their pretended right. Neither doth he hold it likely that they who have the intire enjoynment and possession of all will easily be induced by any amicable or voluntary treatie to call into question what they haue held all this while as theyr owne of right, unlesse they shalbe judicially contented and drawen up by Subpœna or some other binding course betwene this & the next rent day (every halfe yeares rent still giving them more hart & strength to maintein all they haue done be it right or wrong) or unlesse a sequestration may formerly be made of the meane profits of the lands in question, untill the cause shall receive a finall determination, which his Ma<sup>tie</sup> is more inclinable to wishe it might be dispatched at your Lps best leysure, which he presumeth wilbe best sometime before the Terme & to that intent hathe he commanded me to propound euery of these Inquisitions particularly unto your Lp & to require backe in writing your Lps best advise & counsail by way of aunswer to his Ma<sup>tie</sup> to resolve him punctually how so important a cause may best be expedited & decided by a mature speedy & effectual proceeding. Having thus acquainted your Lp with what I had in charge from his Ma<sup>tie</sup> it remains that I humbly crave your Lps favorable construction & pardon of my owne many defects which I can not but acknowledge and your honorable acceptance of my ancient devotions which I have so long ought and longed to justifie by the best services in my poore power, in which I will perseuere

“Your Lps most devoted & bounden

“From the Court at Homebie,

“Robert Naunton.

August 19<sup>th</sup> 1616.”

679.—A WASHINGTON WILL AT LEICESTER.—In looking through the wills in the registry I have met with the following will of "Richard Washington of frowlesworth." Who was he? I see there was a Richard, brother of Sir William Washington of Packington, co. Leicester. There is a seal attached with these arms—a fesse between three fleurs-de-lys. The will is dated 11 July, and proved 1 September, 1666.

"In the name of God, Amen. Know all men by these presents that I Richard Washington of frowlesworth in the county of Leicester being weake in body, but of perfect memory and understanding, blessed be God, do make this my last will & Testament. ffirst I comend my soul into the hands of Almighty God hoping for salvation by the merritts of Jesus Christ, & I comit my body to the earth, decently to be interrd in the churchyard of frowlesworth afforesayd, and concerning my worldly goods my will and pleasure is should be disposed of in mañer and forme following :

Imprimis, I give unto Levj my eldest son the sume of five shillings.

Item, I give to my Daughter Anne the sume of five shillings.

Item, I give to my daughter Jane the sume of ten shillings.

Item, I give to my son Richard the sume of two shillings sixpence.

f. 26

Item, I give to my sone Edward the sume of ten shillings.

Item, I give to my son John the sume of twenty shillings.

Item, I give to my son Allen the sume of Twenty shillings.

Item, I give to my daughter Katherine the sume of Twenty shillings.

Item, I give to my sonne William the sume of fforty shillings.

My will and pleasure is that the afforesayd sumes of money shall be payd to Levj, & my daughter Anne, & my daughter Jane, and my son Richard within one Twelvemonth next after my decease, and the other sumes of money given & bequeathed to my younger children shall be payd when they come to age, and in case the younger children should dye before they come to age my will and pleasure is that the afforesayd sumes of money shall be equally divided amongst the younger under age that survive. Lastly my will is that I do appoint and hereby constitute Katherine my endeared wife solely and entirely executrix of this my last will and Testament, & I do appoint Richard Hinman and Michael Underill overseers of this my last will & Testament. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand & seale this the eleaventh day of July Año Dmi 1666.

Sealed and signed in the presence of

Ro. Smith

William Cooke

Shangton Rectory, Leicester.

×

the marke of

Richard Washington."

HENRY ISHAM LONGDEN.

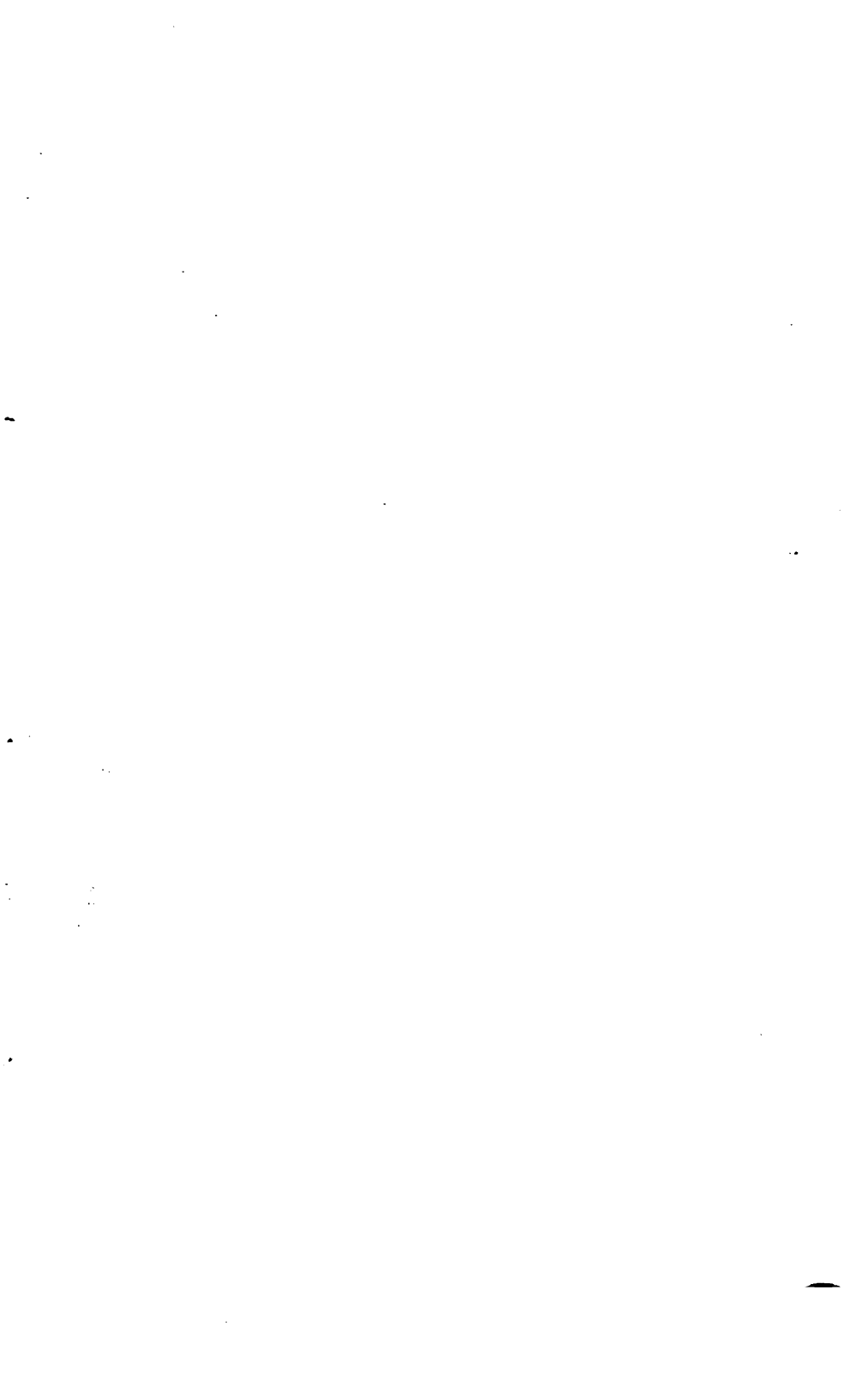
**679\*.—BRAYBROOKE CHURCH: ITS WALL COLOURATIONS.—**

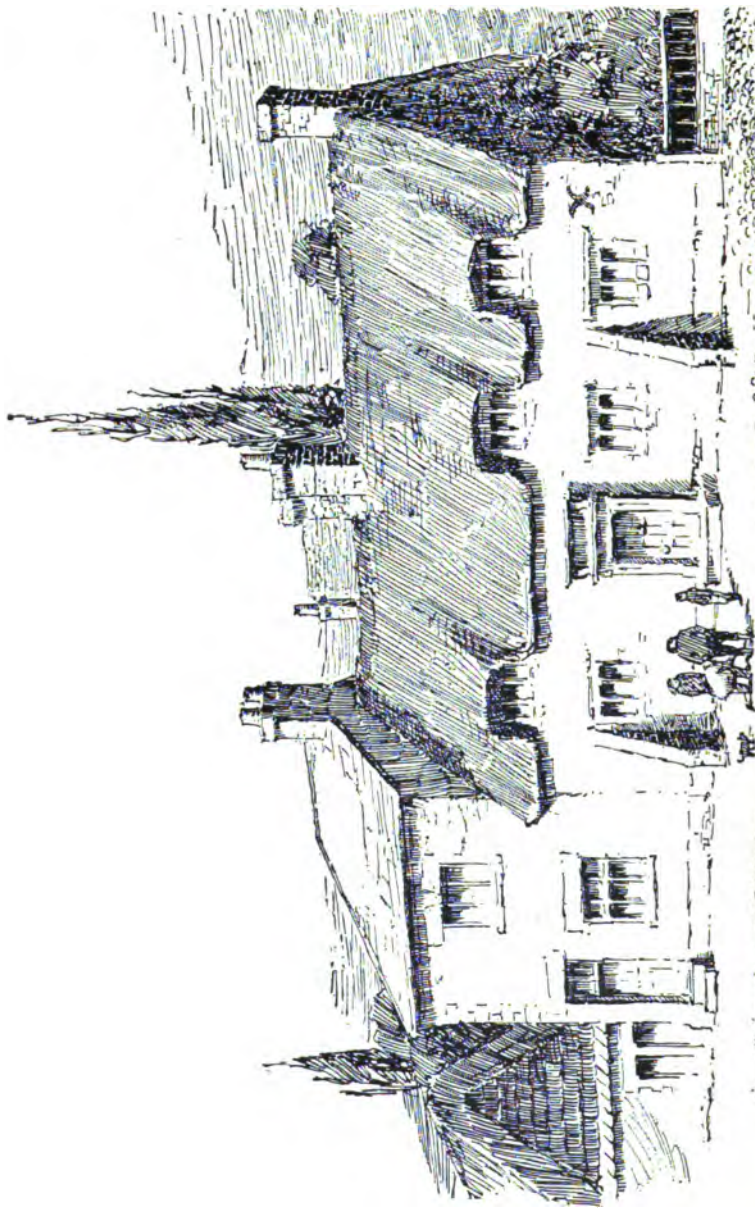
During the work of restoring the walls and roof of the nave and aisles of this church, some interesting wall-paintings have been exposed, varying in style and pattern according to the layer on which they lie. On removal of three or four coats of whitewash, frames only were found with notices of bequests or texts, but so imperfect as to be worthless. These for colourations date about 150 years ago. Underneath this layer comes one with coloured scroll-work, colours being scarlet, black, and white. Underneath this layer, in portions of the church, are geometrical patterns in black and orange; and the earliest colouration consisted of a yellow wash on the bare walls with a black (rough) running dado border, and waved to a point at intervals, with rough scroll ends. In the north aisle the only distinct pattern was on a large space between the two north windows, of which, colouring tracings were taken before the unsafe portion of the wall was taken down. The outstanding design was a straight scroll frame of twisted bands of black and red, bordered with orange, central spines of white. Within the ground pattern in chocolate red of hexagons, with central design overlaying all, and what may be presumed to be a candlestick with rushes rises round the foot. On the cross bar, seven candles, the three centre candles passing through a circle with a triangle in the centre.

In the south aisle (which, like the north aisle, was originally a private chapel), on a hard plaster (the lowest stratum), has been successfully uncovered a full figure of a woman standing on a pig or swine; the head and one hind leg of the swine have been unfortunately destroyed. This figure, drawn in black rough lines, is most likely Maud Swinnerton, who died in 1361 A.D., and the following details point to this. The wooden effigy of Sir John le Latymer lay on a marble slab close under. On the left hand of the figure has been uncovered the face and shoulder of a knight, on the right has been uncovered a piece of a shoulder and spear head, whilst below a swine's foot. Knowing that Maud Swinnerton married first a le Latymer, and secondly a Swinnerton, it is probable that the figure on the left is the effigy of le Latymer, her first husband, and that on the right, with the swine's foot below, Swinnerton, her second husband. Maud Swinnerton was lady of the manor of the west hall fee, and there is still a twenty acre field, originally called Maudcroft, now corrupted into Madcraft in local dialect. Unfortunately, owing to repairs of walls at different periods, only samples of patterns can be procured; but enough to show that the church at one time must have been decorated throughout.

Braybrooke Rectory.

J. R. HAREWILL.





FREE  
GRAMMAR SCHOOL

H. K. Kallie

680.—BRIDGES' "NORTHAMPTONSHIRE."—*Notes and Queries* of March 5, 1892, has the following note, which I think should also be recorded in "N. N. & Q." :—

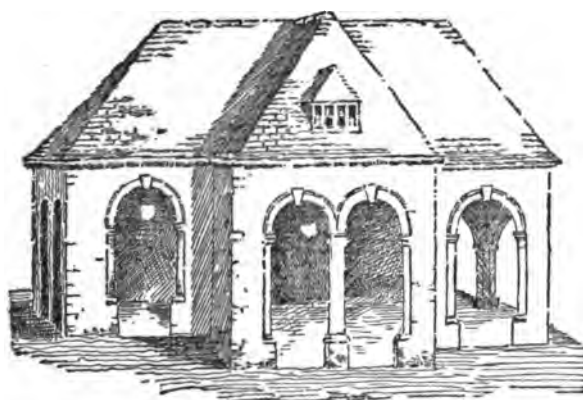
J. T.

"Correction of Error in 'History of Northamptonshire.'—May I request your inserting a correction of an error in the 'History of Northamptonshire,' by Bridges and Whalley, vol. ii. p. 181, ed. 1791, where the following statement is made: 'Irchester. Incumbents.—Nic. Mason occur. Vicar 1623, sep. 15 April 1642.' There is a burial in the parish register on that date, but it is that of his daughter Mary. I have a certified extract: '1642. Mary daughter of Nicholas Mason clerke was buried April 15.'" The Rev. Nicholas Mason held other preferments subsequently, and died rector of Bletsoe, Beds, where he was buried on June 6, 1671, as appears from an inscription in the chancel and the parish register.

"NATHANIEL HASLOPE MASON."

681.—KETTERING AND ITS WORTHIES.—Mr. Fredk. Wm. Bull's *Kettering*\* is an interesting addition to local literature. Kettering, according to Skeat, was originally Cyt-er-ing, "a tribe (or clan) of cottars." Possibly the Romans were acquainted with the place, and had iron furnaces there; but the first record of the town is in 956, when under the name of "Cytringan" it was granted by King Edwy

to his thane  
Ælfsige the  
goldsmith.  
Kettering  
history be-  
gins here.  
In 972 King  
Edgar grant-  
ed Kyterin-  
gas to the  
Monastery  
of Medes-  
hamstede  
(Peterbor-  
ough). At



the Domesday survey "St. Peter of Burg" held ten hides at "Cateringe." In 1227 Henry III. gave a grant to the Abbot of Peterborough authorising him to hold a market at Kettering;

- \* A Sketch of the History of the Town of Kettering together with some Account of its Worthies By Fredk. Wm. Bull Illustrated by Hugh Wallis.

KETTERING: Northamptonshire Printing and Publishing Co., Limited, 1891.

and three centuries later Queen Elizabeth granted the site of the Manor of Kettering, but not the Manorial rights, to Sir Christopher Hatton, one of her favourites. In 1629, it is stated, the Earl of Westmoreland, "to his great charge, builded a very faire sessions house at Kettering." A sketch of this old building appears in Dash's collection, and on page 17 we give a representation of it from a drawing by Mr. Herbert Norman. Kettering about this period took its share in the anti-Ship-tax agitation and in the Civil War. In May, 1643, Colonel Hastings made the town a rendezvous of the Royalists.

In 1655 a curious election took place. The extract given by Mr. Bull is from the collection of Mr. Lee, formerly town clerk of Northampton. Bridges quotes it from Lee, and Mr. Bull takes it from Bridges. It is worth reproducing.

Sir *Gilbert Pickering* was chosen, in 1655, one of the six knights of the shire, whom the Protector *Cromwell* and his council directed to be returned for this county (Northamptonshire). The manner of his election is preserved to us by an eye-witness of it. The freeholders, by the appointment of Major General *Butler*, were assembled on *Kettering-heath*; and the Sheriff having read the writ, the Major named himself and the five following Gentlemen, Sir *Gilbert Pickering*, Mr. *Crow* the younger, the Lord *Cleypole*, *James Langham*, Esq., and Major *Blaks*. Having first named Sir *Gilbert*, he rode round the heath with a party of his own, crying a *Pickering*, a *Pickering*, and coming to the Sheriff ordered him to set him down as duly elected. The other five were successively returned in the same manner. At the same time Colonel *Benson* with a large body of electors was on the heath, and proposed without any notice being taken of his nomination, Mr. *Knightley*, and other considerable Gentlemen of the county.

A MS. diary in the possession of Mr. John Taylor fixes the day of this extraordinary proceeding as August 20th. The writ ordered the election to take place at Kettering. The Northampton MS. mentions that a large number of the members returned to the Parliament were refused admittance by the Protector, "but," very naturally, "none from this countie."

In 1661 Charles II. granted to Lord Rockingham the right to hold yearly three fairs at Kettering. The grant also gave Lord Rockingham power to levy all usual tolls, &c., and to hold at each fair a "Pie Powder" or "Dusty foot" Court, whereat all disputes arising in connection with the fair were to be settled.

Kettering, like most towns in the country, was visited by the plague in the seventeenth century:—

The Kettering burial register distinguishes by a special mark—the letters "pl"—those who were supposed to have died of the plague, and it appears that between 18th July, 1665, when the first burial so marked took place, and May 20th in the following year, 80 persons were carried off by the scourge. The depôt for provisions during this period seems to have been in Goosepasture



Lane (Gas Street), and in order to prevent contagion the money paid for the goods had to be placed in a square hollow, filled with water, in the centre of a huge stone. The stone is still in the possession of Mr. Eldred, and may once perhaps have formed the socket for a cross.

It is said that as a consequence of the severity of the plague at Rothwell, Rothwell market had to be held at Kettering, and that it was never afterwards held at Rothwell. It is also asserted that the water trough just mentioned was specially provided to prevent Rothwell people who visited Kettering spreading the disease. On the other hand, however, some assert that the plague was confined to the Gas Street portion of Kettering, that the people inhabiting that portion were kept there, and the stone was provided to prevent contagion when they paid their more fortunate fellow-townsmen for food.

A fire at Kettering in 1679 destroyed about 20 houses, and in a tract containing the "True Relation" of this fire at "Cottering in Northamptonshire," it was conjectured that the fire was caused "by some Popish Agents, those Harbingers of ruine, whose contagious Nostrils belch quotidian Flames." In 1744 another serious fire destroyed 26 houses. A copy of the *Letters of Request*, printed by W. Dicey, is given in full in "N. N. & Q.," vol. i. p. 68. In Mr. Dash's collection in the British Museum there is a very interesting list of Kettering fires from 1722 to 1811, with the amounts paid by insurance offices for losses.

A bread riot, fortunately not very serious, broke out at Kettering on August 11th, 1795. Mr. Thomas Gotch, writing to his son, John Cooper Gotch, the following day, said :—

I am sorry to tell you of a riot we had at Kettering on the day you went away. About 10 o'clock in the morning 5 load of flour passed through; the people seemed much inclined to stop them—the last waggon was stopped some little time, but got by. About one o'clock, just as we were at dinner, came by a load more with 6 or 8 soldiers; the people attempted to stop it, and engaged the Blues with stones and drove them back. They then stopped it, and attempted to bring it back, but they overturned the waggon on Warren Hill. This brought together a vast crowd of people; they would not suffer the flour to be taken away. Mr. Maunsell came, and the Blues were ordered out, the trumpet blew to arms. Mr. Maunsell rode down street at the head of them. When they got to the mob they would not disperse, he reasoned with them for 3 hours—the soldiers all that time surrounded the flour—at last was obliged to read the Riot Act: then the soldiers drew their swords, but the people would not go away. The soldiers loaded the flour and began to drive the waggon away, the mob shouted and pelted them; at last with drawn swords they turned on the mob and rode furiously among them. A soldier whom I saw myself attempting to cut a man, was thrown from his horse; a pistol was fired—some say by the mob. I was there, but never saw the like before, and never wish any more. . . . At night the mob became desperate, broke Abram Mee's windows. There were no persons dangerously wounded—some few were hurt—God knows what the end will be: the town today is quite still.

## 20 Northamptonshire Notes and Queries.

A race meeting, called a "Horse Match," for £15, was run for at Kettering on August 22nd, 1727. Six horses started, and there were four heats. "An Historical List or Account of all the Horse Matches run . . . in 1727" ("N. N. & Q.," vol. ii. p. 137) says:—

On the 22d of August, the following six started for a Plate of 15l. Value, at Kettering, the Weight being 10st.

|                                               | 1   | 2 | 3 | 4   |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----|---|---|-----|
|                                               | H   | H | H | H   |
| Sir Ed. Obrien's Grey H. Cod's-Head . . . . . | 2   | 4 | 1 | 1   |
| Mr. Tippen's Ches. G. Cripple . . . . .       | 5   | 1 | 3 | 2   |
| Mr. Ashly's Bay M. Leicester-Molly . . . . .  | 1   | 2 | 2 | dis |
| Mr. Porter's Bay M. Valentine . . . . .       | 4   | 3 | 4 |     |
| Mr. Underwood's Ches. G. Merry-Ball . . . . . | 3   | 5 | 5 |     |
| Mr. Leycock's Grey G. Skip-Jack . . . . .     | dis |   |   |     |

In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for September, 1736, are the following lines:

Of female prowess let *Alexis* tell,  
 Who in a late encounter vanquish'd fell.  
 By company allur'd, on pleasure bent,  
 He, the last moon to *Kett'ring* races went,  
 Where lords and louts, and belles and beaus resort,  
 Grave priests, and country 'squires to see y<sup>e</sup> sport:  
 Farmers, and foxhunters to custom yield,  
 And humbler thistle-beaters take the field.  
 This pastime o'er—to diff'rent sports they fall,  
 Some game, some drink, and some frequent y<sup>e</sup> ball;  
 This last *Alexis* chose (unhappy chance!)  
 And leads up bright *Belinda* in the dance,  
 When swift the buxom dameel whirls him round,  
 And lays her partner fainting on the ground.  
 Asham'd and vex'd th' inglorious foil to bear  
 Afresh he leads up the too vigorous fair,  
 Till thrice (so oft the fates his shame repeat)  
 The doughty hero swoons beneath her feet,  
 She, not concern'd a *whit*, the victim leaves,  
 And brisker *Damon* in his stead receives.

The Inclosure Act was passed in 44th of George III. (1803-4). The Reform Act of 1832 made Kettering the nomination place for North Northamptonshire. At the first election a severe contest took place between Lord Milton and Mr. Hanbury (afterwards Lord Bateman) on the one side, and Lord Brudenell and Mr. Tryon on the other:—

Numbers of special constables were sworn in, music echoed through the streets, flags and banners streamed from nearly every window, crowds poured in from all quarters, favours glittered on every breast, the tumultuous shouting in the Market Place at the hustings was pretty nearly incessant, speeches were made from the balconies, there were numerous feasting at the public houses,

tumults and riots without number, and finally the chairing of the successful candidates—then indeed Kettering began to feel itself a town. At a later election a rather memorable scene occurred on the Market Hill where the polling booth was set up. The nomination was about to take place and the hill was crowded with people when a troop of yeomanry, led by John George of Bythorn, came galloping up and attempted to sweep the crowd off the market place in order that the candidate they favoured might obtain the larger show of hands after the nomination. The special constables, however, who formed a cordon round the crowd, stood firm, as also did both political factions, and the yeomanry were unsuccessful. Naturally irritated at his non-success, the taunts of a half-witted fellow in the crowd so enraged John George that he drew a pistol and pointed it at him, but he dodged behind the crowd, who felt anything but comfortable until the candidates induced George to hand the pistol to them on the platform of the booth, where it was discharged in the air.

The pistol was actually taken from George by Mr. John Davis Gotch, uncle to Mr. J. Alfred Gotch, one of the County Councillors for Kettering. An eye-witness of the scene has told Mr. Gotch that his uncle said imperatively to George, "Give me that pistol," and George gave it to him. The first election referred to above resulted as follows:—

|                               |      |
|-------------------------------|------|
| Lord Viscount Milton .....    | 1565 |
| Lord Viscount Brudenall ..... | 1540 |
| William Hanbury, Esq. ....    | 1468 |
| Thomas Tryon, Esq. ....       | 1268 |
| No. of Electors Polled .....  | 3065 |

Kettering was illuminated with gas for the first time in 1834; and in 1842 the jubilee of modern missions was celebrated, the first missionary meeting having been held at Kettering on October 2nd, 1792. The railway reached Kettering in 1857.

The principal trades of olden Kettering, such as silk, plush, and ribbon weaving, linen-making, lace-making, and wool-combing, which were in full swing at the beginning of this century, have gradually died out, giving place to the trade of boot and shoe manufacturing now so largely carried on here, and to one or two minor trades such as the manufacture of clothing and corsets, and also certain machinery and other items necessary for the boot and shoe trade. It is believed that Mr. Thomas Gotch was the first to commence the manufacture of boots in this town; but although he opened his factory about 1790, it was not until about 1857 that the shoe trade began to develope.

Mr. Bull has shown considerable perseverance in gathering notes from all manner of sources, and he has arranged them with due regard to chronology. The collection will be of use to the future historian. It is divided into seven subjects: (1) The Town and Manor, (2) Local Government, (3) Ecclesiastical History, (4) The Nonconformists, (5) Endowments and Charities, (6) Notabilia, and (7) The Worthies. Above is a precis of the first division. Local Government deals at length and in a very interesting manner with

(i.) the Workhouse, which a vestry in 1717 decided to erect; (ii.) Parochial Rates; and (iii.) very briefly (in much less than a page), Present Government. Considerable pains have been expended in making the history of the church as complete as possible. The church is pleasantly described, and much information, from North, is given about the bells. The Church Endowments, The Advowson and List of Rectors, and The Registers, have each a chapter. In the section devoted to The Nonconformists, the Friends, Independents, Baptists, and Wesleyan Methodists, are each taken in turn, and evidently much care has been bestowed upon making their histories as full as possible. No mention, however, is made of a Baptist church having issued a Confession of Faith, which was printed upon a large single sheet, evidently for placing upon the wall. We give a copy of the heading below. Particulars of this body would have been of great interest in Nonconformist history.

The Union, or Joint Agreement of several Members of the Church of Christ, assembling at a Place called the Tabernacle, or New Chapel, in Kettering, Northamptonshire.

COVENANT: Printed by W. J. Piercy.\*

The "Notabilia" section is of varying value. The first chapter, "Kettering Stone," describes from Morton a stone which has nothing to do with Kettering; "The Local Press" mentions *The Citizen*, but fails to record its migration from Northampton. The first number, published Thursday, February 15th, 1844, was printed at Northampton by John Cooke Westbrook and Henry Isaac in the Drapery; the volumes for 1845 and 1846 (till June) were partly printed by Westbrook and Isaac, and partly by Westbrook and Brown. The first number printed by Mr. Waddington at Kettering was No. 1., New Series, published Wednesday, July 1, 1846. "Tokens and Medals" gives descriptions from the pages of "N. N. & Q." of the Kettering issues. There is a valuable glossary of local place-names; and a copy of a MS. of the late Mr. T. H. Gotch, describing the Market place towards the end of last century. It is accompanied by a plan of the Market place in 1785, just when the eleven houses forming Rotten Row were being pulled down. The Sessions House already mentioned was pulled down in 1805. "Street Names" is a valuable contribution.

\* Mr. Piercy printed Two Discourses at the Ordination of Mr. George Moreton in 1771; and also published a tract on Open Communion, by John Brown, in 1777. Mr. Moreton was successor in the ministry of the "Newland Pond" Church to Mr. John Brown, who had seceded and formed another cause in the town. Mr. Brown eventually, about 1786, sold his chapel and went to London, and possibly it was his newly-formed church that issued the Confession.

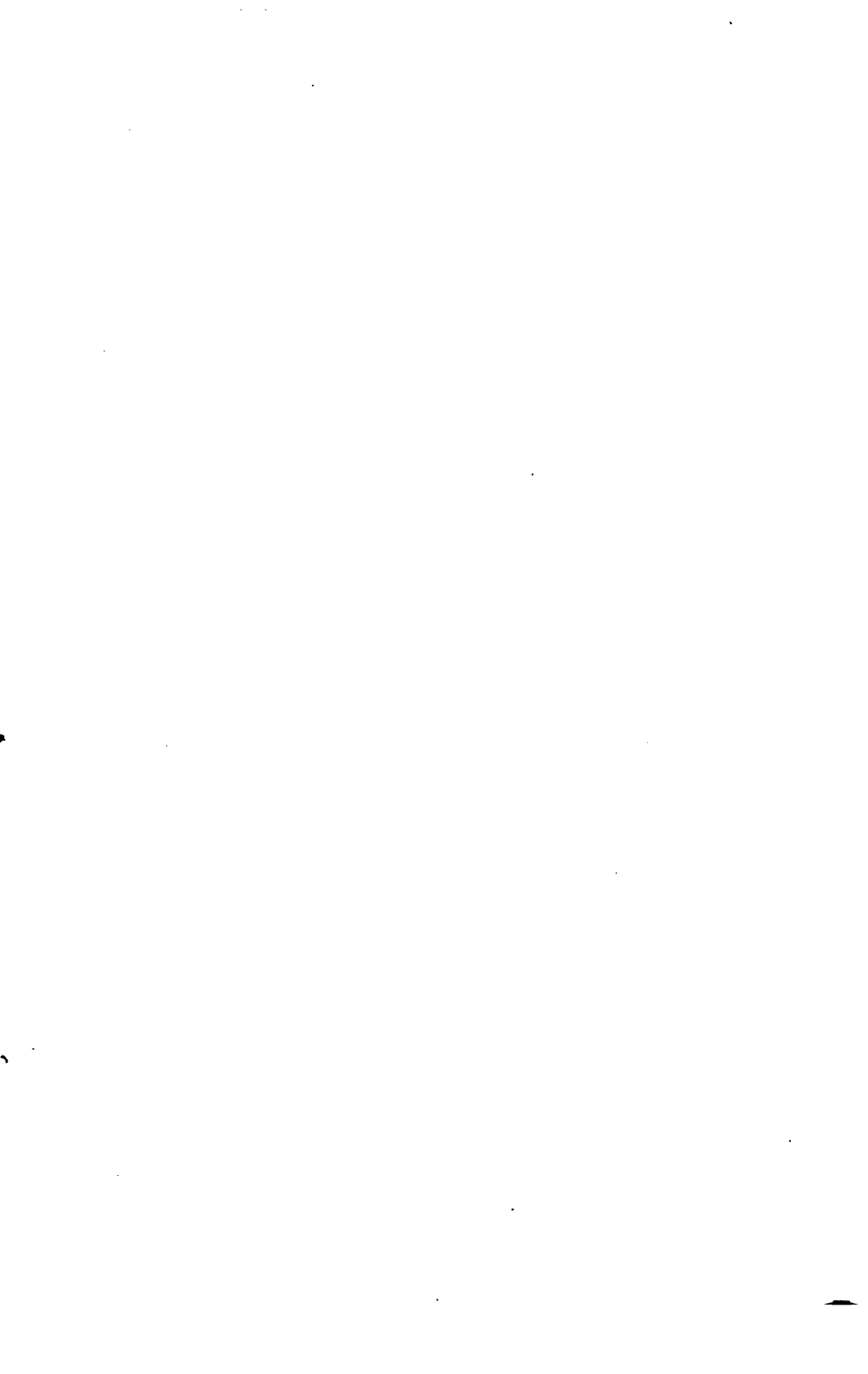
"The Worthies" of Kettering number, according to Mr. Bull, twenty-three, including "Old York," who followed the occupation of a pig-jobber, and died about 1832, at the age of 100 years. Undoubtedly his exploit was worth recording, and his trade honourable and necessary, but "Old York," from these two facts alone, ought scarcely to be admitted into the select company of the two Tollers, Gill, Fuller, William Knibb, Dr. Gotch, and other men of power and light, whilst some of Kettering's best men are excluded. There is a valuable record of the Gyll pedigree in Nichols' *Collectanea Topographica and Genealogica*. It is a pity Mr. Bull did not give himself a little more time to the biographical portion of his book. It is disappointing not to find a word about Mr. T. Dash, Kettering's publisher and collector, nor of his son, Mr. W. Dash, who have done as much for local history as almost any men the county has seen. Mr. Dash, the elder, presented the engraving in Bridges' *Northamptonshire* of the "Tokens and Town-pieces of Northamptonshire," the specimens being chiefly from Mr. Dash's own collection. The collection of pamphlets and books connected with the county, made for the most part by Mr. Dash, sen., was, out of respect to his memory, presented by his son (the late Mr. W. Dash), to the Northampton Museum Reference Library. This comprises many tracts relating to the Northern division of the county that are unique, indeed it would be simply impossible to obtain them at the present time. Mr. Dash only stipulated with the museum committee that whatever duplicates were found in the Taylor collection, his own "collection be preserved in its entirety;" and "if at any future period the contents of the Library of the Museum be dispersed, this collection be transferred to some other Public Institution." It is disappointing, too, to find nothing about the great Norwich family. It is curious that "John Norwich, baker," was one of the trustees for the sufferers by fire of 1744. A descendant of Sir John Norwich, died some 30 years ago in Kettering workhouse. It is disappointing also to find an autobiography of Mr. John Plummer, who soars so far into the regions of fact as to tell us that roses grow in that gentleman's garden in Australia, and apple-trees may be seen "elsewhere." Plummer was not a native of Kettering; but was a foreman operative in a Kettering stay factory. This is not the sort of stuff county history is made of.

The biographical portion of the book is illustrated with excellent portraits of Thomas Allen, Andrew Fuller, John Gill, William Knibb, Thomas Northcote Toller, and Thomas Toller. Indeed the illustrations throughout are exceedingly good. Beside these six

portraits there are eight fine drawings by Mr. Hugh Wallis. They are very beautifully done, in fact most of them are perfect little pictures. There is also Eayre's map of the town (*circa 1720*), as well as the plan of the Market place already mentioned. By kind permission of the Northamptonshire Printing and Publishing Company we reproduce the engraving of the Old Grammar School, which is a good specimen of the illustrations. We have only to add that the book is beautifully and artistically printed (except the title-page) on the best of paper, and is dedicated to Mr. John Wallis, whose collection of records relating to Kettering is extremely valuable. We wish the book had been a specimen of the Kettering press, as is the case with *Rockingham Castle and the Watsons*; and we hope Mr. Bull will be able to issue another edition, including notes of the additional items we have mentioned. Valuable notes upon the history of Kettering appear in a paper by the Rev. Canon Lindsay, read before the Leicestershire Architectural and Archaeological Society at their general summer meeting held at Kettering, June 4th, 1867. The articles which appeared in the *Kettering Observer* during 1884, entitled "Kettering Past and Present," by Mr. Askew Roberts—connected by marriage with the Toller family—are very valuable, and were worth printing in a more available form.

The following notes of booksellers and printers and of works issued from the Kettering press are taken from the Collection of Tracts presented by the late Mr. W. Dash to the Northampton Public Library, and from the Taylor collection.

Mr. Nathaniel Collis issued catalogues of several important libraries of books, the earliest of which we have met with was the entire library of the Rev. Mr. Shuter, rector of Kibworth, dated Monday, the 24th of September, 1770; and the entire library of the Rev. Mr. Boyce, minister at Kettering, sale to begin on the 3rd of October, 1771. In 1789, the library of the late Rev. Rowland Hunt, D.D., is catalogued as being sold by Nathaniel Collis & Co. In 1793, the libraries of the Rev. Mr. Ward, author of the *Natural History*, with other choice libraries, are catalogued as being sold by N. Collis and T. Dash. In 1818, *Rules and Orders of a Benevolent Friends' Society*, is printed by Mr. T. Dash. In 1819, a catalogue of English and Foreign Divinity is issued by Mr. Thomas Dash. Mr. William Dash succeeded his father Mr. T. Dash; the first catalogue we have of his is dated 1840. In 1837 a handsome service of plate was presented to Dr. Corry; a copy of the address with Dr. Corry's





Liber Customarum Villa Norhamptonia.



answer has the imprint of W. Dash. Mr. W. Dash also printed in 1839, a sermon preached by Dr. Corrie on 30th April of that year at the Archidiaconal visitation. In 1838, a Memoir of Miss Wright, of Kettering, who died October 2nd, 1837, is printed by Mr. William Dash. His stock consisted of the choicest bibliography, and was of larger extent than any between London and the great libraries in the North; this was due to Kettering being upon the chief Northern main road, and was, as now, surrounded by the residences of many of the Northamptonshire aristocracy who in those days were collectors of rare books. In 1883, the whole of the stock was disposed of by auction, after W. Dash's death, by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson.

A Funeral Sermon for Mr. John Hennell, of Kettering, was printed by J. Downing, in 1809. Rules of the Kettering Friendly Society, assembling at the Free School, was printed by him in 1810.

Periodical Accounts Relative to the Baptist Missionary Society were printed by J. G. Fuller, in 1813. Mr. Fuller was the son of the Rev. Andrew Fuller who was one of the originators and also secretary of the Baptist Missionary Society.

The first book published by Mr. Joseph Toller was, a volume of his father's sermons, entitled—

Short Discourses for the use of Families, by the late Thomas Northcote Toller, of Kettering.

LONDON: Houldsworth and Ball, 1833.

Mr. Toller commenced business in 1832, not succeeding any one, but starting an entirely new trade. He continued till 1880, when he retired.

**682.—DEATH OF MRS. F. M. HARTSHORNE.**—The death announced of Mrs. Frances Margareta Hartshorne, in her 87th year, is the severance of an interesting link with the past. The deceased lady was the last surviving child of the Rev. Thomas Kerrich, a descendant of an ancient family long settled in Norfolk, Vicar of Dersingham, Prebendary of Lincoln and of Wells, President of Magdalen College, and Principal Librarian to the University of Cambridge. Mr. Kerrich was a distinguished antiquary and connoisseur, and was born so long ago as in 1748—twelve years before the commencement of the reign of George III. His name is well known among archæologists by his collection of drawings and MSS., and the valuable series of early royal and other portraits bequeathed respectively by him to the British Museum and the Society of Antiquaries. Mrs. Hartshorne's grandfather, the Rev. Samuel Kerrich, D.D., also Vicar of Dersingham, and Rector of Wolferton

and of West Newton, was living in the reign of William III., and became a friend of Sir Robert Walpole. Dr. Kerrich having been born in 1696, a period of nearly two hundred years is thus covered by three generations—a very rare occurrence. Mrs. Hartshorne, who inherited much of her father's taste and talent, was the widow of the well-known author and antiquary, the Rev. Charles Henry Hartshorne, Rector of Holdenby, co. Northampton, and chaplain to their graces the seventh and eighth Dukes of Bedford. The funeral took place at Holdenby on January 7th, 1892.

683.—THE ISHAM REPRINTS.—In September, 1867, a remarkable discovery of a number of very rare, and in some instances unique, early editions of poetical and other works of the Elizabethan era was made at Lamport Hall by Mr. Charles Edmonds, who had been requested by Sir Charles Isham to examine and report on the library generally. The library itself contains many valuable and rare old works, but the more precious items already referred to were found in an upper room which had been for many years kept locked up, and whither had been removed a quantity of old and unbound books for which the library did not afford space. In going through this collection, Mr. Edmonds was rewarded by the discovery, amongst other interesting books and tracts, of an entirely unknown and unique edition of Shakespeare's *Venus and Adonis*, dated 1599, within the vellum covers of which were also bound *The Passionate Pilgrime* of the same date, and the suppressed *Epigrammes and Elegies* of Davies and Marlowe, and the latter's version of *Ovid's Elegies*. Four other unique editions of poetical works of the same period were also found bound together, viz.:—*Emaricdulfe*, by E. C. Esquier, 1595; *Celestiall Elegies*, by Thomas Rogers, Esquire, 1598; *Virtues Due*, by T. P. Gentleman, 1603; and *A Commemoration on Sir Christopher Hatton*, by John Phillips, 1591. On account of the interest excited by the discovery of these books, it was deemed advisable to print a limited edition in *fac-simile* of the more notable amongst them and of these reprints we are now enabled, by the courtesy of Sir Charles Isham, to give a brief account.

First in interest, as also in importance, is the *Venus and Adonis*, of which the title-page, adorned with two woodcuts, is as under:—

VENVS  
AND ADONIS.

*Vilia miretur vulgus: mihi stauus Apollo  
Pocula Castalia plena ministret aqua.*

Imprinted at London for William Leake, dwelling in Pauls Churchyard at the signe of the Greyhound. 1599.

The size is small octavo (the original measuring  $4\frac{1}{2}$  by  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches), and the poem is contained in 27 leaves, each page, except the first, comprising four stanzas, while the dedication to Lord Southampton occupies two pages. The reprint is a verbatim reproduction of the original, the title-pages, ornamental letters, and head and tail-pieces having been cut in *fac-simile*, and the letterpress imitated as exactly as possible, all the typographical and other errors being conscientiously retained.

The second part of the volume, the first edition of *The Passionate Pilgrime*, consists of 30 leaves, 16mo, the measurement being identical with that of the previous work. The title-page is as follows :—

THE  
PASSIONATE

PILGRIME.

*By W. Shakespeare.*

At London  
Printed for W. Iaggard, and are  
to be sold by W. Leake, at the Grey-  
hound in Paules Churchyard.  
1599.

A second title-page (to a section of *The Passionate Pilgrime*) reads :

SONNETS

To sundry notes of Musicke.

At London  
Printed for W. Iaggard, and are  
to be sold by W. Leake, at the Grey-  
hound in Paules Churchyard.  
1599.

One curious feature of this production is that the leaves are printed on one side only, with the exception of the three last, which are printed on both sides in the ordinary way. Each page has ornamental head and tail-pieces.

The third part of the reprint contains :—

EPIGRAMMES

and

ELEGIES.

By I. D. and

C. M.

At Middleborough.

This is without date, and though in the editor's opinion not the first edition, is still a very early one. According to Ritson, the date of the first issue was 1596-7, but none of the several editions contain

printer's name or date. The author of the "Epigrammes" was Sir John Davies, who in after life became distinguished as a statesman, and was Lord Chief Justice at the time of his death in 1626. The "Elegies" were the juvenile production of Christopher Marlowe, who subsequently became famous as a dramatist, and met with a violent and shameful death in 1593, in the 31st year of his age. This tract consists of twenty-six leaves. The title-page to Marlowe's "Elegies" reads as follows:—

CERTAINE  
OF OVIDS  
ELEGIES.

By C. Marlow.

At Middleborough.

The reprint was executed in 1870 at the Chiswick Press, and is of course most excellently printed on hand-made paper, each part being preceded by a preface by Mr. Charles Edmonds, and the whole bound in vellum, with strings, in imitation of the original. Mr. Edmond's prefaces contain lists of all the known early editions of the various pieces, and other important literary and historical memoranda. The impression was limited to 131 copies—100 small paper, 25 large paper, and six on vellum. Each copy was numbered and signed by the editor. A copy is in the Northampton Public Library. Sir Charles Isham has been offered £1,000 for the original volume.

J. T.

684. — LIBER CUSTUMARUM VILLÆ NORHAMPTONIÆ, circa 1460 (164, 628, 671).

Capitulum xxvij<sup>um</sup>

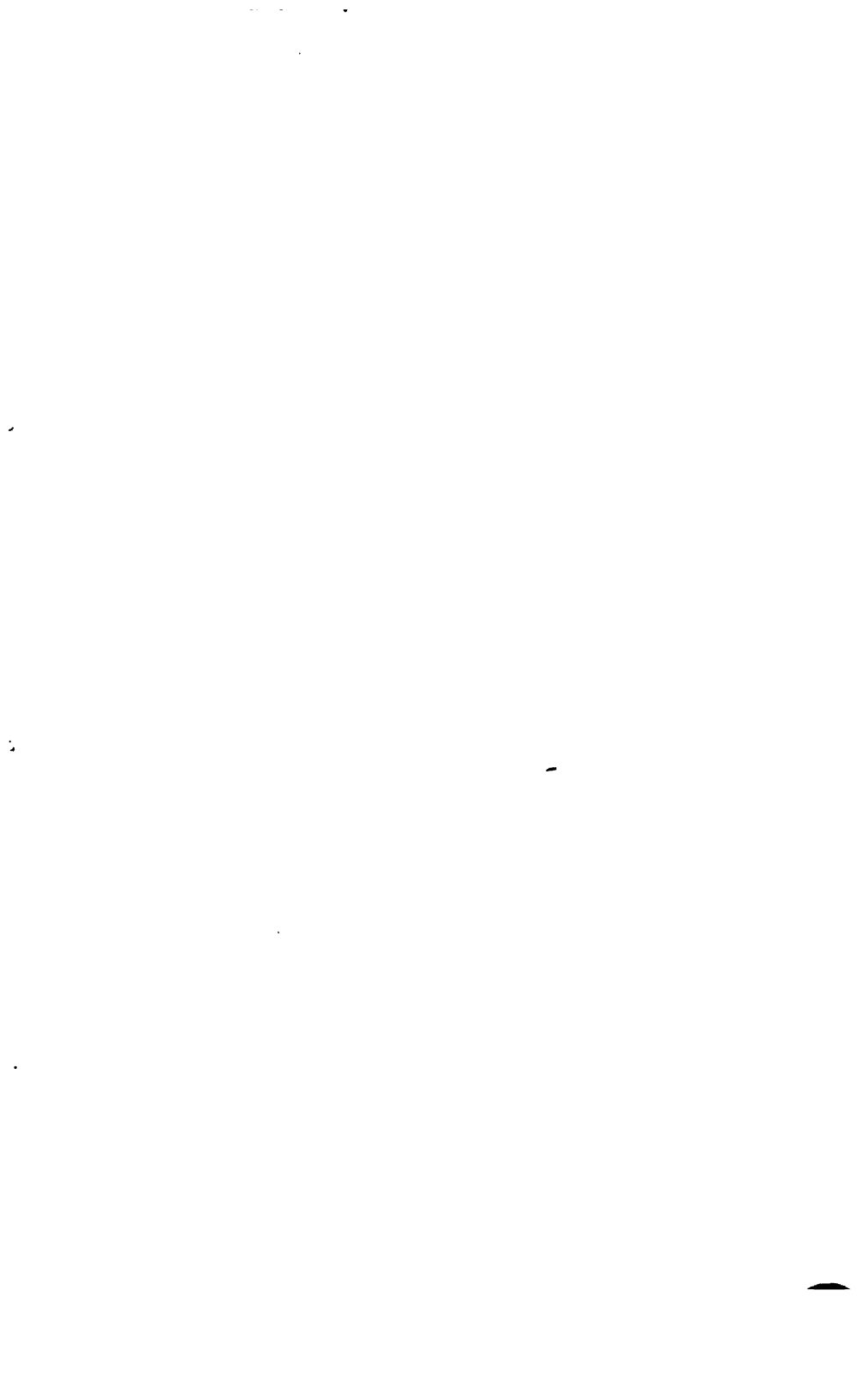
[OF THOSE THAT SELL STRAW.]

Allſo hit is purveide that no man that bereth burthens of hey or of ſtrawe peſe ſtrawe or bene ſtrawe into towne ne come hit nought down on the erthe from his hedde till they haue ſolde hit And if thei done leſe they the burthene

Capitulum xxviii<sup>um</sup>

[OF THOSE THAT SELL TIMBER.]

Pvrveide hit is allſo that no man that bryngeth in to the toun tymber wode ſtokkes grete tymber or aſſhe ne come hit not down to the kynges grounde ffor to latten hit lyen ther tille he haue ſolde hit All though he may not ſelle hit And who ſo dothe hit leſe he the tymber wode or ſtokke to the profite of the Bailliffs



Boyn

**F**ages and the lawes of the towne of North  
confirmed bi the Charters of diverse Kinges of  
Englond bi the purchaces of olde wise men of the  
saue towne whiche these ben her names written here  
that is to seyn · x · Denis Adam his sone William  
the sones godshap Jordan sone Bartholomewe his

brother Robert Harry his sone Ingram Harry his sone Robert of  
leycester Robert Gilbert is sone & yband Rog is sone William Raymond  
his sone Adam his brother Reynald; his brother William of Hamyngham  
Gilbert Durant sone Warner Coben hower the seler Robert  
Gripone his sone Henry hower his sone William Burner Edward  
Blounde hower of plomton Adam the sponser Richard Ernalds sone  
John West is sone Rafe Abdenra his sone William Gilberts sone  
Jofelyu the Clerk Ernald de la porte water waiteffoure Gaffer  
Wardour Richard Wardour Ingram Wygtesfoure William Elvnesfoure  
Robert Abden William Wyssfeldre Robert Blount wynter wynter  
Abelaunt Rafe de Wyssfeldre Simon Wynter Thiche god and other

### Capitulum primum

**I**f any man reasonably after the resones and the lawes of the towne  
of Northampton and bi wntesse of the counte of Northampton  
londe tenn or vente have bought and that londe ten or vente be  
in pees wnted done & halange bi a yere and a day have holden  
padesaste shall be holden that bi yuge so that the bier ne shall  
answere to no man of that londe tennement or vente for non maner  
purchafe that vppon hym may be purchafed. But if it be thus

Capitulum xxix<sup>um</sup>

[OF THOSE THAT BUY HIDES ANYWHERE BUT IN THE MARKET.]

Allso purueide hit is that no man of Norhampton marchaunde ne other goo owte of the town of Norhampton at non of the gates nyge or ferre with jnne the ffraunchise for to meten the men of the Countre That bryngen ffelles or wolle to sellen ffor to byen ffelles or wolle of hem in non other stede But in the kynges merkett of Norhampton ther too sertenly assigned And who ther of be ouertaken that he goo with owte the gates or in howse or in hydirmuke for ffelles or wolle elles where to byen But in the kynges chepyng Os hit is seide be he in the mercy to the town of ijs with owte reles

Capitulum xxx<sup>um</sup>[OF THOSE THAT BUY FOOD ANYWHERE BUT IN THE  
MARKET AND OF REGRATERS.]

Pvruede hit is allso that no huxster man nor woman of Norhampton ne gon owte of the toun at non of the gates ne in no strete ne in howse ne in other hyd ynges But in the kynges chepyng ther to Assigned for to byen no manere of vitaille That is for to seyne ffyshe nor hennes nor kokkes nor chese eyren nor non other vitaille nor wode nor cole for to derthen the vitaille And no man ne bye suche thyng be fore the prime be Rungen at All Halowen Chirche And that the regraters byen alway tho forseide thynges in a serteine stede of chepyng ther to assigned And who so be founde that dothe agayne this purviaunce lese he the catell that in that manere hem hath bought And gite neuerthelese he shall ben amercyed at vj<sup>d</sup> to the Bayllyffes And if any Regrater man or woman any of the thynges be fore named be fore the houre of pryme hadde bought And seyen that the thynges they haue bought to the profite of sum burges of the toun Afferme thei thanne or sweren on the halydome that the thynges to the profyte of the burges bougten And if they thanne by the Burges ben a warded be they quyte And if thei ther of be ouertaken And by the burgeys disavowed be they thanne firste amercyed at vj<sup>d</sup> and aftir at xij<sup>d</sup> and if they thrife of that fravde ben ouertaken for swere they the crafte a yere and a daye

Capitulum xxxj<sup>um</sup>[OF THE EMPLOYMENT OF AGENTS FOR THE PURCHASE  
OF GOODS].

Allso hit is pvrueid that no Man nor woman that ben of the ffraunchise of Norhampton ne enplede othir that ben of the same fraunchise owte of Norhampton bi no manere purchas Tille he that

wille pleyne hym have the right aftir the vsages of the Town and the Courte of Norhampton may haue And any dothe the contrary and ther of ben ouertaken Be he greuouly Amerciad And if it so be that he that pleyne hath Right aftir the vsages of the town in the Courte of Norhampton nor then may not haue hit Seke thanne his purchas ther as he wenyth moste souest remedie to haue And w<sup>o</sup>uten chalenge of hem of the Courte Aftirwarde

Capitulum xxxij<sup>um</sup>

[OF CHILDREN OF MEN THAT ARE PUT IN PRISON.]

Purueide hit is also that the children of good men of Norht that shall be put in dufayne shallen geuen ob(*olum*) and the straunge shall geuen to the Baillifs iiij<sup>d</sup> and to the clerke j<sup>d</sup> and well they hem kepen the Baillifs vp greuous amercymment And that thei ne enteren no straunge man in rolle of duseyn but thei haue other And sikerneffe of hym of trewth and that he be of ffree condicion And that he be presented to the chefe duseyner

Capitulum xxxiij<sup>um</sup>

[OF BUTCHERS HAVING WEIGHTS.]

Also purueide hit is that no Bocher nor non other haue tronage but onlye the Bailliffz and that the troner haue a balaunce hit to weyen and the bailliffz of the thynges troned ij<sup>d</sup> and if any man selle by a ston or ellis of the tronage Aftir the quantite of the weyght and if any man haue with holden his tronage And ther of ben ouertaken geue to the to the bailliffs vj<sup>d</sup> for his confeyling

Capitulum xxxiiij<sup>um</sup>

[OF THE TAKING OF HIDES OUT OF THE TOWN.]

Purueid hit is also that no bocher nor other ne lede ffreth hides oute of Norht to no chepyng to sellen But if it be to ffeires And if any ther of be ouertaken That hit dothe he be in the mercy of the Baillifs of ij<sup>d</sup>

Capitulum xxxv<sup>um</sup>

[OF KEEPING WATCH IN THE TOWN.]

Also purueide it is that if any man be sommoned to waken in the town that nede ben he shall sende no man to take wache for hym But yf he be manne conuenable and defensible And that wacche be made from houe to houe so os it cometh a bougte And that none be relefed nor for born but if it be a warkeman that lyveth vppon his owne hondes And git not but if ther be seriaunt that he be sommoned by wittenesse and he ne come not be he in the mercy of the Bailliffz of vj<sup>d</sup>



Capitulum xxxvj<sup>um</sup>

## [OF HIRING SHOPS AT FAIRS.]

Purveide hit is also that no man of Norhampton goo to no feire be forne othir for to hyren shoppes for derthyng the shoppes whan they comen And who so dothe the contrary and ther of be ouertaken shall ben in the mercy of the toun of halfe a marke And yit neuertheles shall make grement to hym that hath the harme by way of his gooyng

Capitulum xxxvij<sup>um</sup>

## [CONCERNING LOANS.]

Allso prouyded it is that no marchaunde of Norhampton here by forwarde make lone to no knygte ne to non other but if so be that he that wolde the thyng borowen be in dette to non other of the toun And in this manere That he to whom he oweþe the dette come to hym that wolde the thyng borowen is in his dette And if any hit doo be in the mercy at xl<sup>s</sup> too the town and in this manere That he that the dette his owed too may averreyn bi wittneffe that he hath his neyghbur in this maner warned

Capitulum xxxviii<sup>um</sup>

## [OF THE HIRING OF SERVANTS.]

Pvrueid hit is also that no man of Norht not receyve any others mannys seruauant into his seruice nor with hym make comenaunt for to dwelle but if it so be that he witte howe and in what manere he be departed from his maister that he served and that he be departed in good maner And if any do y<sup>e</sup> contrary & therof be ouertaken be he in the mercy of the bayllyffz of ij<sup>s</sup>

Capitulum xxxix<sup>um</sup>

## [OF PERSONS MAKING COVENANTS.]

Also it is purveide and defendid that no coueyne her by forwarde ne be made wher thorough the comun and the bailliffshep lesen hir ryght And if any therof be ouertaken be he in the mercy to the toun And to the bayllys of xl<sup>s</sup>

Capitulum xl<sup>um</sup>

## [CONCERNING REGRATERS.]

Pvrueide hit is also that no regrater of threde no day be fore the houre of prime And that he ne bye nought no day but only by the pounce at the moſte And that they that byen that threde that they done it to worken and sen that the threde be gode and counenable And tho that byen threde for to sellen that they hit sellen no where but in Chepyng That in houses nor in shoppes And if any of that be

ouertaken that other dothe be in mercy of the Baillifs of vj<sup>d</sup> And if any regrater byen other wise but the pounce of threde any daye before the houre of prime and ther of be ouertaken lese he the Catell And if any byer be hit man or be hit woman That ledith the seller to his house and hym makyth not his full payment for the threde that hath bought and that anon and the pleynt be made to the baillifs The baillifz anon pay to the seller vp to the buyers purs fulliche his payment And than rere the baillifz the thynges of the Catell of the byer and the byer be in the mercye of the Baillifz of xij<sup>d</sup>

Capitulum xlj<sup>m</sup>

[OF PURCHASING GOODS.]

Allso hit is purueide that if any man or woman ley his peny vppoun any marchandyze tille that the seller hym hath graunted the Marchaundise leseth a peny to the profite of the baillifz and gode leue be to the other That wolle that marchaundize Aftir byen And if any marchaund bye be lasse money than by a ferthyng hole But yf it be peltis to parchemynt be in y<sup>e</sup> mercy to ye baillifs of vj<sup>d</sup>

Capitulum xlij<sup>m</sup>

[OF PLEADING IN COURT.]

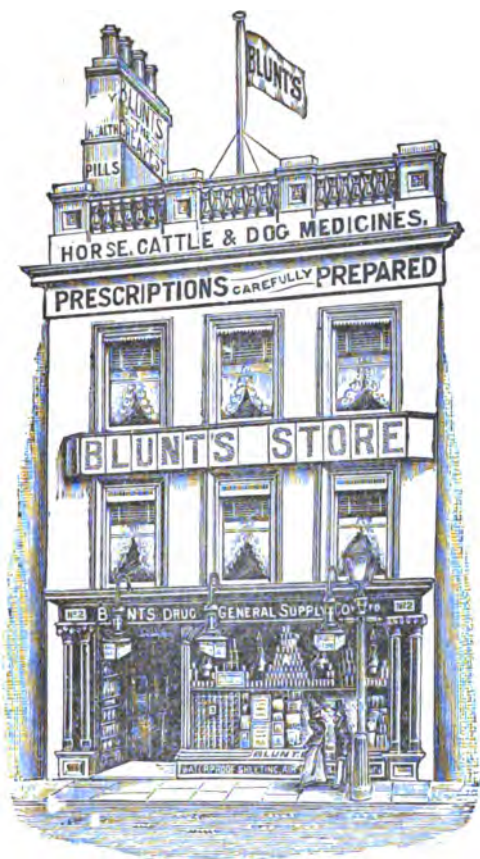
Purueide hit is also that here by forthwarde ne by myskenmyng in the Courte pledyng but euery ryche and pore tel his grete sothenesse with owten any vnderuemyng

Capitulum xliij<sup>m</sup>

[CONCERNING WORKERS IN CLOTH.]

Allso hit is awarded that no maker of cloth ne put in his cloth thyng that is called imperiall tyngtur or worme ne of white rayes dyzyng of barke ne non other fallse dyze And if any ther of be ouertaken lese he the clothe or be in the mercy of the toun of j marke And that no cloth ne threde be dyzed of erthe but onlyche the threde that ine putteth in the clothe imperiall and if any other maner clothe be founden dyzed of erthe and that clothe be the deisters and hit be by the counceill and the assente of him that hit owith Be allso that clothe losse to the town And if it be not the wille ne of the seute of hym that the clothe owithe The deister for swere he the Crafte A yere and A day And that no deister maistre no clothe w<sup>t</sup> hym And if anny ther of be ouertaken for swere he the Crafte A yere and a daye and no man make clothe but if the clothe be of resonable seute that is for to seyne that the pure elne ne faile lasse than a peny at the moste Than the beste elne and in the very imperiall t ob and if any ther of be ouertaken be he americyed to the of v<sup>e</sup> and if he be thryes ouertaken forswere he the craft A yere and a day

J. H. BLUNT & SONS'  
**Drug & General Supply Stores, Ltd.**



THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE WORLD.

**2 PARADE, NORTHAMPTON.**

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**Auctioneer and Valuer,**  
**ACCOUNTANT,**  
*General Business Agent, etc.*  
**THE TEMPERANCE HALL, NEWLAND,**  
**NORTHAMPTON.**

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Appraisements for Probate carefully made.
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NORTHAMPTON.

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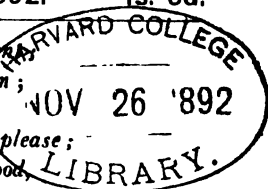
SELL COALS

THE HOTTEST,  
THE CLEANEST,  
THE CHEAPEST.

~~~~~  
FOR PRICES SEE LOCAL PAPERS.

He was shrewd and prudent,
 Wisdom and cunning had their share of him;
 But he was shrewish as a wayward child,
 And pleased again by toys which childhood please;
 As books of fables graced with prints of wood,
 Or else the jingling of a rusty medal,
 Or the rare melody of some old ditty,
 That first was sung to please King Pippin's cradle.

SHAKESPEARE.



Northamptonshire Notes & Queries,

AN ILLUSTRATED QUARTERLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO

*The Antiquities, Family History, Traditions, Parochial
 Records, Folk-lore, Quaint Customs, &c., of the County.*

EDITED BY

Christopher A. Markham, F.S.A.,

*Hon. Sec. of the Architectural Society of the Archdeaconries
 of Northampton & Oakham.*

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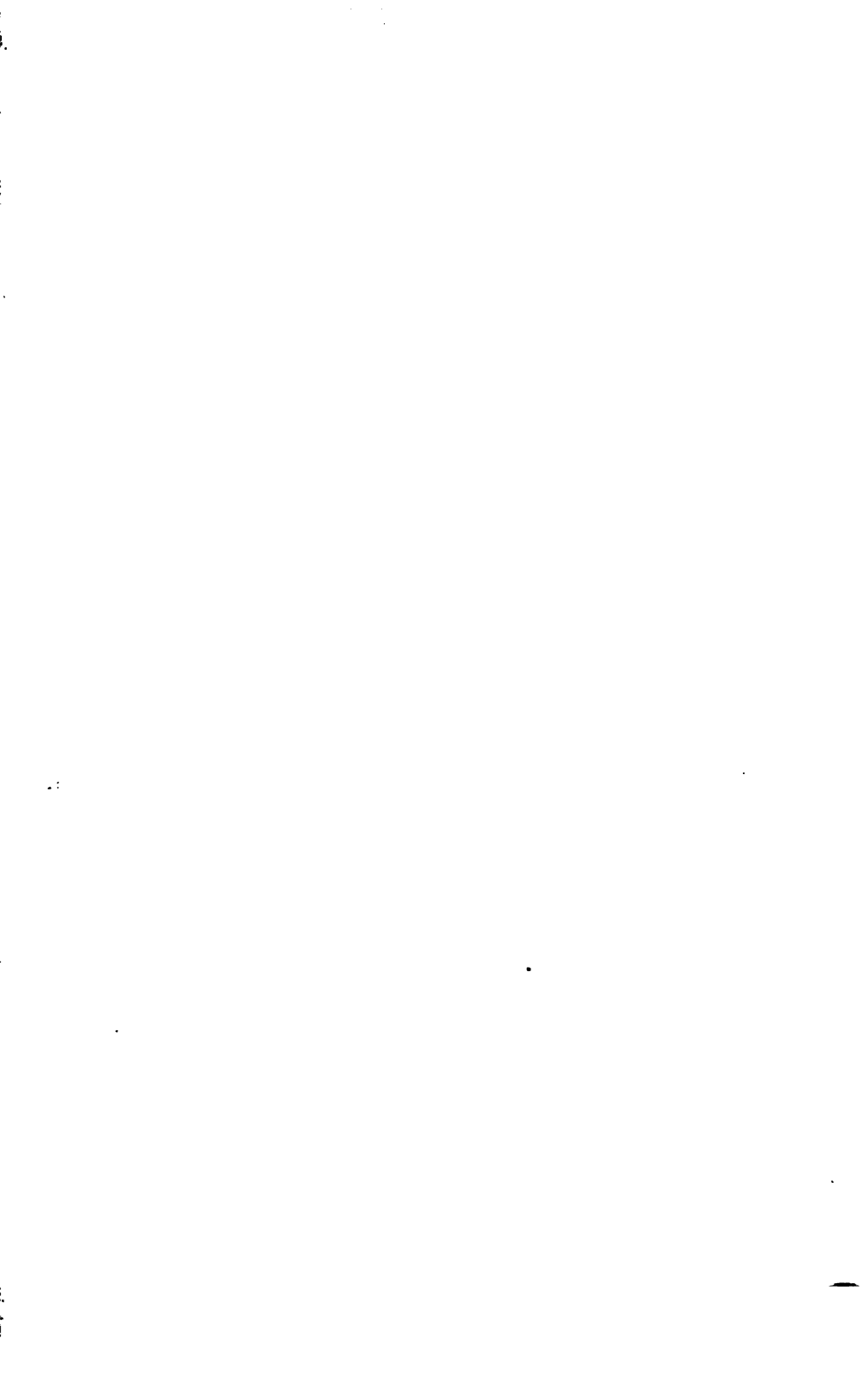
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The Gotch Family.

65

708.—ASHTON OF PAULERSPURY, BUNCHER OF TIFFIELD.—
The following allegation is from the *Canterbury Liber Licentiarum*,
vol. K, fol. 229 :—

"16th die Octobris 1632. Which day appeared personally Paule Ashton of the parish of Paules Perry in the Countie of Northampton, gent., and alleageth that, Mr. William Buncher, Clerke, Parson of the parish Church of Tiffeild in the Countie of Northampton, a bacheller, of the age of 25 yeares or thereaboutes, intendeth to marry with Sara Ashton of Langley in the diocese of Canterbury, virgine, of the age of 24 yeares or thereaboutes, the daughter of Robert Ashton of Ramsey in Huntingdonshire, who is willing and consentinge to this intended mariage . . . and desireth license [for them] to be married in the parish Church of Langley aforesaid." Signed Paule Ashton.

The marriage was solemnized at Langley in Kent on October 19th, 1632.

Canterbury.

J. M. COWPER.

709.—THE GOTCH FAMILY OF KETTERING.—Since about the middle of last century this family has lived at Kettering, where its members have occupied an influential position. The member of the family best known to the public was the late Rev. F. W. Gotch, LL.D., of Bristol, a learned Hebraist and one of the revisors of the Old Testament, who died on the 17th of May, 1890. A memoir, written by Dr. Trestrail and published in the *Baptist Handbook* for 1891, will serve to introduce not only him, but other members of the family.

"My acquaintance with the family," he says, "began in 1833. The eldest daughter, Mrs. Thomas Hepburn, still lives at Haslemere. There were at home three sons. John had charge of the manufactory, of a most animated and genial temper; Thomas managed the bank, devoting his leisure to scientific pursuits in which his attainments were neither few nor small; our departed friend, who very early showed a decided preference for literature and science; and Miss Gotch, a lady of personal and mental attractions. The social position of Mr. Gotch in the town was as high as it could be. Always ready to advise and help every one who came to him, he was universally respected and beloved. He held a foremost place in the political affairs of the county, and no important step was taken by the Liberal party without first consulting him. His position was quite unique. His influence was alike extensive and extraordinary. He was one of the wisest men I ever knew. Such were the happy surroundings, both domestic and public, under which our departed friend began life; and their salutary influence, emanating from the calm and vigorous intellect of the father and the benign and gracious

temper of his accomplished mother, has accompanied that life from its beginning to its end."

The father of Dr. Gotch was Mr. J. C. Gotch, who was grandson of the first of the name who is known to have resided in Kettering. The family had always been Nonconformists, and had married Nonconformists. Dr. Gotch's mother, whose "benign and gracious temper" is mentioned in the quotation above, derived her descent by the mother's side from Colonel John Okey, a famous parliamentarian "and zealous anabaptist," and one of the signatories to the warrant for the execution of Charles I. It could hardly be from this source that Mrs. Gotch derived her disposition, if Carlyle's description of him as the "fierce dragoon colonel" be accurate.

The earliest representative of the Gotch family of whom any particulars are known is one John, who died in 1784 at the age of 69, and is buried in the grave-yard of Fuller chapel at Kettering, with the serious and characteristic epitaph:

Death's dreadful advent is the mark of man,
And every thought that misses it is blind.

The eldest son of this John was Thomas, who was born in 1748 and died in 1806. He had two brothers whose descendants have passed out of sight, save that Melbourne claims two of them among her prominent citizens. Thomas Gotch was a man of considerable ability, and attained a substantial position in his native town. After the fashion of energetic men in country places he was at the head of several considerable businesses. It was he who first started the manufacture of boots and shoes in Kettering, a trade which has altogether eclipsed and even annihilated those for which the town was previously famous. In connection with the boot-making went the preparing of the chief material in the tan-yard, and the dressing of it in the currier's shop. But besides carrying on these occupations he allied himself with a banking concern which—as Keep, Gotch, and Cobb, then as Keep and Gotch, and subsequently Gotch and Sons—was the principal bank of the district for some three-quarters of a century; till in 1857—a period of general financial difficulty—it was compelled to suspend payment. His only child who survived infancy was John Cooper Gotch, and the affectionate reliance which he placed upon his son's help as he himself grew into years and became the victim of a tiresome malady, is illustrated in many letters, wherein the parent's desire for help and his reluctance to take his son from the fascinations of the place where he was learning his business (and whence he subsequently brought home his wife), are amusingly and almost pathetically mingled.

There is not much material existing towards a biography of Thomas Gotch. He appears on one or two old brown hand-bills set forth in faded print as chairman of a meeting; * and in the proceedings under the Enclosure Act in 1804, he claims land for the poor of Kettering. It is from his letters that we learn most of him. There he shows himself a kind-hearted man, anxious about the welfare of his wife, his son, and his business, and proud of them all, particularly of his son. Now he is in Wales, then at Buxton, then at Yarmouth, in search of relaxation and health. York, Liverpool, Chester, and Shewsbury, were among other towns which he visited, travelling all the way in his chaise; and mingling in his remarks blame of the roads with praises of the town to which they led. When the news of the Peace of Amiens reached Kettering none so anxious as he that his own house and his son's should be well illuminated, lest uncharitable tongues should say that the army-contractor was sorry for the Peace; and so they "made good show at both houses," "the best show in the town," and the candles put high in the tree by Jos. Abrams with a long ladder, "made very pleasing appearance."

The celebrated missionary, William Carey, (afterwards Dr. Carey) worked for Thomas Gotch before he left shoemaking for the study of Latin and Hebrew. Indeed it was Mr. Gotch who was the means of turning the great evangelist's energies to their nobler purpose, for seeing the bent of Carey's genius, he gave him a weekly sum—a shilling more than he earned by shoemaking—so that he might devote his whole time to his studies. In later years it was at Mr. Gotch's house that Dr. Carey, Andrew Fuller, and others, met to prepare for the more formal meeting at which the first Missionary Society was founded—a society which has recently celebrated the centenary of its existence.

* The most interesting of these was "A respectable meeting of the Inhabitants of this Parish, held at the White Hart Inn [now the Royal Hotel] on the 6th of August, 1803, Mr. Gotch, Senior, in the Chair;" when the following resolution, among others, was passed:—"That in the present awful and alarming crisis, when our Country is menaced with Invasion by a powerful, ambitious, and implacable Enemy, we feel it to be our incumbent duty, to unite in Defence of our King and Country, that under the Blessings of Divine Providence, we may hand down to our Posterity those invaluable Privileges of Civil and Religious Liberty, for which our Ancestors bled, and which we now possess under the Government of our most Gracious and beloved Sovereign.

"Signed, THOMAS GOTCH,
"Chairman."

One outcome of this meeting was the formation of a corps of Volunteers, of which Mr. J. C. Gotch was captain, as mentioned in the text.

Thomas Gotch, "after an active and useful life," as his epitaph says, died on Januray 20th, 1806, and the whole of his property together with the management of his large business concerns devolved upon his son John Cooper. In that year the following note occurs in the son's hand-writing in his private stock-book. "By the lamented death of a much loved and valued Father, the whole of the trade devolved upon me; of course a considerable accession was made to my property by his landed estates—may I have grace to improve whatever Providence may impart unto me, and, while I lament the death of my much honoured parent, may I follow his steps in all that is praiseworthy and acceptable to God." This was no idle aspiration, for all who knew him will bear witness to his earnest and unaffected piety, a quality which will always command respect, whether shewn by the orthodox or unorthodox.

John Cooper Gotch continued to improve the excellent position which he inherited from his father, and from that time till his death he took a leading part in all matters connected with the welfare of the town of Kettering. In 1808, he was captain of the volunteer corps, raised, in common with many others all over the country, for the purpose of repelling the invasion threatened by Napoleon, and on July 25 of that year a handsome sword was presented to him by the non-commissioned officers and privates of the corps in recognition of his energy in its management and training. The "scene of innocent hilarity" that followed the presentation is feelingly described in *The Northampton Mercury* of 30th July, 1808. But though prepared if necessary to fight for his country's freedom, he was equally ready to avert useless strife, and on one occasion when visiting at Althorp, he and the late Rev. Thomas Toller were by their persuasions the means of preventing a duel between two hot-headed fellow-guests.

In the politics of his day he was an important factor. Locally he was the leader of the Liberal party, and through Lord Althorp, who had a high respect for his judgment, his views, particularly on questions affecting Nonconformists, had no little weight with the Ministers of the day. Numberless letters passed between him and various members of the two Houses of Parliament, particularly Lord Althorp, Earl Fitzwilliam, and Lord Milton, ranging from the year 1814 up to 1847. Two of these from Lord Althorp are of sufficient interest to be inserted.

My dear Sir,

Brougham intends to proceed with his bill—the rest of this letter I write to you in confidence and shall be obliged to you not to state what I say. I spoke to Brougham about his bill and told him I thought he was giving too much power to the Parsons, and that I was rather surprised from my knowledge of his opinion that *he* should do so. He answered me "nonsense,

if the Dissenters know what they are about they will support my bill and in the end throw the Parsons entirely over; if they oppose it they are giving the Parsons who are many of them enemies to education an opportunity of throwing the blame of opposing it upon the Dissenters and you may depend upon me I will not give the Clergy one inch more of power than is absolutely necessary." These were as far as I recollect his words, I am sure they were the substance of what he said to me and he added that W^m Smith and many of the leading Dissenters here were favourable to his bill. This is all I know about the business and I have no doubt that Brougham is sincere in not intending to increase the power of the Church, he may certainly be mistaken. For myself I think you are under a great deal too many restrictions already and if you convince me that this bill will increase them, much as I wish well to the cause of education I shall oppose it. Another subject on which I was going to write to you is the recent conduct of the House of Commons; No man now can gravely assert that they have any pretensions to say that they express the feelings of the country. If the people choose to submit well and good and they must be satisfied to be told by Lord Castlereagh that they have been under a delusion, but if there is a grain of English spirit left Petitions for reform of Parliament will come from every Parish in the Kingdom; County Petitions will not do but Parish Petitions are the things to look to. I do not mean that they should be for universal suffrage or anything of that kind, but generally for such a reform as will give the people a greater influence on the decisions of the House of Commons than they have at present. For really the House of Lords act more like the representatives of the people than the House of Commons. I must again beg you not to shew this letter to any one and to be cautious to whom you state what my opinions upon these two subjects are.

Believe me, my dear Sir,

Yours most sincerely,

ALTHORP.

Albany, Feb. 12, 1821.

My dear Sir,

I will present your petitions and of course support them whenever an opportunity offers. With respect to the present state of Politics I agree very much with you, we are unfortunately in a state that we have only of two evils to choose the least, and that is to support the present Ministers. I am not very sanguine as to any good being done but there is a chance; if the old Ministers came back into power there would be no chance at all. Our chance now is that Canning has no efficient support that can preserve his power except what he gets from the Whigs and it is therefore his interest to pursue such measures as will conciliate us. I fear however he has another power drawing him the contrary way. I put no confidence in his principles or inclinations, but I think he will do that which appears to be his interest and if I should be right in my opinion of what his interest is he may make a good Minister.

House of Commons,
June 1, 1827.

Yours most sincerely,
ALTHORP.

The letters from Lord Fitzwilliam are chiefly concerned with local matters; but not a few of them indicate that the writer had freely placed at Mr. Gotch's disposal large sums of money in connection with the banking business. For although the shoe business was lucra-

tive, it was chiefly as a banker that Mr. Gotch was known, and probably on this account he became treasurer to a great number of societies and undertakings in the district. In the welfare of the poor of the town he took, like his father before him, a keen interest; for many years he was chairman of the Board of Guardians, and it was during his tenure of that office that the present workhouse was built.

Towards the close of his life his health prevented him from taking so active a part as he used in public affairs. His letters, which were remarkable for their easy and fluent diction, and the bold hand in which they were written, became short and irregular in their lines, and not infrequently one of his sons replied in his father's stead. One of his last public appearances upon an important occasion was when he presided in 1842, at one of the meetings celebrating the jubilee of the Baptist Missionary Society already referred to. He was auditor for the Baptist Missionary Society from 1816 to 1820; and was on the general committee from 1830 to 1843. He was honorary member from the latter year till his death. In 1852 on May 23rd he died, and was buried with his fathers in the burial-ground of Fuller chapel. His epitaph does him no more than justice in saying that "By his strict integrity, active benevolence, and Christian consistency, he secured in a remarkable degree the respect and esteem, not only of this Christian Church, of which he was for many years a Deacon, but also of all classes in this town and neighbourhood." *

Of his wife, the mother of Dr. Gotch, there is not much to record. She was a Miss Davis, a daughter of John Lambe Davis of Chesham in Buckinghamshire, who, as well as his father before him, was the agent of the Dukes of Bedford. One of the Lambes from whom Mr. Davis was descended achieved the remarkable distinction of surviving an attack of the plague in 1665. Those who recollect Mrs. Gotch will remember how quiet, placid, and even devout she was, and will the better appreciate the following story. Some free-spoken squire being desirous of seeing Mr. Gotch called at his house. Mr. Gotch was out, but the visitor was shown in by the servant, who merely told her mistress she was wanted. The visitor was unknown to Mrs. Gotch and no doubt her face indicated some measure of surprise upon her suddenly confronting a stranger. In recounting the circumstances afterwards in his own way, the squire described how he had been shown in, how Mrs. Gotch had entered the room, and how on seeing him she exclaimed, "And who the d—l are you?"

* At the time of the secession of Mr. Jenkinson from the "Little Meeting," [now the Fuller Church] during the pastorate of the Rev. J. K. Hall, Mr. Jenkinson addressed his case to the public in the form of Letters to Mr. J. C. Gotch.

Mrs. Gotch survived her husband some three years; his daughter Frances only a few months. And so the house where his own youth had been spent, from which his father retired to make way for the son after his marriage, the house which had witnessed one of the earliest movements towards the formation of the Baptist Missionary Society, which had been illuminated for joy at the Peace of Amiens, and which had never been clouded with the gloom of death, became for some years a house of mourning.

Talent as distinguished from genius is undoubtedly hereditary, and from such progenitors we look for sons who shall be men of mark. There were three (as mentioned by Dr. Trestrail), John Davis, Thomas Henry, and Frederic William, who growing to man's estate in that prosperous little Midland town, which reminds us so pleasantly of Mrs. Gaskell's "*Cranford*," gave evidence that they would worthily uphold the traditions of their sires. In accordance with popular belief in the case of three brothers, the youngest was the most distinguished, and our narrative will mainly concern itself with him. It was not till he had reached the age of 22 that Frederic William Gotch decided on his career for life. In a letter dated 25 May, 1830, he tells his father that some months before, Mr. Toller (the Rev. Thomas Northcote Toller, distinguished father of distinguished son) had advised him seriously to consider the propriety of "engaging in the ministry," and had pointed out that his already developed taste for biblical studies would, if united with real piety, prove a great advantage in that career. Such advice from such a man was regarded as "a call," and ere long Mr. F. W. Gotch was entered a student at Bristol Baptist College, whence he proceeded to Trinity College, Dublin (the English Universities being then of course barred to Dissenters). The Biblical and other studies which he had pursued after leaving school now stood him in good stead, and he readily obtained his B.A. degree, which was followed in due course by the M.A., and later by that of LL.D. He was in general little concerned as to personal honours and repute; but this last degree did for a time cause him some solicitude. As soon as the world began to dub him "Dr. Gotch" he saw the importance to his character that it should be known his doctorship was not of that doubtful order which since the days of Dr. Goldsmith has been too rife both in medicine and divinity. It is hard therefore that the obituary notice of him in the handbook of his denomination already referred to labels him D.D.

Such a point as this would have roused his sense of humour, a quality for which the family is notable. It was a marked characteristic of both his brothers, especially Thomas, and is not wanting to the

third generation. The sense of humour is an invaluable possession, it is as a panoply to a man in many of the hardest passes of life, and from day to day is always a solace and a refuge. It is apt however to leave its possessor reputable rather than great; a man of humour will not make a fool of himself, but neither will he do those great deeds which necessitate running the risk of looking like a fool in the doing. We say this not unmindful that some of the great men of action were men of humour too. For good or ill, however, the family under notice bore this trait; as when Thomas, already 86 years of age, genially told a son who had just been visiting the sick rooms of various members of the family suffering from influenza, and who remarked that he had been the round of the wards, "and now you have come to the incurable ward;" or when Dr. Gotch explained among friends the advantage he enjoyed as a Nonconformist Revisionist, because he ranked with the Bishops, whereas if he had been of the Establishment he must have figured as an archdeacon or a rural dean.

In 1836 Dr. Gotch left Dublin and became the pastor of a small church of 67 members at Boxmoor. It may be thought that a rural church of few members was little likely to appreciate the learning and scholarship which had now become his special characteristic, and possibly with truth; but no such thought would appear to have disturbed Dr. Gotch, who was perfectly free from personal vanity, and in after years would say that he should have found full occupation for thought and energy had it been his lot to spend his whole life in that service. It is a curious fact that another eminent Hebraist, the Rev. B. P. Pratten, was among his successors in the pastorate of Boxmoor. By the year 1841 his varied powers had become so clearly recognized that he was appointed "Tutor of Philosophy and Natural Science" at the Stepney Baptist College.

These subjects will surprise those who have thought of him mainly as a student of language—a Hebraist before all—but Dr. Gotch was by nature and by early training a man of science. His elder brothers, John and Thomas, as well as he, had been pupils at "Mr. Comfield's Academy" in Northampton. Mr. Comfield was evidently an original fellow, and probably far from an ideal schoolmaster except in this, that he held the enthusiastic admiration of his scholars and imbued them with a love of learning, of art, or of science, which was worth more than mere instruction. He was himself a keen astronomer and a clever mechanic, making his own telescopes and (what is more than mechanic's work) grinding the lenses himself. In Thomas Henry Gotch he had a most apt pupil, whose love of scientific pursuits lasted throughout the 70 years to which his life was prolonged after he left





THE REV. F. W. GOTCH, LL.D.

school, and whose memory for technical details of astronomy (for the distances and dimensions of the planets for instance), was a marvel to those who were fresh from the study of such matters. Thomas however was only able in his early years to devote his leisure to such pursuits, and in later times trouble and ill health prevented any sedulous application, but his one publication, *Logarithmic and Trigonometric Tables*, which appeared in 1836, will give some measure of his powers and of his industry. Such tables were then less common and far less correct than now, and these had their origin in the desire to give the world a correct set in a volume of convenient size. The labour involved in the mere correction of proofs was appalling, to say nothing of the original labour of calculation. A volume of 300 pages of closely printed figures, 11 columns to a page, was read and re-read with its predecessors, with Callet's tables of 1783, with Hassler's American tables, with Professor Babbage's and with Bagay's. The result of these comparisons was the detection of some errors in the tables of every compiler; Babbage's were almost perfect, but ten errors were discovered and placed on record. The volume was published anonymously and copies can only be recognized by the imprint, "Kettering: printed by Joseph Toller;" the publishers were Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. We must hold it a great pity that the name was withheld—a man should have the credit of his work, and a man's work should have the credit of its author's character and attainments, but such abstinence was characteristic of Thomas; and it was characteristic of Frederic, most of whose literary labours were anonymous, appearing in such works as the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Dr. William Smith's *Dictionary of the Bible*, Dr. Kitto's *Cyclopædia*, &c.

Such early scientific associations make it less surprising that Dr. Gotch should be at home as a tutor of natural science, and in point of fact his scientific aptitude was of great use to him throughout his career, and he would often thereby impart interest to what had seemed before the merest details of old-world history. How much we read of the month of Abib or Nisan, of the Feast of Weeks, or the Feast of Tabernacles, and to how little purpose; but Dr. Gotch readily seized this great fact, that by dating the commencement of their year according to the Feasts, which were themselves dependent on the harvest, the Israelites enjoyed a practical solution of a problem which has been more or less troublesome till our own day, namely, to keep the day which is reckoned to begin the year immovable as regards the seasons. Owing to the fact that a year contains no exact number of weeks and no exact number of days, any ordinary reckoning will make the year either a little too short or a little too long, and in course

of time the seasons will creep round to occupy quite other dates from those at which they started; so much has this been the case, even amongst civilized peoples, that Julius Cæsar was obliged to decree a year of 445 days to set the calendar right, and we ourselves marvel at the May-day games of our ancestors, forgetting that the May-day sung by poets was 11 days nearer the summer than our own. This bond then between the Jewish calendar and the Jewish harvest opens up questions full of interest. Was their calendar a God-given institution? If not, how came they to know the need of varying it, a knowledge gained by later peoples only after centuries of error?

Dr. Gotch soon found that he was better fitted for the work of the tutor than that of the pastor, and in 1845 he was invited to take the post of classical and mathematical tutor at the Bristol Baptist College. The invitation was accepted, and in Bristol he remained thenceforward to the end of his days, filling successively the offices of resident tutor, president, and honorary president of the college. Abundant testimony has been borne by students, dating both from his earlier and his later years, to the value of his tutorial work. One writes, "He had by his kindness and by the depth and clearness of his teaching, great power over his students; power which awoke and quickened their mind and set it a-thinking for itself in its own way more conscientiously and earnestly than it had ever thought before." Another writes "He was both great and good, wise and broad-hearted, and I loved him deeply." A third says "Truly his patience and forbearance were inexhaustible. We students were infinitely proud of him, and knew of no one greater or better."

Here shines out a trait of character which brings us again to the family. Where that placidity originated who shall say? But it was very marked in his mother, whose "benign and gracious temper," was proverbial. Placidity is not uncommon, but placidity combined with power is, and has, great command over those brought within its range. Such placidity was possessed by Dr. Gotch, and by most of his brothers and sisters, especially by his brother Thomas, whose eldest son has said that looking back over 40 years he could never remember his father being out of temper, and that the occasion when he was most moved was when some impudent gardener of adjoining property cut over-hanging branches from the fine old chestnut-tree that adorned his garden. The offence touched him to the quick, and his hasty strides, his countenance a shade paler than usual, and the quiet words "I am very sorry you have done that, I am very sorry you have done that," were more terrible than the fiercest rage of another man.

Mr. Aldis Wright, the secretary of the Old Testament Revision Company, says of Dr. Gotch, "but above all he was distinguished by an unruffled sweetness of temper, which prevailed in the most warmly-contested discussions." Imagination pictures bishops, red with fury, pacified by the intervention of a sectary.

Dr. Gotch regarded his share in the revision of the Old Testament as the great work of his life. The authorities of the Bristol College were very ready, when he was invited to join the company, to afford facilities for his engaging in the work, but had this not been possible there would have been no hesitation as to his choice. He had edited the *Revised English Bible* to the end of the Pentateuch, published in 1877, and was editor of the Old Testament portion of what has been called "the beautiful and scholarly edition of the Bible, published by the Religious Tract Society." Prior to this he had been examiner in Hebrew to the London University. From the establishment of the Revision Company he was most regular in attendance, rarely failing to be present till towards the close of 1882, when his health began to give way. Mr. Aldis Wright has testified to his instinctive feeling for the niceties of our language, to the value of his good taste and natural elegance of mind, and to the soundness of judgment always shewn in his suggestions. Dr. Gotch, though unable to attend all the meetings up to the completion of the work, was yet happy in living to see that completion. He passed away in 1890, at the age of 82, and was followed in the next year by his brother Thomas who had well-nigh completed his 87th year. Their eldest sister at the time these lines are written still lives a sweet and gracious old lady of 91.

Among other distinctions obtained by Dr. Gotch may be mentioned the following:—He was elected President of the Baptist Union, 1868. Before retiring from active service as college president, he was presented with his portrait, which now hangs in the Lecture Hall of the college, Stokes Croft, Bristol, with those of former presidents. The college library was enriched by many valuable gifts of books by his generosity. He was one of the members of the committee of the Baptist Missionary Society; a member of the first Bristol School Board; and one of the council of the University College of Bristol. Besides occasional contributions to magazines, he was the writer of the article on the "Baptists" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. He wrote a number of hymns (translated from the German), two of which are in *Psalms and Hymns for the Use of the Baptist Denomination*, "Who, as Thou, makes blest," and "Through many changeful morrows;" others appeared in magazines. Amongst his lectures to his students there was a remarkable series on the "Atonement," but it has not been published.

The following list of Dr. Gotch's works has been collated by Mr. John Taylor from his *Bibliotheca Northamptonensis* :—

The Fourth Annual Address of the Ministers of the Herts. and South Beds. Association of Baptist Churches, to the Churches they Represent: Read at the Annual Meeting held at Box Moor, May 15th 1839. *Hemel Hempstead.*

An Address to Students. 1846.

Address delivered at the Funeral of the Rev. Thomas Steffe Crisp, by the Rev. Edward Steane, D.D.; together with the Funeral Sermon, preached by the Rev. FREDERIC WILLIAM GOTCH, LL.D., Resident Tutor of the Bristol Baptist College (1868). *London.*

The Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures. A Discourse, delivered before the Bristol Association of Baptist Churches, held at Bath, on Thursday, June 12, 1851

The Present Crisis considered as Affecting the Baptist Denomination; being the Inaugural Address of the Rev. F. W. GOTCH, LL.D., chairman. At the Annual Session of the Baptist Union, April 27, 1868. *London, 1868.*

Christ the Centre. Being the Inaugural Address of the Rev. F. W. GOTCH, LL.D. Chairman, at the Autumnal Meeting to the Baptist Union, October 14, 1868. *Bristol.*

A Critical Examination of the Rendering of the Word BAPTIZO in the Ancient and Many of the Modern Versions of the New Testament, with especial Reference to Dr. Henderson's Animadversions upon Mr. Greenfield's Statements on the Subject. *London.*

Charge Delivered to the Rev. W. H. McMechan, on his Designation as a Missionary to China, at King Street Chapel, Bristol, June 23, 1863. *London.*

Revised English Bible. The Holy Bible: according to the Authorised Version, compared with the Hebrew and Greek Texts, and carefully Revised; Arranged in Paragraphs and Sections; with Supplementary Notes, References to Parallel and Illustrative Passages, Chronological Tables, and Maps. *London [1877].*
Genesis to Deuteronomy, by F. W. Gotch.

A Supplement to Tischendorf's Reliquiæ ex Incendio Ereptæ Codicis Celeberrimi Cottoniani contained in his Monumenta Sacra Inedita Nova Collectio Tomus II. Together with a Synopsis of the Codex edited by Frederic William Gotch, M.A., LL.D., President of the Baptist College, Bristol. *London, 1881.*

The title of the anonymous work on Logarithmic Tables is :—

Logarithmic and Trigonometric Tables, to Seven Places of Decimals. Containing the Logarithms of the Natural Numbers, from 1 to 100,000, and Logarithmic Sines, Tangents, Cotangents and Cosines to every Ten Seconds for the First Five Degrees, and to every Thirty Seconds for the Remainder of the Quadrant. [By T. H. GOTCH.] *London, 1836.*

[KENTING: Printed by Joseph Toller.]

The following gives the names of the Gotches descended from John Cooper Gotch :—

Children of JOHN COOPER GOTCH—

1. Mary Ann Gotch, m. Thomas Hepburn; has several children.
2. John Davis Gotch, d. unmarried.
3. Thomas Henry Gotch, m. Mary Anne Gale.
4. Frederic William Gotch, LL.D., m. 1.—Charlotte Hepburn.
2.—S. H. Foster.
5. Frances Gotch, d. unmarried.

Children of THOMAS HENRY GOTCH—

1. Henry Gale Gotch, member of the Alpine Club, was nine years hon. conductor of Kettering Choral Society.
2. Davis Frederic Gotch, chairman of Kettering School Board.
3. John Alfred Gotch, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., author of *The Buildings Erected by Sir Thomas Tresham*, 1883; *A Short Account of Haddon Hall*, 1889; *Holiday Journeys in Northamptonshire*, 1889; *Kirby Hall*, 1892; *The Architecture of the Renaissance in England*, 1892; and various papers in Architectural Journals.
4. Thomas Cooper Gotch, member of the Anglo-Australian Society of Artists, and one of the founders of the New English Art Club.
5. Jessie Gotch.

Children of REV. FREDERIC WILLIAM GOTCH—

By first marriage—

William Hepburn Gotch.

By second marriage—

1. Alice Foster Gotch.
2. Katherine Frances Gotch.
3. Francis Gotch, Hon. M.A. (Oxon.), B.A., B.Sc. London, F.R.S., Professor of Physiology, University College, Liverpool (Victoria University), author of various scientific papers in the *Philosophical Transactions and Proceedings of the Royal Society*, dealing with the functions of the central nervous system; of the electric organs of fishes; of the functions of muscle, etc.
4. Mary Davis Gotch.

The Northamptonshire Baptist Provident Society formed at Northampton October 6, 1813, has had among its most prominent workers and supporters several members of the Gotch family. Upon the death of its first treasurer, Mr. Joseph Hall, of Northampton, Mr. J. C. Gotch was appointed to that office on June 1, 1814. Upon his death in 1852, Mr. J. Davis Gotch was appointed in his place and held the appointment till 1857. In 1866 Mr. J. D. Gotch repaid the loss sustained by the society through the failure in 1857 of the bank carried on by Messrs. Gotch & Sons, and was re-appointed treasurer in 1869. He was only spared a short time to fulfil the duties of his office, as he died in December, 1870, and was succeeded by his brother Mr. T. H. Gotch. In 1880 Mr. Davis F. Gotch was appointed secretary in succession to the Rev. J. B. Myers; and on the death of his father, he was appointed treasurer in 1892. The Rev. A. James, B.A., of Thrapston succeeded him as secretary.

710.—WILLIAM CONNOR MAGEE, D.D. (647, 672).—The following are additions to the list of works, vol. iv., pp. 191-195, 260-261. The two last were published posthumously. J. T.

The Miraculous Stilling of the Storm.

The Anglican Pulpit of To-Day, 1886.

Sermon preached by the Bishop of Peterborough, in St. Martin's Church, Stamford Baron. Sunday Evening, Oct. 16th, 1887.

STAMFORD: Rookes Bros., "Post" Printing Works.

The last Sermon preached by the late Arch-Bishop of York. Farewell Sermon of the Most Rev. WILLIAM CONNOR MAGEE, D.D., D.C.L., preached in Peterborough Cathedral, 8th March, 1891, On the occasion of his leaving the Bishoprick of Peterborough, for the Archbishoprick of York.

PETERBOROUGH: Geo. C. Caster, Market Place. [1891.]

Christ the Light of all Scripture By the late W. C. MAGEE, D.D. Lord Archbishop of York, Author of "The Gospel and the Age" Edited by CHARLES S. MAGEE Barrister-at-Law.

LONDON: Labister and Company Limited 15 & 16 Tavistock Street Covent Garden 1892.

- I. Christ the Light of all Scripture.
- II. Mystery and Faith.
- III. Original Sin.
- IV. Actual Sin.
- V. The Pure in Heart.
- VI. The Offence of the Cross.
- VII. The Effect of the Gospel.
- VIII. Christ on the Cross.
- IX. The Difficulty and the Efficacy of Prayer.
- X. A Lost Text Regained.
- XI. First Pastoral Charge.
- Appendix.

Speeches and Addresses By the late W. C. MAGEE D.D. Lord Archbishop of York Author of "The Gospel and the Age" etc. Edited by CHARLES S. MAGEE Barrister-at-Law.

LONDON: Labister and Company Limited 15 & 16 Tavistock Street Covent Garden 1892

- I. Irish Church Bill.
- II. The Danger of Disestablishment.
- III. National Education Union.
- IV. Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill.
- V. Ecclesiastical Courts and Registries Bill.
- VI. Ecclesiastical Courts Bill.
- VII. The Temperance Question.
- VIII. The Reform of the Laws relating to Church Patronage.
- IX. Burial Acts Consolidation Bill.
- X. Cruelty to Animals Bill.
- XI. Cathedral Statutes Bill.
- XII. Parish Churches Bill.
- XIII. Discipline of the Clergy.
- XIV. Addresses to Working Men.
- XV. Nonconformity.
- XVI. Children's Life Insurance Bill.

711. — ORIGIN OF THE TOWN OF NORTHAMPTON. — The following is an extract from Grafton's *Chronicle*,* "The Seuenth Oge, and Seuenth part of This Chronicle" (p. 77):—

"Aruiragus the yongest sonne of Kymbelyn, and brother to Guiderius before slaine, was ordeyned king of Britons in the yere of our Lorde xlv. This Man did well and knightly behaue himselfe against the Romaines, and slue the afore named Hamo, nere vnto a Hauen or Port of the Sea. And when he was slaine, he threw him gobbet meale into the same sea. And for this cause, that Hauen was long tyme after called Hamons Hauen, which at this day is called Southhamtō. *Fabian*. But here in a very old Pamphlet, which beareth no name, I finde that in the tyme of Hengist afore mencioned, and in the reigne of Vortiger, there was a Saxon named Varius Ham and he builded three townes, one in the South, and named it after his awne name South Hams towne, another North fro thence, which he named North Hams towne, Another West, and by North from thence, which he named (bicause he had there made a staple of Wolles) Woluer Hams towne."

Kymbelyn and Hamo were British Kings near to the time of the Roman Conquest.

London.

W. PERKINS.

712. — FRESCO PAINTING OF S. KATHERINE. — In one of the churches in this county is a fresco of the Martyrdom of S. Katherine, which was discovered some time ago. I should like to know which church this is in?

Sporle Vicarage, Swaffham.

T. JONES.

At Burton Latimer there is a fine fresco on the wall of the north aisle, representing the Last Judgment and the Martyrdom of S. Katherine. It evidently dates from the 13th century. This fresco is described in *Churches of the Archdeaconry of Northampton*. At Raunds church, also in the north aisle, is a fresco of the story of S. Katherine, of the date of the 15th century. This is mentioned in the *Archæological Journal*, xxxiv. Full information on these subjects is given in a useful little book, *A List of Buildings in Great Britain and Ireland having Mural and other Painted Decorations*, by C. E. Keyser, M.A., F.S.A., 1883.

ED.

* A Chronicle at large and meere History of the affayres of Englande and Kinges of the same, deduced from the Creation of the vvorlde, vnto the first habitation of thys Islande: and so by contynuanee vnto the first yere of the reigne of our most drere and soveraigne Lady Queene Elizebeth: collected out of sundry Authours whose names are expressed in the next Page of this leafe Anno Domini. 1669 Cum prinilegio.

713. — WASHINGTONIANA. — The two following inscriptions, though often referred to, have not been printed, so far as my knowledge goes. They are in the church of Holy Trinity the Less, in the Minories, London, and were copied in the month of August, 1891.

A. C. D.

I.

In Memory of Colonel William Legge Eldest
Son of Sir to Edward Legge & Mary Walsh
which Edward was onley Son to William
Legge & Ann Bermingham of y^e truly
Noble & antient family of y^e Berminghams
of Athenree, in the Kingdom of Ireland;
He was Groom of y^e Bedchamber & Lieutenant
General of y^e Ordinance to King Charles y^e first
& in y^e late Civil War was Govern^r of Chester &
Oxford, & upon y^e happy Restoration of y^e Royal
family in y^e year 1660 was, in consideration of
his untainted fidelity to y^e King, & his many and great
Sufferings during y^e Civil war, restored to his
Place of Lieutenant General of y^e Ordinance
and Groom of his Majesties Bedchamber by
King Charles y^e 2^d, & as a further Mark of
his Royal favor Superintendant & Treasurer
of the Ordinance.

He marri'd Elizabeth Washington
Eldest Daughter to Sr Will^m Washington
& Ann Villars Daughter to Sr George
Villars & Sister to y^e most Noble Prince George
Duke of Buckingham, by whom he had 3 Sons & two
Daughters. He Died Oct^r 13th 1672, in y^e 83^d
year of his Age, & lieth in a vault under this place.

II.

To the Memory of the R^t Hon^{ble} George Lord Dartmouth distinguish'd by
his early and | Eminent deserts and many signall marks of Royal trust and
favour, 'he was Governour of | Portsmouth, and Master of the Ordnance,
Privy Counsell^r and Cabinet to K. Ch. and | K. James, after many singular
Proofs of his | Courage, Conduct, and Affection to his Country, given in several
Engagements at Sea, he | Commanded in Chief and Carry'd the Flag as
Admirall of the whole English Fleet in two solemn | Expeditions, he died
Oct^r 26th 1691, in the 44th year of his Age, and lyes Interr'd near this place, |
he Married Barbara Daughter and Co-heir of Sir Henry Archbold in Stafford-
shire, by whom he had Issue one Son and seven Daughters, two of which lye
in the same Vault, | as do also his L^dships Father and Mother Colon^l W^m
Legge Livetent^l Gen^l of the Ordnance, and Elisabeth Daughter of Sir W^m
Washington, and Philip Eldest Son | to Sir Christopher Musgrave of Ednall in
Cumberland, who Married Mary the | Eldest Daughter, and Deceased Augst
the 2^d 1688 | This Monument was Erected by his Lady above mention'd.

714. — FINEDON DRIED APPLES. — What are, or were, these?

F. A.





ANCIENT BRITISH DRINKING CUP
FOUND AT BRIXWORTH.

(One-half linear.)

715.—DUDLEY FAMILY.—I wish to ascertain in what parish Thomas Dudley was born in 1576. He was son of Captain Roger Dudley, who was slain in the wars when this Thomas was young. He was born perhaps at Ecton, Pytchley, or Hardwick. He was a captain at 21, and led his company to the siege of Amiens. After that he was a clerk of Judge Nicolls.

DEAN DUDLEY.

716.—ANCIENT BRITISH DRINKING CUP.—In the Northampton Museum there is an interesting old British drinking cup bearing the following inscription on its attendant label :—

Ancient British Drinking Cup, found near Brixworth. This cup belongs probably to the Bronze Age, which is estimated by Sir John Evans to have lasted in Britain from about 1200 or 1400 years B.C. up to 300 or 400 years B.C. The ornamentation has been produced by a pointed instrument when the clay was soft, *i.e.*, before being baked.

The great peculiarity of the vessel is its possession of a handle. Handled cups of the age of this one are very rare indeed, only a few examples being known. The cup is of imperfectly baked pottery of a reddish colour, and measures five inches in height and the same at its greatest diameter. It is encircled about two inches below the rim by a rude moulding bearing two rows of indented dots. This moulding suggests a cord running round the vessel, the ends joining and forming the handle, the top of which is level with the moulding, and into which the moulding merges. The indented dots are carried along the two edges of the handle, which terminates not quite two inches from the base. The handle is no less than an inch and a quarter wide, and its outer surface is ornamented with a lozenge pattern. In the upper part of the cup, between the two circles at the rim and the moulding, is a row of roughly made hatched lozenges. Similar devices, but larger, occur on the body of the vessel, the bases of the lozenges there resting on the points of a row of hatched cones forming a border round the bottom. This interesting cup was found several years ago in the ironstone workings at Brixworth opened in 1874. There are the present time three ironstone mines in the parish of Brixworth, one known as the Spratton pit belonging to Lord Wantage; another known as the Brixworth pit belonging to Mr. Richard Attenborough (both of which are being worked by Messrs. Attenborough & Co.); and a third which is worked by the Sheepbridge Coal and Iron Co., Limited, out of land belonging to the trustees of Thomas Roe's Charity.

The cup was exhibited before the Society of Antiquaries on April 16th, 1891, by Mr. C. A. Markham, F.S.A., and is engraved in their *Proceedings* (2 S. xiii. 301). To this society we are indebted for the accompanying engraving.

717.—THE KNIGHTLEYS IN PARLIAMENT.—The following is a list of members of the Knightley family who have occupied seats in the House of Commons, copied from *Things Old and New*, reprinted from the *Northampton Mercury*, 1886–1887, with additions:—

1. ROBERTUS DE KNYGHTLEYE: miles, returned for County of Stafford, 19 Edward II., 1325.

2. RICARDUS KNYGHTLE: armiger, returned for County of Northampton, 28 Nov., 1420, 8 Hen. v., and again 30 Sept., 1423, 2 Hen. vi.

3. THOMAS KNYGHTLEY: returned for Borough of Northampton, 30 Oct., 1422, 1 Hen. vi.

4. EDMUNDUS KNIGHTLEY: returned for Borough of Wilton, 21 Hen. viii., 1529.

5. ——— KNIGHTLEY: armiger, returned 1529 for Bucks or Northampton County; name of place torn off.

6. SIR RICHARD KNIGHTLEY: M.P. for the Borough of Northampton in the 5th and 6th Parliaments of Elizabeth, 1584–85, 1586; M.P. for the County of Northampton in the 7th Parliaments of Elizabeth, 1588; and 9th 1597; M.P. for Borough of Orford, Suffolk, in the 10th Parliament of Elizabeth, 1601.

7. VALENTINE (afterwards Sir Valentine) KNIGHTLEY: M.P. for Borough of Tavistock, 1584–85, 1586; M.P. for Borough of Northampton in the 8th Parliament of Queen Elizabeth, 1592; M.P. for County of Northampton in the 1st Parliament of James I., 1603; returned at the same time for the Borough of Dunwich, in Suffolk.

8. RICHARD KNIGHTLEY: esq., returned for Northampton County, 22 Nov., 1621, vice Sir Edward Mountague called to the Upper House.

9. RICHARD KNIGHTLEY: M.P. for County of Northampton, 4th Parliament of James I., 1623; and 1st and 3rd Parliaments of Charles I., 1625, 1628.

10. RICHARD (afterwards Sir Richard) KNIGHTLEY, K.B.: M.P. for Borough of Northampton in the 4th Parliament of Charles I., 1640, the Short Parliament; and in the 5th Parliament of Charles I., 1640, the Long Parliament, until driven out by Pride's Purge, 1648; M.P. for County of Northampton, 1658–9 and 1660.

11. VALENTINE KNIGHTLEY: M.P. for County of Northampton, 1748 and 1754.

12. LUCY KNIGHTLEY: M.P. for Borough of Northampton, 1763–1768; M.P. for County of Northampton, 1773–1784.

13. SIR CHARLES KNIGHTLEY: M.P. for South Northamptonshire, 1834 to 1852.

14. SIR RAINALD KNIGHTLEY (afterwards Baron Knightley of Fawsley): M.P. for South Northamptonshire, 1852-1892. On the dissolution of Parliament in June, 1892, Sir Rainald Knightley accepted a peerage from Lord Salisbury. The *Gazette* of September 23rd, 1892, contained the following:—

The Queen has been pleased, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, dated August 23, 1892, to grant the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom unto Sir Rainald Knightley, Bart., and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Baron Knightley of Fawsley, in the County of Northampton.

The World of August 31st, 1892, said:—

Sir Rainald Knightley is believed to have accepted a peerage in order to please his clever and popular wife, who is a daughter of Sir Edward Bowater, who was for many years Groom in Waiting to the Queen, and a great favourite of the Prince Consort. Sir Rainald had formerly refused a peerage, and there was probably no period since the death of Mr. Perceval when a Prime Minister would have declined to grant a coronet either to Sir Charles Knightley or to his son. Sir Charles belonged to the old and extinct school of Tories who swore by Lord Eldon and the Duke of Wellington, and at Sir Robert Peel. Sir Rainald succeeded his father as member for South Northamptonshire, and he has sat in the House of Commons for forty years, and during that period he has been content, like *Vivian Grey's* Sir Christopher Mowbray, to support his party leaders "with equal silence and sedulousness," although Mr. Disraeli was not a favourite with him, nor did he like the Reform Bill of 1867. Sir Rainald, who is a co-heir of the Barony of Fitzwarine, which fell into abeyance early in the reign of Charles I., is the head of one of the most ancient families in England. Fawsley, his grand old seat in Northamptonshire, is famous for its richly timbered deer-park, and its beautiful old hall, with ceiling and panellings of walnut wood. Sir Rainald's peerage will be practically a creation for his life only as he has no son, and the heir to the baronetcy and estates is his cousin, the Rev. Valentine Knightley, who has held the family livings of Charwelton and Preston Capes for fifty years.

J. T.

718.—NORTHAMPTONSHIRE SALES: MARRIAGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY.—At the sale on February 25th, 1892, by Mr. Henry Cooper, of the effects of the late Rev. R. H. Cox, at the vicarage, Hardingstone, was sold a rare engraving, containing many emblematical figures and representing the marriage of William Prince of Orange, and Princess Mary of England.

The artist was Romeyn de Hooghe, a Dutch designer and engraver, who was born at the Hague about the year 1638. Hooghe had a lively imagination, by which he was sometimes led astray, and most of his works have to be viewed with some allowance for incorrectness of design and an injudicious choice of subjects. Some of his compositions, this picture included,

show him to have been a man of great genius; and few artists have handled the point with more spirit and facility than he has. His small figures and distances are invariably executed with great delicacy and neatness; but with the large figures and the foreground he is generally not quite so happy. In Bryan's *Dictionary of Painters and Engravers*, twenty-two of his principal plates are given. The marriage of William and Mary is the fourth on the list. Its design is curious. The subject of the plate is drawn upon the nethermost panel of a large statue surrounded by numerous emblematical figures. Supporting the pedestal is a plinth containing these lines:

Auspicio ut fracta tuis, Respublica florens,
Auriscum toties genus Herculia esse probavit
Series ad oculum redens GUILIELMUS preceps est
Ac tu castris sequi, et dubiis gaudere periculis
Dictator petis, et lauros non otia queris
Sic tibi sic fama at Patrie non vivitur optat
Illa tunc Veneri non Marti aptare Lacertos
Vincit Amor, Rheminiq suis Thamisioque

Ex votis Cytheræ beat; descendit Olympo
Copia, hymen, pax, alma fides, promittitur orbi
Et patrie heroum series, quæ secula speras
AVENA et ENONA, hinc Gallus frenabitur, utque
Filius Arcotom evertit sua regna Calisto
Vim, pervertet opum, tantis stet Patria pactis
Vnio jura liget studiorum jurgia cessent
Livoret adversæ ruat indignatio partis.

[trophæis

R. de Hooghe sculpsens canebat.

The representation of the wedding with more than fifty figures, is cleverly drawn. Under it is a Latin inscription, followed by the artist's name:—

In Palatio Ducis Eboracensium

Guillelmus Henricus et Maria Stuarda

hic Arausionensium illa Eboracensium incomparabiles Principes,

Matrimonio juncti 14 Novemb^r stylo novo recepti

Gloriosæ 14 Decemb^r Hagæ comitis A^o 1677

Romanus de Hooghe jnv. et fecit

[In the Palace of the Duke of York, William Henry and Maria Stuart the incomparable princes, he of Orange she of York, joined in matrimony, 14 November (New Style) received with great honour in a Convention at the Hague, 14 December, A^o 1677.]

The wedding took place at the Duke of York's palace, London. Above the drawing of the marriage is pasted a letter-press

PRINCELY ALMANACK FOR THE YEAR 1678,

printed in Dutch with rubricated letters. Above this is the statue on a pedestal and shaft, on either side of which are William and Mary approaching each other, with a warlike goddess, armed, and holding the cap of liberty, looking on approvingly. The whole view is intended to symbolise the effects to be produced by the happy union. Mary has an olive branch in her hand, typifying peace. At her feet scowl France, Rome, and Portugal. France is a woman thinly veiled, a sceptre and the Gallic cock in one hand, and her dress cloaked with mouths and ears. Rome has his hands convulsively on the bellows which in former reigns had fanned the fires of persecution. William is surrounded by cherubs, with music and bowls and cornucopias of plenty. The statue apparently is that of William the Silent, the founder of the Dutch Republic. Angels above are showering down money and flowers. Behind the statue are three armed female figures, with bared swords. They are three European states in converse—probably Prussia, Spain, and Austria. Around the compartment are depicted on the walls various feats of arms and conspicuous battles. There is much vigour in the composition.

This particular plate has an interesting history. It was found in one of the Russian government offices at Sebastopol during the Crimean War, and was presented to Captain Cox (son of the Rev. R. H. Cox) who was in the Crimea shortly after the fall of Sebastopol. Captain Cox sent the picture home to his father at Hardingstone. The size of the engraving is 18in. by 2ft. 2in. It was purchased at the sale by Mr. John Taylor, and has since been acquired by the British Museum.

719. — WYNNE ELLIS (1790-1875), picture collector, son of Thomas Ellis, by Elizabeth Ordway of Barkway, Hertfordshire, was born at Oundle, in July 1790, and after receiving a good education



went to London. In 1812 he became a haberdasher, hosier, and mercer at 16 Ludgate Street, London, where he gradually created the largest silk business in the city, adding house to house as opportunity occurred of purchasing the property around, and passing from the retail to a wholesale business in 1830. After his retirement in 1871 his firm assumed the title of John Howell & Co. The *Illustrated London News* of Jan. 8, 1876, recording his death, said of him: "He enjoyed good health, and retained all his fac-

ulties and the natural brightness of his intellect to the very day of his death. He was born of a respectable family, and, having a good education, began a career of extraordinary success. His great activity and tact soon raised him to positions of responsibility, and he began business at the early age of twenty-one."

The following particulars are taken from the *Dictionary of National Biography*, vol. xvii. p. 298 :—

In 1831 he withdrew his candidature for the aldermanic ward of Castle Baynard to contest the parliamentary representation of Leicester. As an advanced liberal he sat for Leicester from 4 May,

1831 to 29 Dec., 1834, and again from 22 March, 1839 to 23 July, 1847. He was an advocate for the total repeal of the corn laws, of free trade generally, of reform in bankruptcy, and of greater freedom in the law of partnership. In the committees of the House of Commons he exercised considerable influence. He was a J.P. both for Hertfordshire and Kent, and was pricked to serve as sheriff for the latter county, but was excused in consideration of his having discharged corresponding duties for Hertfordshire in 1851-2. He purchased the manor of Ponsborne Park, Hertfordshire, in 1836, and sold it in May 1875. He also owned Tankerton Tower, near Canterbury. He had an intense dislike of betting, horse-racing, and gambling, though he was a lover of manly sports. He made an extensive collection of ancient and modern pictures, many of which are described in Waagen's '*Treasures of Art*,' ii. 293-8. He married in 1814 Mary Maria, daughter of John Smith of Lincoln. She died in 1872, and was buried in a mausoleum designed by Barry, and built in Whitstable churchyard. Near this her husband soon after erected almshouses to her memory. He died at his residence, 30 Cadogan Place, Sloane Street, London, 20 Nov. 1875, and was buried with his wife at Whitstable. By his will he left very numerous legacies to charitable and religious institutions, including 50,000*l.* to the trustees of the Simeon Fund. His personalty was proved under 600,000*l.* on 8 Jan. 1876. His ancient pictures, 402 in number, he left to the English nation, but of these the trustees of the National Gallery selected only 44, which have since been exhibited as the Wynne Ellis collection. The remainder of these ancient pictures, with his modern pictures, water-colour drawings, porcelain, decorative furniture, marbles, &c., were disposed of at Christie, Manson, & Wood's, in five days' sale in May, June, and July 1876, when the total proceeds were 56,098*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* In the sale of 6 May Gainsborough's portrait of Elizabeth, duchess of Devonshire was purchased by Thomas Agnew & Sons for 10,605*l.* The Agnews exhibited the painting at their rooms, 39B Old Bond street, London, where on the night of 26 May it was cut out of the stretching-frame and stolen. A reward of 1,000*l.* was offered in vain for its recovery.

720.—SYNAGOGUE AT NORTHAMPTON.—Mr. E. A. Silsbee of Salem, Mass., U.S., has supplied us with the following extract from the wills at Northampton Probate Office, Book P. (1617-30), p. 243.

"William Raynsford of Northampton, baker, 21 October 1630, proved 20 November 1630. 'I doe geue & bequeath unto my daughter Susanna Raynsford, after the deceasse of my naturall & loving mother Barbara Raynsford, all that messuage or tenem^t

wherein I now dwell sometymes called the Synagogue of the Jewes wthall & singuler the howses, buildinges, gardens, yardes, orchardes & backside thereunto belonging wthall and singuler thappurtenneces scituate lyeing & being in the towne of Northampton aforesaid in a certaine streete there called Siluersstreete; to haue and to holde to the said Susanna and the heires of her body lawfully begotten, and for want of such yssue the same to remayne & come to the right heires of me for euer according to a form^t deed thereof made unto my father & my mother from my grandfather Willm Raynsford. Provided allwayes & my will is that Alice my loving wife shall holde & enioy the same messuage or ten^t wth thappurtenneces untill my said daughter shall accomplishe the full age of twenty yeares.'"

Is anything known of the Synagogue, or of the Jews in Northampton, beyond the information in "N. N. & Q." vol. ii. p. 359, respecting the crucifix?

Three or four members of the family of Raynsford were mayors of Northampton, as below :—

- 1585-1586. William Raynsford.
- 1595-1596. George Raynsford.
- 1603-1604. George Raynsfyrd.
- 1614-1615. Lawrence Raynsford.
- 1617-1618. George Raynsford.

J. T.

721.—PROFESSOR E. A. FREEMAN.—It may not be out of place to mention in these pages the decease of Edward Augustus Freeman. He was the son of Mr. John Freeman, of Pedmore Hall, co. Worcester. He was born at Harborne, co. Stafford in 1823, and was elected scholar of Trinity College, Oxon., in 1841. His first work was a *History of Architecture* which was published in 1849, this was followed by other works on architecture and history; but the work by which he will be remembered for all time is his massive *History of the Norman Conquest*, which records every known incident of this great event. In the *Guide to Great Britain*, published by Baedeker in 1887, is an "Historical Sketch of Architecture in England," by E. A. Freeman, in which he deals largely with the buildings of this county. The essay mentions Peterborough Cathedral, the towers at Titchmarsh, the Church at Brixworth, Earls Barton Tower, the roof at Warmington, the Castle and Churches of Northampton, and Queen Eleanor's Cross. At the time of his decease Freeman was engaged with his *History of Sicily*, an almost more elaborate work than the *History of the Conquest*.

Mr. Freeman as a young man was closely connected with Northampton. About 1830 he went to a school kept by the Rev. T. C. Haddon at the house recently occupied by Mr. Saul, wine merchant, in Sheep street. At that time he lived at a house situate in Abington street on part of the site of the present convent, with his grandmother and sister. He afterwards resided at the top of the New Walk, where the late Mr. P. P. Perry afterwards lived. He was always a singular lad, and never engaged in games with other boys. One of his peculiarities was, that he did not walk about the streets, but went at a kind of hop. He was always a thoughtful boy, and a thorough book-worm. One incident will serve to illustrate this. About that time Sir Walter Scott, had published his *Lady of the Lake*, and in a private discussion it was declared by one of the company that Rhoderick Dhu was a robber; young Freeman, then perhaps only ten years old, declared at once that he was no robber but that the times had made him what he was. We believe that Freeman was a near relative of the Rev. Herbert Freeman, at one time rector of Charwelton in this county. Professor Freeman died of small pox at Alicante in Spain, on the 16th March, 1892, having been ill only for about six days. He was buried in the Protestant cemetery at Alicante. Ed.

722. — FRANCEIS, FRANCEYS, FRAUNCEYS, FRENSSE, AND FRENSHE.—In an interesting little book called the *Index Armorial*, privately printed in Boston by A. D. Weld French, the surname French is treated in all its different varieties of spelling. In this country, amongst those holding by "veteri feoffamento" direct or by inheritance from the reign of Henry I., according to the list of knight-fees compiled 14 Henry II., was the name of Willielmus de Franceis holding under Robertus Foliot: this would be about the year 1189.

The following are also given as being Northamptonshire names :

- 1199. Eustachius Franceis.
- 1200. Johannes Franceis.
- 1201. Willielmus le Franceis.
- 1234. Mathew de Franceys de Nova Castro.
- 1274. Robertus de Fraunceys.
- 1274. Willielmus Fraunceys.
- 1275. Willielmus Fraunceys.
- 1313. Matilda la Frensse.
- 1322. Robertus le Frenshe.

The arms of many of the families of French are given, but there are none given for the Northamptonshire families. It would be interesting to know whether there are any other varieties of the name in any of the local records. Ed.

Thorndon. A branch of these Stilgoes settled at Blakesley. My father, who was born at Radclive Manor, was buried at the old cemetery in Birmingham, in which town he died. His eldest son was presented to the rectory of Tarrant Hinton, Dorset, in 1891, by Pembroke College, Cambridge.

Tarrant Hinton Rectory.

ALFRED STILGOE NEWMAN.

724.—THE ALTHORP LIBRARY.—The following article on the Althorp Library is reprinted on account of the sale of Earl Spencer's books to Mrs. Rylands. We are indebted to the writer, LORD CHARLES BRUCE, and to the publisher of *Book-Lore* (Mr. Elliot Stock), in which the article originally appeared, for their kind permission to republish it in these pages. Lord Charles Bruce has also specially revised the article for "N. N. & Q."

PART I.

The Althorp Library consisted originally of a family collection formed at Wormleighton, in Warwickshire, containing many valuable specimens of early English literature, and of a library acquired by the first Earl Spencer, formerly belonging to Dr. George Head, Master of Eton, which was remarkable for its series of English tracts. It owes its present celebrity and importance to George John, second Earl Spencer, who, within a period of twenty-four years, added to it by the formation of what is known as the *Bibliotheca Spenceriana*.

The foundation of the Spencer Library may be said to have been laid in 1790, by the purchase of Count Reviczky's collection, the chief characteristic of which was its extraordinary series of the earliest and rarest editions of Greek and Latin classics. The conditions under which the purchase was effected, it is said, were the payment of £1,000, and an annuity of £500, which the Count only lived three years to enjoy. The retirement of Lord Spencer from official life in 1807 enabled him to devote himself more exclusively to literary pursuits, and to making further additions to his collection. His acquaintance with Dibdin, to whom he subsequently entrusted the revision and charge of his library, dates from 1802, from which time a literary correspondence seems to have passed between them for upwards of thirty years. In 1812 Dibdin commenced his *Bibliotheca Spenceriana*, being a descriptive catalogue of the fifteenth century books, which were afterwards removed to Althorp, but were then at Spencer House, to which he had the freest access. In the progress of this work Lord Spencer took a very active interest, correcting not only the MS. sheets which from time to time were sent to him, but also the first proofs previous to publication. At the

same time, numerous very valuable acquisitions to the library were being made by auction or private purchase, Lord Spencer's attention being mainly directed to completing his Caxton collection. His interesting correspondence with Dibdin during these years shows what a reliance he placed on his advice and judgment in the selection and purchase of such works as would form a worthy addition to the Spencer Library. By an exchange of books, several rare volumes were obtained from the Royal Library at Stuttgart through Dibdin, when commissioned to purchase early editions for his patron on the continent, and also from the Cathedral Library of Lincoln. In 1819, in consequence of the dispersion of the famous Marlborough Library at Whiteknights, the memorable copy of the Valdarfer Boccaccio was purchased for £750. In the same year, Lord Spencer, during a continental tour, obtained possession of the library of the Duke of Cassano Serra, a nobleman highly distinguished as a great book collector at Naples, by the purchase of which he acquired many of the earliest and rarest productions of the Neapolitan press.

Speaking generally of the Althorp Library, it is not too much to say that hardly ever has there been a series of books brought together illustrating so completely as this collection the origin and development of the art of printing. Nor is it less remarkable for the different impressions of the Holy Scriptures in almost every language, and for the extraordinary variety and number of the first editions of the classics which it contains. And if the contents of the books themselves excite our interest and admiration, we shall be no less struck with their perfect condition and state of preservation, and with the appropriateness and often with the magnificence, of their bindings.

Of the many specimens of rare and artistic book-binding in the collection, illustrating the history of that art from the fifteenth to the present century, reference can only be made to the productions of the great artists who worked for Francis I., Grolier, Maioli, Henri II., Diane de Poitiers, Charles IX., Henri IV. and Marie de Medicis, Lamoignon, De Thou, Lomènie de Brienne, Colbert, Louis XIV., Prince Eugène, Louis XV., Madame de Pompadour, James I., Charles I., and of Nicholas Eve, Pasdeloup, the two Derômes, and of our English binder, Roger Payne.

Commencing with the earliest productions in the Library connected with the infancy of printing, the first object of interest to claim our attention is the celebrated block print of "St. Christopher," bearing an inscription of two lines, and the date, 1423. This woodcut, coloured by hand, has long been considered the *most*

ancient specimen with a date attached to it of the use of printing ink, and is one of the most valuable relics in existence connected with the early history of the art of engraving. But a print of the Virgin and Child in the Library at Brussels, if altogether genuine, claims priority in age, having the year 1418 marked upon it. The "St. Christopher" is pasted inside the cover of a manuscript, bound in untanned leather, and entitled *Lans Virginis*, which was discovered in the Convent of Buxheim, near Memmingen. In the colophon of the MS. the date 1417 occurs, and within the left side of the binding the volume contains another woodcut, of the "Annunciation," similar in style and execution to that of the "St. Christopher." Of the block books, which mark the next step in the development of the art of printing, the library contains no less than nine specimens. Of these, the most remarkable are the *Biblia Pauperum* (of which there are copies of two editions), the *Ars Moriendi*, and a perfect impression of *Historia Virginis ex Cantico Canticorum*, which three may be grouped together as having every appearance of a common origin. There are also an *Ars Memorandi*, being a *memoria technica* of the Four Gospels, which by the formation of the letters and rudeness of execution indicates great antiquity, and copies of *Quindecim Signa Extremi Judicii* and the *Enndkrist* in German, all of which probably belong to a like early period. What, however, perhaps creates the most interest, is a fine copy of *Sancti Johannis Apocalypsis*, coloured, and the original wooden block from which two of the impressions were taken. The book itself is in the German binding of the fifteenth century, with the date 1467 impressed outside. There is also a copy of an entirely different edition of the same work. Mention may also be made of three block books of a somewhat later date: *Die Kunst Ciromantia*, by a Doctor Hartlieb, printed by "iorg scappf zu Augspurg," *Mirabilia Romæ*, in German of about 1480, and a *Calendaire*, with maps, in 12mo, on vellum.

We come now to the earliest known specimen of the impression of movable metal type with a date subjoined, viz., the celebrated Letters of Indulgence granted by Nicholas v. in 1452 to all who by sums of money were willing to defend Cyprus against the Turks. Of these there are two copies in the collection, one consisting of thirty-one and the other of thirty lines. They are printed in Gothic characters on small sheets of vellum, to one of which the original Papal seal is appended. May 1st, 1452, is specified as the time from which the Indulgence commenced. The older of the two bears the date 1454 as the year in which that particular copy of the letter was

granted. The other one was issued the following year. It is interesting to note that the large type of each closely resembles that of the first "Mentz" and of the "Pfister" Bible. The "Letters of Indulgence" were no doubt among the earliest productions of the Mentz press, but the first important work executed by Gutenberg and Fust was what is commonly known as the "Mazarine" Bible, from the name of the Cardinal in whose library a copy of it was first discovered. This, the first printed Bible, and the earliest complete printed book known, must have appeared about 1455, as a copy of it in the National Library at Paris contains a memorandum of one Cremer to the effect that it had been illuminated and bound by him in 1456. The Althorp copy is on paper and perfect, and is considered to be the first edition, having pages 1 to 9 with 40 lines, the 10th with 41, and the remainder with 42. To the first book printed with the date and the names of the printers there must always be attached the greatest value and interest, increased by the extreme beauty of the production, which is unrivalled in the annals of typography, and the knowledge of the fact that only nine copies of it, all printed on vellum, are known to exist. The "Mentz Psalter" of 1457 may well be considered one of the greatest treasures of the Althorp Library. This copy, which was in the Monastery of Roth, near Memmingen, contains 143 leaves, and, were not the margin somewhat cut down, would be perfect. A photographic facsimile of p. 1 of this copy accompanies this article. The second edition of this Psalter, that of 1459, being the second dated book, together with the third, of 1490, are also in the collection, both on vellum. In 1462, Fust and Schoeffer gave to the world the first printed Bible with a date, but they had previously produced a *Durandus*, in 1459, and the *Clementis V. Constitutiones*, in 1460, very fine copies of each of which on vellum are in the Library as well as a perfect impression of Gutenberg's *Catholicon* of 1460, the fifth dated book. The Spencer copy of the "Mentz" Bible of 1462 is in every way magnificent, being printed on pure vellum and richly illuminated throughout in gold and colours. Mentz has also the honour of having produced the first dated classic, *Ciceronis Officia*, in 1465, of which a complete copy is in the library. It is a small folio, and in it Greek characters, as headings of the chapters, are introduced for the first time.

The capture of Mentz in 1462 by Adolphus of Nassau led to the dispersion of many of Gutenberg's and Fust's workmen, and to a development of the art of Typography throughout Europe, which might otherwise have been deferred for an indefinite period, although

the printing press was at work at Bamberg and Strasburg as early as 1460. A most interesting document in the library, connected with this crisis in the history of printing, is a Broadside sheet 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, printed in 1462 by Fust and Schoeffer and uncut, being a protest, by Diether von Ysenburg, against his deposition by the Pope and Emperor from the See and Electorate of Mentz, and the elevation to the same of Adolphus of Nassau. There are in the British Museum seven broadsides on the same subject, but not this particular one, which perhaps is the largest single sheet printed in the fifteenth century, containing as it does 106 lines. Among the earliest to convey the secrets of the press to other parts of Germany on the taking of Mentz was Ulrich Zel, one of Fust and Schoeffer's workmen, who set up a printing establishment at Cologne. His earliest dated book, *Chrysostomus super Psalmo Quinquagesimo*, 1466, a tract of excessive rarity, is in the collection. Copies, too, of the first book printed at Augsburg, 1468, by Gunther Zainer, *Bonaventuræ Meditationes*, and of the earliest dated production of the Nuremberg press, *De Retza's Comestorium Vitiorum*, by Sensenschmidt, 1470, are in the library. Although of much later date, 1517, a splendid uncoloured copy of the allegorical poem of *Tewrdannckh* on vellum, printed at Nuremberg, must be mentioned as a work remarkable for the beauty of its type and of the numerous wood engravings by Schaüffelein, a pupil of Dürer's, which it contains.

Of the Mentz pressmen, who found a refuge in foreign countries, the most notable were Sweynheym and Pannartz, who were the first to introduce printing into Italy, a country which was so soon to take the lead in developing the art, and to become renowned by the number, beauty, and variety of its typographical productions. They first set up a press in the monastery of Subiaco, where they produced four works, a small school book named *Donatus*, of which no authentic copy has been found, and the three following works, fine impressions of which are in the Spencer Library: *Cicero de Oratore*, a quarto volume probably printed Sept., 1465; *Lactantius*, a folio bearing the date Oct., 1465; and *Augustinus de Civitate Dei*. In none of these do the names of the printers appear, and in the *Lactantius* alone is Subiaco named. On their removing to Rome and being received into the house of Petrus and Franciscus de Maximis, they issued in 1467 an edition of Cicero's *Epistolæ ad Familiares*, the first book printed in Roman type. Of this, the library contains a copy, as well as impressions of thirty-one out of the thirty-two works which these indefatigable printers produced during the next five years. Whilst printing was thus proceeding with such rapidity at

Rome, a corresponding activity was manifesting itself in Milan, Venice, Florence, Naples, and other towns of Italy. Of the many and rare typographical productions of these places, copies of which are in the Althorp Collection, the following must be named :—

The first edition of the first book printed in Greek, being the *Lascaris* grammar of 1476, and the earliest impression of the first Greek classic, *Æsopus Vita et Fabulæ* of 1480, both printed at Milan.

The first Florentine dated book, printed in 1471 by the Cennini, *Servii Commentarii in Virgilium*, and the celebrated Florence Homer of 1488.

The first edition of *Dante* from the press of Numeister at Foligno, 1472, and copies of the Jesi and Mantua editions of the poet executed the same year.

The earliest impressions of *Petrarch*, Venice, 1470, and of *Ariosto*, Ferrara, 1516, and the first productions of the presses of Bologna, Mantua, and Padua.

The five celebrated classical works printed in Greek capitals by Alopa, of Florence, two of which, including the first of the series, *Anthologia Græca*, 1494, being on vellum.

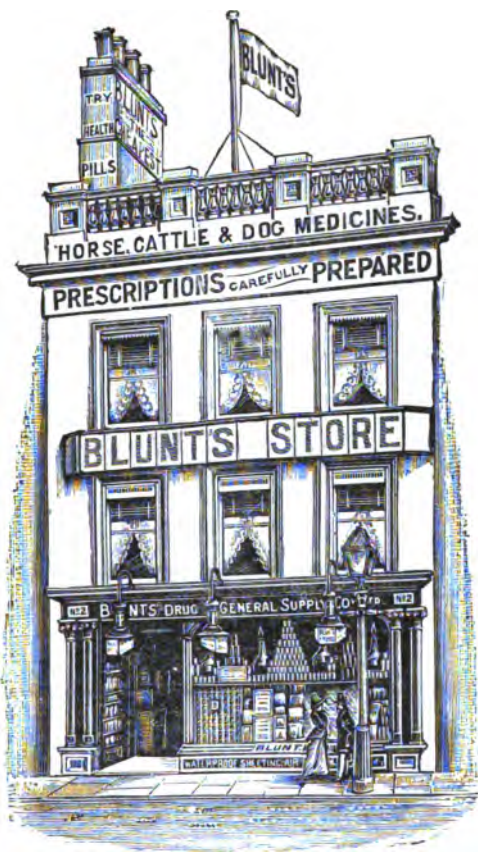
The degree of excellence which the typographical art attained at Venice calls for a somewhat more detailed account of the very rare specimens of the works which emanated from that city, of which copies are to be found in the library. First we have the earliest book printed at Venice, *Cicero ad Familiares*, the production of Johannes Spira, 1469, and on vellum. Copies of the only other two works which are known to have issued from his press, including his magnificent edition of Pliny, are also here. Of the beautifully executed productions of Nicholas Jenson, there are numerous examples, of which the *Eusebius* of 1470 is supposed to be his first work. Christopher Valdarfer, whose earliest book *Cicero de Oratore*, printed in the same year, is also at Althorp, will long be remembered in England as the printer of the first and celebrated edition of Boccaccio's *Decameron* of 1471, the only perfect copy of which was knocked down to the Duke of Marlborough for £2,260 at the sale of the Duke of Roxburgh's collection in 1812, after a contest between Lord Spencer and himself. Some years after, Lord Spencer obtained it for £750. Only three other copies of it are known to exist, viz., those at Paris and Milan, and the one sold for £585 at the Sunderland sale, which has fallen into English hands. The extreme rarity of the volume is to be attributed to its having formed part of an edition committed to the flames by the Florentines at the preaching of Savonarola.

The name of Aldus will always be associated with the perfection of printing; and of the numerous editions which issued from the press which he established at Venice about 1494, the present collection possesses an extraordinary series. A memorandum, in the handwriting of the founder of the library, gives the total number of "Aldines" as six hundred and ten, and out of that number no less than fifteen octavos, printed by the elder Aldus, are on vellum. Of his earliest and rarest productions the following must be mentioned: *Musaeus*, in Greek and Latin, supposed to be his first work. A complete copy of his folio edition of Aristotle, 1495-98. *Poliphili Hypnerotomachia*, of 1499, the wood engravings of which are supposed to have been designed by Giovanni Bellini. The Virgil of 1501, the first book printed in Italic or Aldine type. The Petrarch of the same date, with MS. notes by Cardinal Bembo, who edited it from an autograph manuscript of Petrarch. A complete copy of the Dante of 1502, being the first book in which Aldus employed the device of the anchor and dolphin, and also of the Ovid and of the Greek Anthology of the year 1503. All these five last-named works are on vellum.

To Italy belongs the honour of having produced the three earliest books with copperplate illustrations, fine impressions of which are in the library. The first is the *Monte Santo di Dio*, printed at Florence by Niccolo di Lorenzo 1477, containing three engravings, which are supposed to have been designed by Sandro Botticelli, and executed by Baccio Baldini. The second is an edition in Latin of Ptolemy's maps, commenced by Sweynheym, the partner of Pannartz, and completed by Buckinck at Rome, 1478. The third is an edition of Dante with Landino's Commentary, printed by Lorenzo della Magna at Florence 1481. This copy contains twenty copperplates, one of which is in duplicate, are also attributed to Botticelli; and an engraving of earlier date.

Typography was introduced into France as early as 1470, through the exertions of two of the learned professors of the Theological College of the Sorbonne at Paris, Fichet and De la Pierre, who induced three working printers from Germany—Gering, Crantz, and Friburger—to set up a press within its walls. Copies of several of their earliest works including the first Bible printed at Paris, are in the collection. Many specimens of the illustrious family of Stephens might also be enumerated. Simultaneously with Paris, Switzerland produced its first printed book at Münster, in Aargau, entitled *Mamotractus*, a copy of which, as well as of the earliest work issued by the Geneva press, 1478, *Le Livre des Sains Anges*, is to be found in the library.

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Should be in fear of none, neither should he
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And constant in all his discourses.*

LINGUA.

*History maketh a young man to be old, without either wrinkles or grey
hairs, privileging him with the experience of age, without either the
infirmities or inconveniences thereof.*

FULLER.

Northamptonshire Notes & Queries,

A QUARTERLY JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO

*The Antiquities, Family History, Traditions, Parochial
Records, Folk-lore, Quaint Customs, &c., of the County.*

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Fig. 1. FRONT OF THE "HEDDA MONUMENT" IN PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL.

(Scale, $\frac{1}{4}$ linear.)

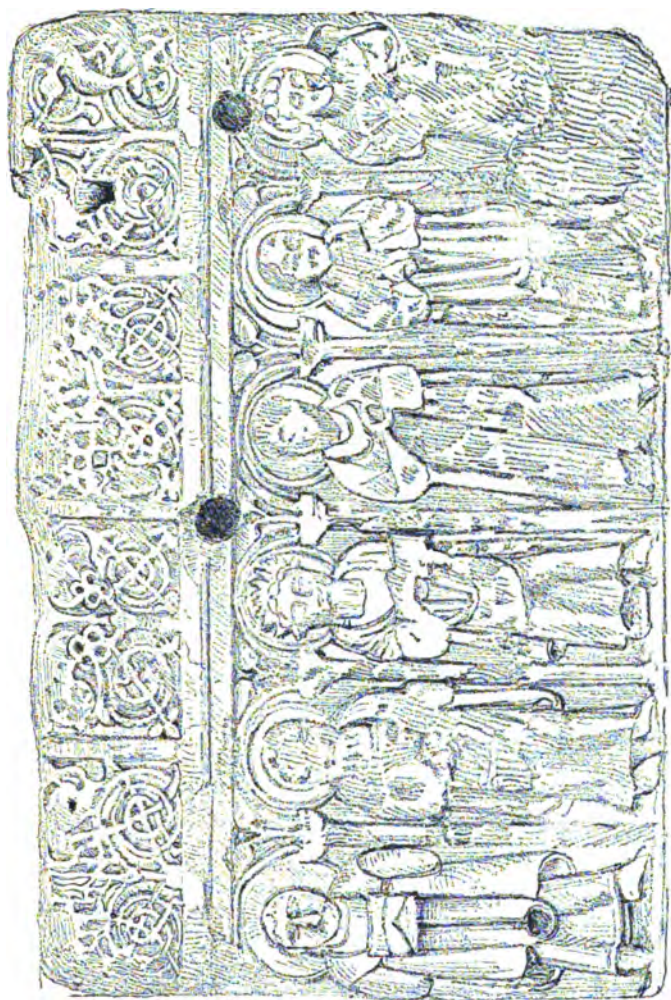
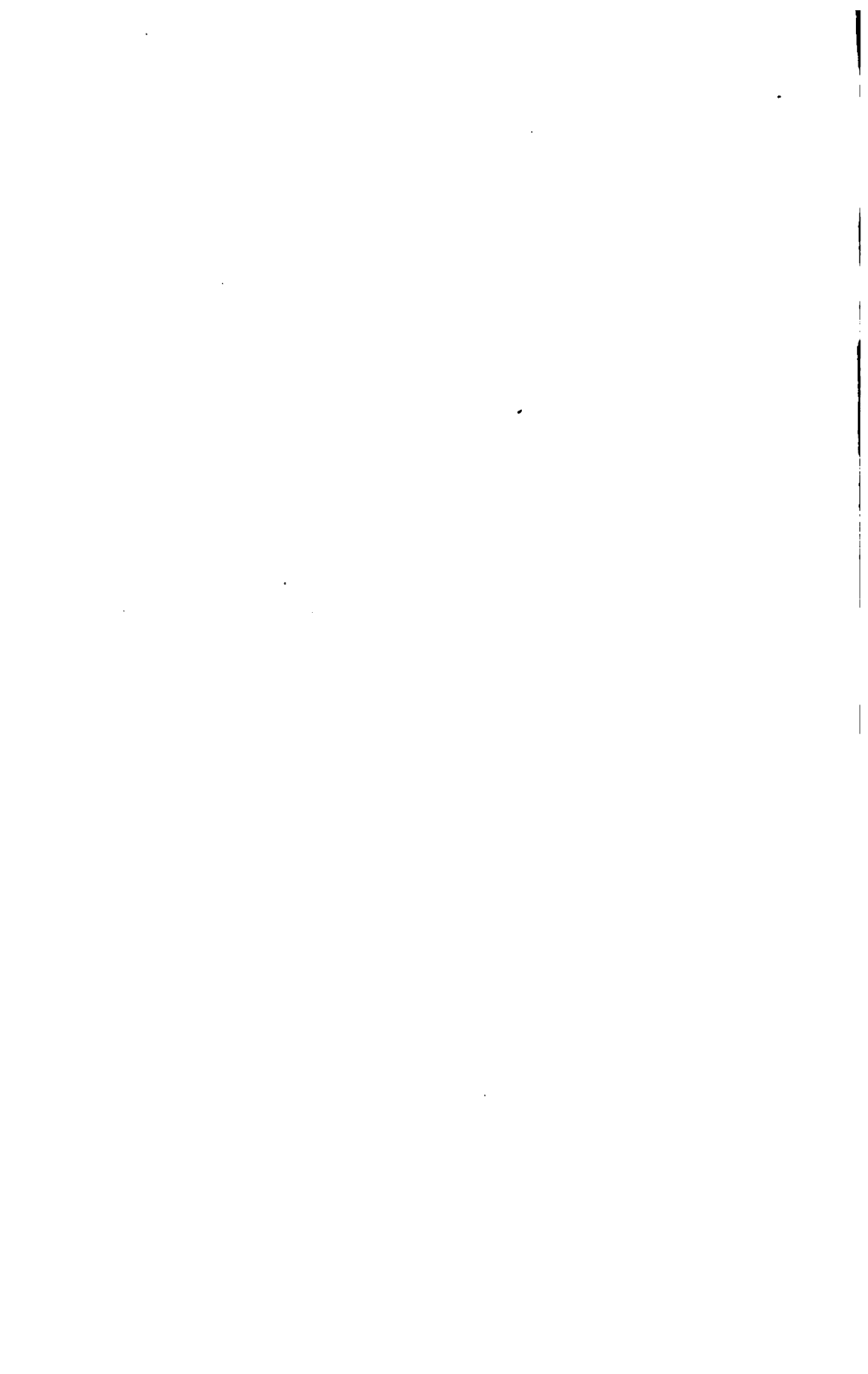


Fig. 2. BACK OF THE "HEDDA MONUMENT" IN PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL.
(Scale, $\frac{1}{8}$ linear.)



Liber Custumarum.

ORDINACIO FACT DE ESSII ORDINANCE MADE CONCERNING
TEMPORE JOHIS WELLIS ESSOINERS * IN THE TIME OF
MAJORIS &c JOHN WELLIS MAYOR
Capitulum lx Chapter lx

Ad congregationem habitam in Ecclesia sancti Egidij die dominica proxima post festum sancti Egidij Anno regni regis Henrici quarti post conquestum tertio-decimo ex Assensu Maioris xxxij^{or} burgensium & totius communitalis ibidem congregatis concordatum est & pro firmo stabilitum quod quilibet implacitatus in Curia villæ Norhamptoniæ per aliquod placitum & inuenerit huiusmodi plegios legitimæ secundum legem & consuetudinem regni Angliæ necnon secundum consuetudinem dictæ villæ Atempore quo memoria hominum non existit vîtatam poterit ter per quemcumque officiarium videlicet Serieauntez balli-vorum seu quemcumque Alium legium domini Regis effoniari & huiusmodi effonium licite con-gaudere Absqua impedimento Aliquali

DE CUSTOD TERRÆ ET HERED
TEMPE JOHIS GREGORY
MAIORIS ANNO PRIMO HENRICI
QUINTI

Capitulum lxi

*Ad hufteingum tentum ibidem
die lunæ proxima poſt feſtum
ſancti Petri Advincula Anno regni
regis Henrici quinti poſt conques-
tum ſecundo Johannes Gregory
Maior villæ Norhamptoniæ ex
Aſſenſu xxiij^o comburgſium eiuf-*

At a meeting held in the church of S. Giles on the Sunday next after the feast of S. Giles in the 13th year of the reign of Henry the Fourth after the Conquest by the assent of the mayor the 24 burgesses and the whole community there assembled it was agreed and firmly established that anyone impleaded in the court of the town of Northampton by any plea shall find lawful sureties according to the laws and custom of the realm of England as well as according to the usual custom of the said town from the time beyond which the memory of man does not reach and shall be able three times by some one of the officials viz serjeants of the bailiffs or some other of the lieges of our lord the King to be essoined and to enjoy essoin of this kind without hindrance of any sort

CONCERNING THE CUSTODY OF
LAND AND AN HEIR IN THE TIME
OF JOHN GREGORY MAYOR IN
THE FIRST YEAR OF HENRY V

Chapter lxi

At a court of hustings held there on the Monday next after the feast of S Peter ad vincula in the second year of the reign of King Henry the fifth after the Conquest John Gregory Mayor of the town of Northampton by the assent of 24 burgesses of the

* Or persons who excused themselves from attending on summons.

dem villæ de confilio suo iuratorum Assignauit Thomæ Hunt dehauerfham & Agneti uxori suæ custodiam Johannis Buckyngham filii & heredis Johannis Buckyngham filij quondam Magistri Henrici Buckyngham de Norhampton in custodia dicti maioris ut de iure villatæ ad tunc existentis ad eum bene & honeste gubernandum quosēque ad suam plenariam peruenerit etatam Ac omnia eidem Johanni Buckyngham necessaria medio tempore prout statu suo conuenerit diligenter prouidendum necnon de receptionibus exiticum terrarum & tenementorum suorum vna cum expensis eidem Maiori aut successoribus eius tociens quociens cum ad hoc fuerint requisiti fidelem compotum ad reddendum Et super hoc ijdem Thomas Hunt & Agnes inuenerunt plegios & manucaptores ad premissa omnia & singula ex parte sua pretacta fideliter obseruanda Videlicet Johannem Curteys Cappellanum & Thomam Blaby de Norhampton Mercer vtrumque eorum sub pena xl librarum

QUOMODO BAILLIFFS NORHAMPTONIE FACERENT LEZ MEYMPRIIS
Capitulum lxiii

A cause que lez baillifs de la ville de Norhampton deuant ces heures esteantes out trop greuousement pris dez hommes due meisme la ville enfraunchisez per colour de lour office excessiue summez de moneye pur maymprise suete & Aise a eux faire a graunde

same town sworn of his council assigned to Thomas Hunt of Haversham and Agnes his wife the custody of John Buckyngham son and heir of John Buckyngham late son of Master Henry Buckyngham of Northampton in the custody of the said mayor or by right of

existing for this purpose to govern him well and honestly until he shall arrive at his full age And all things necessary to the same John Buckyngham in the meanwhile as shall be suitable to his position diligently to provide moreover as concerning the receipts of his lands and tenements together with his expenses to the same Mayor or his successors as often as they shall be required to do so to render a faithful account And for this the same Thomas Hunt and Agnes have found sureties and bondsmen faithfully to observe the premises all and singular mentioned on their part viz John Curteys Chaplain and Thomas Blaby of Northampton Mercer each of them under a penalty of 40 pounds

HOW THE BAILIFFS OF NORTHAMPTON SHALL TAKE BAIL
Capitulum lxiii

By reason that the bailiffs of the town of Northampton before the hours fixed have too greuously taken from the free men of the same town under pretence of their office excessive sums of money for bail suit and to give them ease to the great damage and annoy-

damage et Arrerifment dez hommes fuyditz Pur ceo A la femble temiz en esgise de seynt Gyle du dite ville deuant John Spryng adonquer illeques Maire le jordy profchein Apres le clause de Pasklan du regne nostre *seigneur* le Roye Henry quint puis le quest tiers per assent de xxiiij comburgensez & tout le *Communialte* du mesme la ville illeques Assemblez ordeigney est & pur toutes iourez establiz que les baillifs du dicte ville quore sunt & qui en temps Auenir serrount ne prenderent desore enanant dascun homme enfraunchise de la ville emsdity Arrestu per bref nostre *Seigneur* le Roye mainprenable pur mainprise & aise a luy sayre outre xx^d Et le clerk du les ditz baillifz ne prendra outre vj^d purson fee Et lez quatre serieantz de lez baillefs ne prendrant pur los fees outre iiij^d cest affauour chescun j^d Et si ascunz les baillefs fuisdity reteignet en prisoun ascun homme de la condicion fuisdicte apres ceo que clez homme eit profri A eux deux mainpreours suffigantz pur eux garder sanz damage encontre le Roye & la partye de sa deliuerance hors de prisoun Ou sils preignant pur mainprise fuete & aise fair outre le Somme de xx^d fuisditz que adonques bien lirra adit homme areftu de recouerer des ditz Baillifs la value de la moneye a la double issi per eux ressu encontr cest ordinance & ceo pur la surwele del Maire qi serra pur le temps & de son counsaill et ialemeys fez

ance of the men aforesaid Therefore at the assembly held in the church of Saint Giles of the said town before John Spryng* then and there mayor the day next after the feast of Easter in the reign of our lord the king Henry fifth since the Conquest by the

assent of the 24 coburgesses and all the commonalty of the same town at which it is ordered and forever established that the bailiffs of the said town who are and who in times to come shall not take hereafter

of any free man of the town beforesaid arrested by writ of our lord the king for bail suit and to give him ease above 20 pence And the clerk of the said bailiff shall not take above 6 pence for his fee And the four sergeants of the bailiffs shall not take for their fees above 4 pence that

of each 1 penny And if any of the bailiffs aforesaid keep in prison any man of the condition aforesaid after that that man has offered to them two bails sufficient to guard them saving damage against the king and the part of his deliverance out of prison Or if they take for bail suit & to give ease over the sum of 20 pence aforesaid that then well read to the man arrested to recover of the said bailiffs the value of the money to double that by them received contrary to this ordinance and therefore for the use of the mayor who shall be for the time and of his counsel and moreover

* John Spring was mayor of the town in 1426 and 1428.

damagez a estre taxes per mesme
la mayre & foun counsaill pur
foun emprisonnement

make damage to other taxes for
the same mayor and his counsel
for his imprisonment

ORDINACO FACT P ARTE ALLU-
TARIOR TEMPE JOHIS LONDHAM
MAJORIS ANNO RR HENRICI
QUARTI POST CONQM TERTIO
Capitulum lxiiij

Die lunæ proxima post festum
sancti Dionisij Anno regni regis
Henrici quarti post conquestum
tertio Ad commodum villæ per Jo-
hannem Londham Maiorem villæ
Norhamptoniæ ex assensu xxiiij^{or}
de consilio suo iuratorum ac per
assensum totius artis de cornysers
Crafte in eadem villa ordinatum
est quod quilibet homo de Arte
prædicta imposterum incipiens
ad tenendum Shopam de eadem
arte soluat finem de vj^s viij^d ad
eius inceptionem tam de tempore
elapso quam de tempore futuro
exceptis illio qui antea fecerunt
finem secundem conseutudinem
eiusdem artis in dicta villa Nor-
hamptoniæ vsitatam Et quod bene
licebit Hugoni Brixworth Will-
ielmo Stokton Willielmo Pirye
cornysers & Hugoni Hikedonn
Magistris nunc pro Anno futuro
per dictum Maiorem electis de
eadem arte ac alijs magistris qui
pro tempore fuerint imposterum
eligendis dictos vj^s viij^d de quolibet
de eadem arte sic shopam incipi-
ente leuare & xl^d inde solvere

ORDINANCE MADE FOR THE
CRAFT OF SHOEMAKERS IN THE
TIME OF JOHN LONDHAM MAYOR
IN THE THIRD YEAR OF THE
REIGN OF HENRY THE FOURTH
AFTER THE CONQUEST

Chapter lxiii

On the Monday next after the
feast of S Denys in the third
year of the reign of Henry the
Fourth after the Conquest For the
advantage of the town by John
Londham Mayor of the town of
Northampton by the assent of 24
of his council sworn and with the
assent of the whole craft of the
"cornysers crafte" in the same
to which it was ordained that
every man of the craft aforesaid
hereafter commencing to hold a
shop for the same craft shall pay
a fine of 6^s 8^d at its commence-
ment as well for time past as for
time to come excepting those
who have heretofore made a fine
according to the usual custom of
the said craft in the said town of
Northampton And that it shall
be allowed to Hugh Brixworth
William Stokton William Pirye
cornysers and to Hugh Hikedonn
now chosen masters for the
coming year by the said Mayor
concerning the said craft and to
other masters who for the time
shall be hereafter chosen to levy
the said 6^s 8^d from every man so
commencing a shop for the same
craft and to pay 40^d of it to the

maiori qui *pro tempore* fuerit ad opus villæ & alios xl^d inde penes eosdem magistros ad opus dictæ Artis retinere & disponere prout eis melius videbitur expedire Videlicet in tortis et alijs luminariis circa eucaristiam & sepulturam inortuorum ad honorem villæ Et ulterius ordinatum est per dictos maiorem & xxiiij^m quod bene liceat dictis magistris ad finem dicti Anni sui ex assensu totius dictæ Artis *pro seipsos* alios magistros de eadem arte eligere & sic de anno in annum ipsos magistros sic electos maiori qui *pro tempore* fuerit ad faciendum iuramentum eis adiungendum presentare & dicti magistri super sacramentum iurati ac alij magistri qui *pro tempore* fuerunt supervideant omnes defectus dictæ artis & presentent Maiori qui *pro tempore* fuerint omnes transgressores eiusdem artis vna cum defectibus eorundem Ita quod *pro maiorem* & consilium sum secundum quantitatem eorum delicti debite poterunt puniri & castigari Et si aliquis de arte prædicta in prædicta villa Northamptoniæ commorans ad summonitionem dictorum magistrorum vel alicuius eorundem aut alius eorum deputati ad certa tempus dies & loca sibi assignanda infra libertatem eiusdem ville non venerit tunc bene leceat dictis magistris de illo sic summonito & non venienti totiens

Mayor for the time being for the work of the town and to retain the other 40^d of it with the masters themselves and to dispose of it as shall seem to be most expedient for them viz in torches and other lights about the Eucharist and burial of the dead to the honour of the town And further it was ordained by the said Mayor and 24 that it be allowed to the said masters at the end of their said year by the assent of the whole of the said craft to choose by themselves other masters of the said craft and so from year to year to present these masters so chosen to the Mayor for the time being to take the oath appointed for them And the said masters being sworn upon the Sacrament and the other masters who have been for the time shall supervise all shortcomings of the said craft and shall present to the Mayor for the time being all transgressors of the same craft together with the shortcomings of the same So that by the mayor and his council according to the extent of their fault they can be duly punished and chastised And if anyone of the aforesaid craft staying in the aforesaid town of Northampton shall not come at the summons of the aforesaid masters or any one of them or any other deputy of theirs at the certain time days and places assigned to him within the liberty of the same town then it may be lawful to the said masters concerning the man so summoned

quociens huic ordinationi contravenierit vnam libram ceræ recipere & leuare pro suo contemptu vnde medietatem ad tortas prædictas disponent & aliam medietatem ad opus ville maiori qui pro tempore fuerit liberabunt &c

and not coming as often as he shall contravene this ordinance to receive and levy for his contempt one pound of wax of which they shall dispose one moiety to the torches aforesaid and the other moiety they shall deliver for the work of the town to the mayor for the time being etc

738.—THE GARFIELD FAMILY (281, 304, 430, 438).—In the present note I propose to add to the information, given in my previous notes on this family, chiefly by reproducing the wills of the Kilsby branch hitherto unpublished so far as I know, and by giving also what I have gleaned from the registers of All Saints', Northampton. Three of the four wills now given belong to the Kilsby family; the fourth is the will of Roger Gaffield of Milton, this being, I presume, another form of Garfield; the two last wills being rather long are given in abstract.

For convenience of reference I shall number the wills on from those in vol. ii., p. 153 :—

5. Thomas Garfield, of Kilsby, 1543 . Book H, fol. 23.
6. Robert Garfield, „ 1550 . Book K, fol. 185.
7. Roger Gaffield, of Milton, 1631 . Book K, fol. 64.
8. John Garfield, of Kilsby, 1618 . Book M, fol. 146.

To the first will there is no date of proof; in the other cases the date above is the year of proof.

5.

In the name of God amen the xvj daye of Apryll in the yere of our lord god 1543 I thos gardfyld of ye p'ych of Kyllsby whole of mynde do order & make testament & last wyll in man' & for' folowing ffyrst I bequeth to god my soule to o' lady saynt mare & to all ye c'payny of heven my body to be buried in ye churchyard of sayt andro in Kyllisby In pms to ye mother church of Peterburro ij^d & ij^d to ye bells of Kyllisby & to ye rode lyzt ij^d The resydu of my goods not bequethed I bequeth to Annis my wyf w^m I make my sole executrix & she to disspose for my soule & all christian soulls as she thinks best thes wytnes Wyllm brown robarde tomson wyllm sabyn Robt Garfyld

6.

In dei noie Amen the x day of ye monyth of marche & in the yere of o' lorde god 1549 I Robert gardefelde of ye p'yshe of Kyllsbye beyng in p'fyt remembras and feryng ye danng^r of deyth

doo orde^r & make my testament & last will in man' & forme folowyng
 ffyrst I bequeth mye soul to Allmyghtye god desyeryng o' ladye seynt
 marye & All ye holye companye in heaven to pray for me mye body
 to be buryed in the churche yerde of Kyllsbye afore namyd In p'mis
 I bequeth unto mye brother thoms a cow blosomyd black of colore
 It to Elyn mye syst I bequeth a blacke bolooke Also to Jelyan
 whythede I bequeath one calff It I bequeth unto iiij of mye servants
 to everye one of them a shepe It I bequeth to John Kylworth a shepe
 to Antonye whythede a shepe and to Alys boswell a shepe It I
 bequeth to everye one off mye godchildren xij^d It I wyll yt Robrt
 to'son and thoms grene be over seers to my last wyll and everye off
 them to haue xij^d for ther paynes takying Also I wyll yt Elezabeth
 mye wyff be my soule executrix to this mye last wyll she to dyspoys
 for mye soule and all christians as she shall thynke best thes beeyng
 wytnes Robt tomson wyllm whytthedde thoms grene w^t others It to
 ye mother churche of peterbrought vj^d

Proved 13 May 1550

7.

May 21st, 6th year of K. Charles, I Roger Gaffeeld of Milton, co.
 Northampton, husbandman—to my son Nicholas £20 within 2 years
 after my decease—to daughter Susan £10 to be paid, the one £5
 within two years, the other £5 after the decease of my wife—to
 daughter Cattere £10, to daughter Prudence £10, to daughter Mary
 £10, to daughter Margaret £10; to godson Roger Randall son of
 Benjabe Randall my son in lawes child 20s; to my Kinswoman Mary
 Gaffeeld the dau of William Gaffeeld 20^s, to daughter Elizabeth 2^s,
 my son William to enjoy all my lands and houses within the parish
 of Milton, on condition he pay the sums before mentioned. My
 wife shall have half my household goods &c. my son William to be
 sole executor. Ye mark of Roger Gaffeeld, William Dey, ye marke
 of Thomas Seabrooke.

Proved 27 Aug 1631 by Wm Gaffeeld the son.

Inventory of goods of Roger Gaffeeld taken 25 April 1631.

In primis in the haule. One Olde cubbard 4^s one old chear 1^s
 one table and frame one forme one bench and bench bord
 one round table one falling table 6^s one salting trof 3^s 4
 stooles wth other Imple 1^s 3 peeces of putar 2^s 6^d one lethare
 bottell one spit and cobirens wth alother Implements 4^s 4
 Peeses of Bras 10^s

In the Over Parlar. 2 Barrels one Cimmill one wollan wheele
 wth other Implements 6^s 8^d

In the Nethar Parler. One Joyned bed with the bedding
 belonging to it 26^s 8^d one standing bed wth the bedding
 belonging to it 10^s one pare of sheets napkins pillowbeers 8^s
 2 Coffars one chest one boultingtn 8^s his waring apparell
 20^s one cow 33^s 4^d the crap of a quartere land [? 1 old fa]
 5^s 4^d one . . . 6^d

Sum total xijth iiij^s x^d

8.

April 22, 1614. I John Garfeild of Kilesbie, co. Northton,
 yeoman—my body to be buried in the upper end of the middle space
 of the church of Kilesbie To Richard Garfeild of Ashbie leagers
 my Kinsman £5 To my sister in lawe Alice Garfeild widdowe late
 wyfe of my brother Ralfe Garfeild Citizen in London £5 To Agnes
 Stonlie late servant to my brother Ralfe Garfeild 40^s To Alice
 Howlet widow sometimes wife to Wm Howlet £10 To the four
 children of John Howlet that is to say William John Ephraim and
 Moses 10^s a peece To Elizabeth Howlet the wife of John Howlet
 £6 13^s 4^d To Margaret Tomson the wife of William Tompson
 £3 6^s 8^d To Thos Basset her son £3 6^s 8^d To Moses Ausup son of
 Thos Ausoppe £6 13^s 4^d To Liddia Auesuppe dau of Thos A £6 13^s 4^d
 To Betterisse Allam wife of Wm Allam of Litterworth baker £20 if
 hee th said Wm do accept of it for the charges of boarding I have
 put him to to Robert and Richard Allam his sons 10^s each Item I
 give unto Beniamin Garfeild Citizen of London one hundred pounds
 and my house lyinge in Pinchbacke To Ellen Sabin 10^s To
 Richard Welles of Biteswell and brother 10^s each The rest to John
 Ausup my executor John Preist and Thomas Aulsup overseers
 Witness George Harris John Garfeild William Marrett his mark
 John Preist Thomas Aulsup his mark wth others

Proved 15 Sept 1618.

Northamptonshire wills are also to be found at Peterborough, and
 the wills now there include very many belonging to all parts of the
 county. Wills were proved in the Consistory Court, or in the Arch-
 deacon's Court. In the latter, vol. iv., folio 65, I find the following
 will:—

9.

Testm Elizabethe Garfilde de Ashby legers

In the Name of God Amen the xvijth daie of Aprill & the xiiijth
 yeare of the Raigne of our soveraigne Ladie Elizabeth of England
 france & Ireland Quene defender of ye faith &c I Elizabeth Garfiled
 of Ashbie legers being sick of bodie & whole in mynd doo make my
 last will and testament in mauner and forme following—my body to

be buried in the Churchyard of Ashbie legers after ye manner of buriall Also I bequeth a cow twoo shipe xx^s yt father Cure oweth me unto Thomas Inghland & iiij^s vj^d yt Edmund West of Welton oweth me & other iiij^s yt Deacon of Norton oweth me I bequeth unto ye said Thomas Yngland Itm I bequeth two of my best platters unto Raffie Garfild & other two platters unto Thomas Inghland Itm I bequeth Raffie Garfild ye best covering a blangkit yt is to make a boulder with ye feathers in & a pelowe wth ye feathers in Itm I forgive Thomas Garfild xxx^s yt he owethe me I bequeth John Garfild a hilling the blankit yt is one ye bedde a pillowe yt is in ye coffer Itm I bequethe John Garfild ij paire of shetes And ye rest of my linnen I bequethe to my mother Itm I forgive William Garfild v^s he oweth me Itm I bequeth Elizabeth Hobie my god-daughter my best peticote my best smocke my chamlet sleeves & my best vaile Itm I bequeth mother Hobie one of my smockes The rest of my goods I bequethe unto my mother to use hit according to her discretion Anno dni 1571 Witnesses of the same Gruff floid Sebastiane Boyes John Cure Thomas Johnson w^t others mo I make Thomas Inghland my wholl executor & overseer of my will

Prob 1 June 1571 at Northampton

The following are some additional extracts from parish registers as to this family :—

Flore.

1659 William Garfield an old man was buried the 27th of November 1659

All Saints', Northampton.

Marriages.

1601 Richard Bray de Braunston et Issabell Grafield de Legers Ashbie nupti fuer' tricesimo die Septembr

1641 George Garfeild et Alice Dickenson nupt fuer' xij^o die (August)
Baptisms.

1642 Anne filia Georgij Garfeild shoemaker et Alice uxor eius bapt fuit xxix^o die (May)

1644 Thomas filius George Garfeild et Elizabeth eius uxor bapt fuit xiith die (May)

1649 Marie filia George Garfeild Shomaker et Elizabeth uxor eius bapt fuit xxiiij die (June)

Burials.

1617 Ellen Garlele sepult fuit 9 Feb

It is quite possible this may be meant for Garlick, a Northampton name, occurring often.

1625 Robert Garfeild de Meires Ashbie prisonar sepult fuit xxj^o die (Aprill)

- 1642 Alice uxor Georgij Garfeild sepult fuit iij^o die (June)
 1642 Anne filia Georgij Garfeild sepult fuit xij^o die (December)
 1651 Parulus (*sic*) George Garfeild sepult fuit 23 die (May)
 1651 George Garfeild Shomaker sepult fuit ultimo die (May)
 1654 Thomas son of George Garfeild sepult fuit xth die (Aprill)

I see that George, son of Richard Garfield of Ashby S. Legers, son of Thomas Garfield (Will no. 3, vol. ij., p. 154) was baptised at Ashby, 11 October, 1616. An Issabel Garfield, daughter of Thomas Garfield, was baptised at Ashby, 7 June, 1583, and an Issabel Garfield was buried there 14 May, 1624. This, together with the mention of the village of Ashby S. Legers in the All Saints' register, does more than point to a connection, though exact proof is still wanting satisfactorily to identify the persons named. Possibly some of the family quitted this village for the town of Northampton.

Barwell, co. Leicester.

Baptisms.

- 1681 Jo^a son of Robert Garfeild Bapt May the 18th
 1685 Robert son of Robert Garfeild was baptized August 2

Burials.

- 1686 Ann the wife of Robert garfeild was buried according to ye act September ye 15
 1686 Robert garfeild was buried according to the act September ye 24
 1689 Thomas garfeild was buried According to ye act Aprill the 11
 1700 John Garfilde sone of John Garfilde Buried October . . .
 [date faded]

It is possible that these Garfields of Barwell were connected with those of Kilsby. See will no. 8, where is mention of persons in Lutterworth and Bitteswell, places not very far either from Barwell or Kilsby.

Shangton Rectory, Leicester.

HENRY ISHAM LONGDEN.

739.—WELLINGBOROUGH BRIDGE (587, 615, 733).—No record is known to exist of "Holy Pilbrige," to which allusion was made in the last issue, the bridge between Irchester and Wellingborough. The position, however, of this bridge is remarkable, as it is at the junction of the roads going north from Hunts, Beds, and Bucks, and alongside of it is the ancient landing stage for the river traffic. In the past it must have been a well-known and much frequented spot at which many greetings and farewells must have happened; at such a spot there would in all likelihood have been on the bridge a small oratory, or an image or cross, at which travellers made their devotions

—hence the epithet “Holy.” But why “Pil-brigge?” It has been suggested that the bridge in the fourteenth century probably retained the name it had when built out of piles or timber, and so was still called pil-brigge or wooden bridge. “Pill,” however, it is said, means sometimes a creek or small port; so pil-brigge may mean the bridge by the landing stage, which doubtless existed at this particular point on the river from the earliest times, and at which delivery of merchandise must have been made, considering the roads radiating from the point, for a large surrounding district. R. P. L.

740.—CLAYPOLE FAMILY (528, 532, 554, 728).

Memorandum that I James Claypoole and Helen Mercer were Joyned in Marage the 12 day 12 Month 1657-58 at Bremen in Germany by Conradus Lelius a Calvin Minister

The 15th day 9 Month 1658 my sonne John was borne at London in Nicholas Lane between 2 & 3 of y^e Clock in y^e Morning

My Daughter Mary was borne the 14th day 8 Month 1660 near 8 of y^e Clock at night in Minsing lane in London

My Daughter Helen was borne ye 6 day 9 Month 1662 about 9 of y^e Clock in the Evening in Scots yard near London Stone

My Sonne James was borne y^e 12th day 6 Month 1664 about 8 of y^e Clock in y^e Morning in Scots yard near London Stone

My Daughter Priscilla was borne the 25th 2^d Month 1666 at $\frac{1}{4}$ past 4 in the Morning in Scots yard as aboue

My Sonne Nathaniel was borne the 23^d Day 7 Month 1668 at 2 of y^e Clock in y^e afternoon at the signe of the Still upon Horsly Downe in Southwark

My Sonne Nathaniel departed this lyfe y^e 14th 9 Month 1668 about 6^t hour at night at Horslydowne & was buried in friends burying place by Moorfeilds

My Sonne Josiah was borne y^e 9th day 9 Month 1669 about halfe an hour past 9 at night in Scots yard as aboue

My Sonne Josiah departed this life the 2^d day 3^d Month 1670 about 7th hour at night at Kingston upon Thames & was there buried in our friends burying place

My Sonne Samuel was borne y^e 19th 1 Month 1670-71 about $\frac{1}{4}$ past 2^d hour in y^e Morning in Scots yard as aboue

My second sonne Nathaniel was borne y^e 4th day 8 Month 1672 about $\frac{1}{4}$ past 6^t hour in y^e Evening in Scots yard as aboue

My Sonne Georg was borne y^e 14th day 11 Month 1674 about y^e 9th hour in the Evening in Scots yard as aboue

About the End of the year 1673 my Wife was Delivered of a Sonne that Dyed in the birth & was not named

My Sonne Joseph was borne y^e 29th day 1st Month 1676 at $\frac{1}{2}$ past one of y^e Clock in y^e Morning in Scots yard

My Sonne Joseph Departed this lyfe the 30th 6 Month 1676 about 3 in y^e afternoon at Lambeth & was buried in friends burying place by Moorfeilds

My second Sonne Joseph was borne the 14th day 5 Mon 1677 at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 8th hour at night in Scots yard as aboue

My Daughter Elizabeth was borne the 25th day 5 Month 1678 at halfe an hour past 6 in the Morning in Scots yard

My Daughter Elizabeth departed this life the 31th 5 Month 1678 about the 9th hour at night & was buried in friends burying place by Moor feilds

My Sonne Samuel departed this life the 11th 1 Month 1680-81 about 10th hour at night at Edmondton & was buried y^e 13th at friends burying place by Moorfeilds

My Deare father James Claypoole Departed this Life the 6 6mo 1687 and was buried in friends burying place at philadelphia 7 6mo

My dear Mother Helena Claypoole departed this life the 19 6mo 1688 and was buried in freinds burying place at Philadelphia 20 6mo 1688

My Vncle Norton Claypoole departed this Life in July 1688 at the Whove Kill in Lewistown

My Sister Helen Bethell departed this Life y^e 5mo 1691 at Jemaca and their both her Children dyed

My Sister Priscilla Crapp departed this Life the 16 10mo 1698 and was buried in freinds burying place at Philadelphia 20 10mo 1698

We sett Saile from gravesend the 25 5mo 1683 and Arrived at Philadelphia in pensilvania 8 8mo 1683 We came in the ship called the Concord Captain Jeffrys Command[er] burthen 550 tunn

Memorandum that Francis Cooke and Mary Claypoole was joyned in Marriage in the 8mo 1687 In Philadelphia

Brother John Claypoole Departed this Life y^e 8 9mo 1700 and was buried in friend burying place in Philadel[phia]

Brother Georges Wife Mary departed this Life in ye 2mo 1702 and was buried in friends burying place in philadelphia

MS. in the possession of J. Rutgers Le Roy, 14 Rue Clement Marot, Paris.

741.—WASHINGTONIANA (713, 735).—Close Roll, 19 Jas. 1., pt. 10. Tresame and Washington Indenture made the 4th June 1621 betweene Sir Lewes Tresame of Aveden in the countie of Northampton Knight and Barronett Sir Thomas Brudenell of Deane

in the saide countie Knight and Barronett and Sir William Tresham of Glendon in the said countie Knight of the one parte and John Washington of Thrapson in the countie of Northampton gentleman Thomas Ellis of London gentleman and John Glyn of Aldwinckle in the countie of Northampton yeoman of thother parte Witnesseth that Sir Thomas Brudenell and Sir William Tresame by the direction of Sir Lewes Tresame and for and in consideration of a certaine some of lawfull englishe money to the saide Sir Thomas Brudenell and Sir William Tresame by the saide John Washington Thomas Ellis and John Glyn at or before thensealinge and deliveringe of these presents Well and truly payd have graunted bargained sould assured enfeofed and confirmed and by these presents doe graunte bargain sell assure and confirme unto John Washington Thomas Ellys and John Glyn their heires and assignes all that moytie and one halfe parte of all that parcell of grounde with thappurtenances in Farringdon als Farrington Magna in the countie of Berks commonly called Farrington Hill conteyninge 80 Acres be it more or lesse nowe or late in the tenure or occupation of Dame Dorithie Sherley Wyfe of Sir George Sherley Knight and Barronett and late Wyfe of Sir Henry Unton Knight deceased and all that one pasture grounde in Farringdon als Farrington aforesaide commonly called the Upper grounde conteyninge 150 Acres be it more or lesse nowe or late in the tenure or occupation of Mris Pallantine Widowe her assigne or assignes and all and singular Waies easements Woods underwoods timber trees comons Waters Watercourses mounds bounds liberties Royalties Free Warrens Franchises preheminences jurisdiccions profits comodities emoluments and hereditaments Whatsoever to the saide bargained premises belonginge or in any waye appertaininge or to or with the same nowe or at anie tyme heretofore demised used occupied or enjoyed excepted reputed taken or knowne as parte pcell or member therof or apperteyninge thereto and the reversion and reversions remainder and remainders of the saide bargained premises or of anie parte thereof and the rents and services reserved uppon Whatsoever demise or demises lease or leases graunt or grauntes made thereof or of anie parte thereof To have and to houlde the saide bargained premises and every parte and pcell thereof with thappurtenances unto the saide John Washington Thomas Ellys and John Glyn and their heires and assignes forever to the only use and behoofe of them the saide John Washington Thomas Ellys and John Glyn and of their heires and assignes for ever In Witnes Whereof the parties above named to these presents Indentures their hands and seales interchaungeable have putt the daye and yeare first above written.

VERNON.

742.—MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS FROM OTHER COUNTIES
(27, 126, 181, 354, 453, 463, 500, 578, 589.)

S. Martin's, Leicester.

To the Memory of RICHARD STEPHENS Gent : | of this town and
ALICE his Wife Daughter of | John Lettice B:A: Rector of Strixton
| in the County of Northampton. | This tribute of pious affection,
respect and gratitude is placed by their Sons & Daughters. | A.
Stephens ob: Sept^r 18th A:D: 1809 æt: 64 | R. Stephens ob: Aug^{us}
11th A:D: 1810 æt: 65. | "The memory of the Just is blessed."
Prov; x: 7.

South aisle.

D.

Blandford, Dorset.

In the churchyard of Blandford, Dorset, at the east end of the
church, is a small tombstone, at the top of which is a shield, from
which the arms are obliterated, the inscription being as follows:—
"Sacred to the Memory of Michael Ody of Oundle Northamp-
tonshire who departed this life April 21st 1807 aged 61 years."

T. Hinton Rectory.

A. S. N.

743.—FRANCIS OR FRAUNCEYS FAMILY.

1560-1, Jan. 21. Edmond Scamblare byshoppe of Peterborowe &
Julyan ffraunceys was maryed.

Parish Registers of S. Dionis, Backchurch, London.

1575-6, 19 Jan. Julyan Scambler, the wife of the Reverend father
in God Edmond Scambler, Lord Bisshop of Peterborough, a
godly matrone & mother of all poor widowes & fatherless in
Peterborough, relieving their necessities was buried.

St. John Baptist, Peterborough, Parish Registers.

Her husband, of Peter-house, Cambridge, B.D., was cons. (3rd) Bp. of
this diocese 16 Feb. 1558-9, tr. to Norwich in 1584, d. May, 1594.

1624-5, Mch. 3. ffalkner ffrancis & Ann Bellingham, mar.

Barrowden, Rutland, Parish Registers.

1628, Robert, May 7; Thomas, 16 Dec., 1629; John, 13 Apl., 1631;
Nicholas, 2 Sept., 1632; & Edward, 8 Apl., 1634; children of
Falkner Francis, gent., & F. F. gent. (Baptisms.)

1639. Falkner Francis, gent., bur 6 May.

King's Regis, Northants, Parish Registers.

Richd. Bellingham, of Manton, co. Lincoln, made his will 22 Mch.
& pr. at Lincoln, 17 Oct., 1577, in which he names wife Jane,
brother Thomas, & sons Robert, Richd. Thos. Chrstr. Tristram,
& Edm. Testator was grs. of Sir Rt. Bellingham, Knt. of
Burneshead Hall, Westmoreland, & a descendant of testators,

Richd. Bellingham was one of the early puritan governors of Massachussets in the following century, but I am unable to say whether kin to Falkner Francis' wife.

Stamford.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

744.—THE LIVING OF ALL SAINTS', NORTHAMPTON.—Bridges, writing of All Saints', says that "after the dissolution of the Monastries the right of presentation was for some time in the hands of the Crown but now is in those members of the Corporation who are inhabitants of the Parish." The following extracts show how this came about:—

1. From an old manuscript. "24th May 17th James 1. By Feoff^{mt} Sir Thomas Littleton and Dame Katherine his Wife in cons^{ns} of Two Hundred Pounds granted to George Raynsford & oth^r Aldermen of the Corporation of the Town of Northampton all that the Rectory Improprite and Church of All Saints in the said Town with all the rights, members and Apps thereof then late part of and belonging to the dissolved Monastery of S^t Andrews near the Town of Northampton, and all Messuages, Lands, and Hered^{ty} and all Tythes, oblations, profits, comm^{ms} and emoluments either spiritual or temporal belonging To hold to the said George Raynsford and oth^r in fee."

2. From the Report of the Charity Commissioners, dated July 2nd, 1825. "The Advowson was purchased and conveyed to Trustees upon trust to present such persons as should on every vacancy be nominated by such of the members of the Corporation as should for the time be inhabitants and parishioners of the Parish of All Saints and in 1629 on the death of M^r Jeremiah Lewis the Rev^d M^r Ball was presented to the living."*

The Corporation appear to have nominated in succession—

Thomas Ball	Benj. King, A.M.	Edward Miller
Simon Ford, S.T.P.	Aaron Locock	Charles Hen. Tuffnell
John Conant, S.T.P.	John Frost	William Thursby
Benj. King, S.T.P.	William Hughes	William Wales

By the Municipal Corporation Act the presentation was directed to be sold, and Lewis Loyd, Esq., became the purchaser; from whom it passed through the late Lord Overstone to the present patrons.

W. M.

745.—WILL OF JOHN BARTHOLOMEW, OF UPTON.—I, John Bartholomew, of Upton, co. Northampton, Gent., being sound of body & perfect of memory, &c. My body to be buried where it shall please God to call me without any idolitary superstition, or ringing

* There is an interesting note as to Mr. Ball in "N. N. & Q.," vol. i. pp. 78, 79.

of bells (except) more than one bell to call such together as will accompany my body to the earth from whence it came. Item because Ursely my late wife whom I married in the Lord hath forsaken God & me to harken to the persuation of unclean, lecherous, & filthy seminary & Jesuit priests in Wisbech castle (idolitors against God & traitorous to her Majesty & the land) to papists & such unclean workers of darkness, to use their unchast companions in their cloase chambers against her knowledge & my commandment until she was bewitched by them & given over of God to love & abide their company better than mine. She has left me since 4 Dec. 1589, even to this day 20 Dec. 1598, being over nine years, & she is not even to have of my property the value of four pence. To my son Thomas, my only son she left me, my gold ring with the red seal, little gold ring with the Turk stone which was my mother's, silver salt cellar, 14 silver spoons, great weiscot desk which was my father's, lease of the Tillarie in Wisbeach, & of Holbeach Drove Chapel in Holbeach. To Hannah Bartholomew, only daughter which she left me, 40*l*. Appoints son sole executor, praying God that these two children "maye payre their nayles from their mothers synnes, maye trueli ament her falle and maye faithfullie live and dye to Christ w^{ch} I charge (them) herebie as a ffather." To my fellows Thomas Potter of Northampton, John Rowland of Upton, to them & their wives 10*s*. each. Desires son should be a clerk to a member of the law, & for that object leaves his ordering & education in the Christian faith to M^r Fras. Tate, of the Temple, London, who is appointed supervisor, & gives him 5 mks. for to buy a ring. Dated 20 Dec., 1598, pr. in P.C.C. 14 May, 1612 (Reg. Fenner, 43).

Stamford.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

746.—CLIFFORD AND GIBBES.—In the pedigree of Clifford of Frampton and Swindon, in the *Visitation of County of Gloucester*, 1682-3, edited by Fenwick and Metcalfe, p. 40, it is stated that "John Clifford of . . . near Ashwell Park, co. North'ton, mar . . . dau. of . . . Gibbes, and was living *s. p.*, 1682."

Is anything further known of the lady here mentioned? From the fact that Edward Clifford, nephew of John, is described as "of Wickin, co. North'ton, Esq.," it seems likely that she belonged to the family of Gibbes of Wicken.

Long Burton Vicarage, Sherborne.

C. H. MAYO.

747.—SIR JOHN FINCH, KNIGHT.—On 9 Aug., 1642, the House of Commons appointed a County Committee for Northamptonshire "for the putting the Militia Ordinance in execution and the Preservation of the Peace of the County." After the invariable rule, this

committee was composed of M.P.'s who were county magnates. Of the eight persons nominated, six—namely, William Fitzwilliam, Esq., Sir John Dryden, Bt., Sir Gilbert Pickering, Bt., Zouch Tate, Esq., John Crew, Esq., and Richard Knightley, Esq.—were Northamptonshire members. Of the remaining two, one was Sir Christopher Yelverton, Knt. and Bt., M.P. for Boosiney in Cornwall, but the representative of a well-known Northamptonshire family; the other was Sir John Finch, Knt., M.P. for Winchilsea in Sussex.

Who was this Sir John Finch, and what was his special connection with Northamptonshire? When was he knighted? I cannot find him in the pedigree of the Finches of Kent, represented by the Earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham. He was returned for Winchilsea to both Parliaments of 1640 as "John Finch, Esq.," and is named in the *Commons Journals* as late as July, 1641, as "Mr. Finch." On the 18 Dec., 1641, he is styled "Sir John Finch," so that he must have received knighthood between those dates. I imagine him to have been closely related—possibly brother—to Serjeant Nathaniel Finch, who was his colleague as member for Winchilsea in March, 1640. Nathaniel Finch was admitted to Gray's Inn in Aug., 1604, as "son of Henry Finch, reader," and received knighthood at Whitehall, May 12, 1640, as "of Kent." Sir John Finch seems to have died in 1642.

Leigh, Lancashire.

W. D. PINK.

748.—AN EARLY SPENCER SEAL.—Seal of Robert Baron Spencer of Wormleighton, attached to a deed of conveyance of the Manor of Denshanger to William Carpenter, of Denshanger, gentleman, for the sum of £1200, dated 15th year of James I. (1617).

The seal is of red wax, and is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. It is impressed on both sides, and is in fine condition, except that part of the legend is broken away. It was engraved between the years 1603 (when Sir Robert Spencer was created Baron Spencer of Wormleighton) and 1617, the date of the deed.

Obverse: On a pointed shield is the Spencer coat, "Quarterly [argent and gules], in the second and third quarters a fret [or], over all a bend [sable], charged with three escallop shells [of the first]." This shield is surmounted by a helmet, and the Spencer crest "Out of a ducal coronet a griffin's head, gorged with a bar gemell, between two wings erect." The mantling is somewhat peculiar, not being cut or hacked in the usual way, but representing rather a semicircular mantle, hanging from the helmet and rising up on each

side towards the crest; the corners fold over and have tassels attached. This mantle reaches down to the bottom of the seal, behind the shield and supporters. The supporters are rather small, but well engraved—dexter a griffin, sinister a wyvern, each collared and chained, but no ermine spots are observable.

Reverse: Bears a large shield only, of a shape more often used at this period than that seen on the obverse. The shape is described by Mr. George Grazebrook, F.S.A., in his book *Dates of Shields*, as Stuart with French base. This shield bears the two coats of Spencer quarterly—first and fourth quarters as on the obverse, second and third quarters [azure] A fess ermine between six sea-mew's heads erased [argent], this is called Spencer ancient, but is not really the most ancient coat, being granted in 1504 (probably to William Spencer, of Radburn, co. Warwick). In 1476 Sir Henry Spencer, lessee of Badby from the Abbey of Evesham, seals his will with the arms as in the first and fourth quarters of this shield, which is the old baronial coat of the De Spencers, differenced with the three escallop shells on the bend.

The legend on both obverse and reverse is the same:

✠ SI' ROB . . . ' SPENCER ' BAR' ' DE ' WORMELETON ' T. SHEPARD.
Kingthorpe.

749.—ROTHERSTHORPE.—The Inventory of the church goods of Rothersthorpe^a aforesaid made the xv day of September A^o Edward vi & yere ye next before Richard Wake^b ffrenceys tanfeld^c & ffancis morgan^d esquires according to the ten^r of the Kyngs Majsty's lettres unto theym dyrected in that behalf for ther auctoritie and comyssion

^a Rother—oxen, as in Rothwell. Shakespeare has—

“Tis pasture lards the rother's sides.”—*Timon of Athens*.

Malone must have been ignorant of this meaning. He suggested the reading—“their brothers' sides.”

^b Richard Wake, of Hartwell, son of Roger Wake, of Blisworth.

^c Francis Tanfield, of Gayton. The tomb of Francis and of Bridget Cave, his wife, is in Gayton church. Parish Registers, 1658:—

“Francis Tanfield esquire was buried the xxiii Novr”

Laurence Tanfield, son of Francis, was Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer in 1607.

^d Francis, of the Kingthorpe Morgans. A Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, 1658. He survived his appointment seven months, and was prevented by illness from sitting: yet his epitaph in Nether Heyford church reads—“Morgan in hoc tumulto plenus honore jacet.” Bridges confuses him with Richard Morgan, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, 1553, who was interred at S. Magnus, London Bridge.

shown by the instruction of John haryson vicar ther & Thomas payne* & harry symons church wardens ther

Inprimis the chalyce with the paten of sylvr pcell gilt in wayt eight unces

Itm on lytell pixe w^t cover of sylvr & gilt in wayt twoo unces

Itm three bells & one sanctus bell

Itm one vestment w^t deacon and subdeacon & cope of purple sylke called thappostels sute w^t awbbes & amyses of the same

Itm one coope of crymson velvett embroythered w^t fleurs de luce of gold

Itm an old cope of sylk

Itm one vestment of white damaske w^t flours de luce and a redd crosse behynde and before w^t albes & amyses of the same

It one olde vestment of grene & blewe cruell^s w^t albe & amyse^s

It one olde dyrtty houselyng^h clothe conteyning in length nyn yards

Itm one other houseling cloth of dyapr conteyning in length seven yards

It two old towells of lynnen cloyth

Itm three aulter cloyths to cover the table

It one lyttel pellow of redd velvet

It three old coffers w^t clothes in them

Richard Wake Thomas Morgan

John haryson vicar

The Temple, London.

LOUIS GACHES.

750.—NORTHAMPTONSHIRE SAVINGS BANK.—As this institution has ceased to exist, it may be well to record the fact that it was established in Northampton in June 1816 with branches, in the first instance, at Daventry, Towcester, Wellingborough, Kettering, and Brackley. Since that time it has been the means of promoting

* Rothersthorpe Pariah Register dates from 1583.

"1588. Thomas Payne was buried the xix daie of Januarie being aboue an hundred yeares old"

^f Cruell—a fine worsted stuff; hence *Le Strange*, *Anecdotes*:—

"Worsted 'tis a cruel piece of stuff."

^s The albe was replaced by the surplice at the Reformation. The amice was worn over the shoulders under the albe. It was of linen much embroidered.

^h The "houselyng" cloth is used spread before the communicants, so that the host should not by any chance fall. The hands of the communicants are placed underneath the cloth, the priest placing the host upon the tongue. By the rule of the Catholic church, all Catholics have to communicate at Easter; so the houseling cloth stretches across the whole width of the church.

Vicar 1546 to 1555.

thrift and affording a safe and beneficial investment for the savings of the humbler classes. The amount of deposits has sometimes reached £38,000 within the year, and the total funds invested amounted in 1878 to above £236,000 being the highest point ever attained. After the opening of the Post Office Savings' Bank in 1860, a decrease of about £3,000 a year took place in the deposits, but subsequently recovered, until 1878; the total then reached the largest amount as previously stated. In 1888, upon the resignation of the three Patrons, an unnecessary alarm as to the solvency of the Bank caused the withdrawal of considerable sums of money by the Depositors and this circumstance, together with a second reduction of the amount of interest allowed by the Government, made the managers feel that the business could not be carried on any longer with profit, and the Bank was consequently closed early in May, 1891. After payment of every depositor's account there was an actual cash balance of £2750 6s. 5d. which sum together with the proceeds of the sale of the Bank premises in St. Giles' Square amounting (after deducting the expenses relating to the sale) to £3,528 3s. 11d. was remitted by the Trustees to the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt, making the handsome total sum of £6,278 10s. 4d. so paid over. Many of the clergy and leading laity of the Town and County gave up much valuable time for a long series of years to the management of the institution which during its existence proved a great assistance to the working classes and paved the way for the formation of land and building societies and other investments of a similar character now so popular. The last president of the Savings' Bank was the late Pickering Phipps, Esq., J.P., and the retiring actuary was Mr. Benjamin Vials who had faithfully discharged the duties of that office for 34 years.

W. M.

751.—EXTRACTS FROM KNIGHTLEY WILLS AT SOMERSET HOUSE.—Will of Lady Ursula Knightley, or Ursula Lady Knightley, 1557. Ref. P.C.C. 1 Welles, 1558-9.—Bequeaths her share of lands, hereditaments, &c., called Broke Hall, Holbroke Park, in the County of Suffolk, and Estnyght (?) in Norfolk, and Olehall (?) in Nethfeld (?), Essex, to her sister, Dame Elizabeth Wingfield, "if she fortune to be in life at the time of my death," "unto the ende and terme of xx yeares," should her sister be dead, to go to her nephew, Sir Robert Wingfield, also for 20 years; if the sister die before the expiration of the 20 years, the son to have it for the remainder of the term.—Then she leaves her shares in Manors in Norfolk, Cornwall (?), and the capital house called Bousmark in London to her

niece Elizabeth Naunton, widow, also for 20 years; on condition that she does certain things here after to be specified. Other Manors in Norfolk and Middlesex she leaves to Thomas Sackforth of Gray's Inn, also what she succeeds to on the death of Anne, Countess of Oxford; comprising Manors in Cambridgeshire and Norfolk.—Elizabeth Naunton is to pay £4 twice a year, Michaelmas and Lady Day, to the younger sons of Sir Anthony and Elizabeth Wingfield, *i.e.* Charles, Richard, Anthony and Henry.—Leaves £3 paid half-yearly to several servants, and to others, maidens and inferior servants, xxd above their wages. Does not dispose of her plate and household stuff, &c., having already assigned it all to Elizabeth Naunton, whom she appoints her executor, and begs Thomas Sackforth to help her niece, and leaves him £10 for his trouble.—Mentions none of her husband's family, and does not say what is to become of everything at the end of 20 years.

Richard Knightley, Knight, 1528, leaves strict orders for "masses of requiem at my monthe's mind in the parish church of Ffaullesley—after the order of Saint Gregorius, and another at my yeare's minde by the most vertuous priests that they can provide, as well men of religion as other. He bequeaths to every of the four orders of friers in Northampton 20d, for the which he wills that every of the said orders cause to be said and sung with convenient speed for my soul oon trentall after the rate of Saint Gregorius trentall. His executors are to find a priest to sing and pray for his soul, the souls of his father and mother, his wife after her departure, his brethren, his sisters, his . . . his godfathers' and godmothers' souls at Ffaullesley for 20 years, and leaves him 10 marks a year for so doing, 6/8 to Ffaullesley church for tithes forgotten. To Fawsley, Everdon, Badby, Newnham, Lichboro', Stowe, Weedon, Norton, Braunston, Byfield, Woodford, Catesby, Helidon, Charwelton, Preston, Farthingstone, and Plumpton, to the intent God's service may be the better maintained, a vestment of the price of 20/, or 20/ to every one of the said churches to buy them with. A year's warning to all his servants. Jane, his well-beloved wife, to have his lands in Fawsley, Charwelton, and Snorscomb for life, or as long as she remains unmarried, but if she wishes to sell or let any of the land, her eldest son to have the preference.—His flock of sheep not to be sold, but to be occupied with the land "as I do now occupy them," his wife to have the advantage of them during her life, and then to follow the devising of his lands to his various sons. It had been arranged to settle Edmund and Ursula on some land he (the testator) had bought at Snorscomb and Everdon, but this land lying too handy to Fawsley, it has been thought better to settle them further off, and they are to

have Manors at Stoke Bruerne, Shutlanger, Alderton instead, part of his wife's inheritance. Leaves his son John convenient apparell, "as shall be thought convenient by my said wife, or else tenne pounds to buy it with, to the intent that he shall have me in his daily and continual prayer and remembrance." He is also to have £40 per year if Valentine succeeds to the property.

Fawcley.

L. M. K.

752.—DEEDS RELATING TO COGENHOB, DEANSHANGER, AND ECTON.—Some matters of interest occur in the following very short abstracts, such as the mention of members of the Franklin family of Ecton, of the Catesbys of Ecton, and the bequest of church plate to Ecton.

I.

Indenture, 22 April, 1648, between Mathias Dawes, basketmaker and Henry Lee, shoemaker, both of town of Northampton, of the one part, and Thomas Ball, of Ecton, yeoman, of the other part. Mortgage for £200 of Land for 500 years, to be paid at or in the mansion house* of Richard Raynsford, Esq., in the Town of Northampton. Signatures of Mathias Dawes and Henry Lee; witnesses, Arth. Goodday, Nathaniel Middleton, Henry Lee, jun., John ffolwell, John ffolwell, jun., his mark.

2.

Indenture 27 Sept. 1689, 1 William & Mary, between Wm. Parkinson of Ecton, yeoman of the one part and Wm. Sibley of Holcot yeoman, John Morris of Ecton yeoman, and Elizabeth Sibley dau. of Wm. Sibley of the other part, in consideration of intended marriage between W. Parkinson and Elizabeth Sibley and for a jointure & settlement messuage in Ecton. Signature, Wm. Sibley

* This stood on the north side of Abington Street, the east side of the present Wellington Street, which was part of the grounds belonging to the Mansion House. Richard Raynsford was a native of Staverton, near Daventry, of which borough he was appointed Recorder in 1630. In 1653 he was elected Recorder (or Deputy Recorder) of Northampton, and we find him at this time taking an active part in parish and local affairs. He sat as member for Northampton in the Convention Parliament of the Restoration, and in that of 1661; he was knighted and made a baron of the exchequer in 1663, was afterwards removed into the King's Bench, in which Court he succeeded the great Sir Matthew Hale as chief justice in 1676, and two years later he was relieved from his office by the Danby government in order that the infamous Sir William Scroggs might be placed in his seat. Sir Richard died at his country seat at Dallington 17 Feb., 1679. The Church there contains a monument to his memory, and the village almshouses were founded by him. He married Catherine, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Clarke, D.D., of Kingsthorpe.

his mark, Eliz. Sibley her mark, witnesses Thomas Franklin, William Wade, Robert Moores, Mary ffranklin.

3.

Indorsed "Feofment of a Messge in Ecton Street & one Yardland in Badgers Hide in Ecton." Indenture, 23 July, 1649, between Henry Lee, of Northampton, shoemaker, Mathias Dawes, of N., basket maker, Nathaniel Middleton, of N., yeoman, and Anne his wife, of the one part, and Wm. Stamford, of Preston Deanery, yeoman, of the other part. Sale of messuage, &c., in Ecton, to Wm. Stamford. Signed by Henry Lee, Mathias Dawes, Nathaniell and Anne Middleton; witnessed by Water Stamford, Tho. Prior, Barth. Clarke, Will. Bristlebolt, G. Wythe, Nicholas ffranklyn (the mark of), John Barker, Thomas Keepe. Attached is "the Schedull or Terrar in the Indenture," which is very interesting. Here are one or two extracts relating to Franklin:

"In the West Cley feilde

"One Roode on Coopers acre the baulke on the East and the ground now or late Nicholas ffranklyns* on the west

"One Roode on Longe furlonge the ground now or late ffranklyns in the North the baulke on the south."

There is a great number of place-names, and it would be interesting to know if they still survive; such as Bradfeilde, Netherstone, the Sidlinge, Charmer Close end, Sparrowcroft, fflexlands, Gorebroade, Brooke furlong, Barton stone, Whyte land, Woollwell, Whyn Leyes, Mortar pitts, the Overside Thyorns, Manpatricke, Hadzdalehill, ffarthingehill, Midle Debdale, Long Hill, Oldlands, Drybrook hill, Deadman's head, Hungry hill, Manstead, &c.

4.

Probate of Will of John Palmer, Archdeacon of Northampton, 22 January, 1679, gr. to John Palmer, the son and one of the executors.—Land, &c., at Denshanger and Passenham, to eldest son, John Palmer, & his heirs. Lands, &c., in Hollowell & Guilsborough, purchased of Wm. Curtis, to my son Thomas, & £20 (in lieu of legacy from his grandmother Catesby), 5 closes at Hollowel & Guilsborough, close at Thorpe in Earl's Barton, to my son George. To dau. Sarah Palmer £550, legacies beq. to her by her sister Anne Palmer; brothers George Catesby, Esq., and Wm. Catesby, gent., deceased. To dear wife £200, and if she conveys a yardland in Barton

* Nicholas Franklyn appears to have been a considerable land owner in the parish of Ecton. He may have been the brother of Thomas Franklyn, the grandfather of Benjamin Franklin. The Thomas Franklin who attested the documents numbered 2 and 4 was undoubtedly the uncle Thomas referred to in the Doctor's Autobiography, and Mary Franklin, who is also an attesting witness to number 2 was probably the wife of the same Thomas.

according to Indentures of marriage, 3 April, 1673, between me and Nathaniel Whaley & Mary his wife, then another £200.—My wife, Bridget Palmer, lands in Brinsley, co. Camb (? Brinkley), mortgaged to me by my brother Roger Stoutevill, estates in Little Houghton, co. N., mortgaged by Wm. Marriot. To son John, all my books, &c., mathematical instruments, old coins, and seals, advising him not to sell anything rare. To my sister Andrewes, £20; my sister Mary Glover or her daughter, £20, but so that her husband shall not intermeddle therewith; to my sister Mary Palmer, relict of brother Nathaniel Palmer, £20, for education of her son Joseph; to every other of my brothers and sisters, my wife's side as well as my own, a ring. "Also I bequeath to the Church of Ecton for the service of the Lord's table one round plate & pattin of silver which I have already provided." To Anne Overhall 40^s. My good brother Thomas Catesby, Esq., my friends Thomas Cox of Doddington, Esq., Alexander Ekins of Orlingbury, Peter Whaley, Rector of Cogenhoe. and Nathaniell Whaley, Rector of Broughton, overseers. To the right Hon^{ble} Charles Lord Grey, of Ruthin, one of my Poli-glot Lexicons in two volumes. My god dau., Mrs. Elizabeth Catesby, £5. The rest to be equally divided amongst my children. Wife & son John exors. 9 Feb., 1677. Witnesses, Maurice Dix, Sam. Houghton, Tho. franklin. Codicil, 20 June, 1678. To son Thos., £50; son George, £20; my cozen Sara Whitemill, £5.

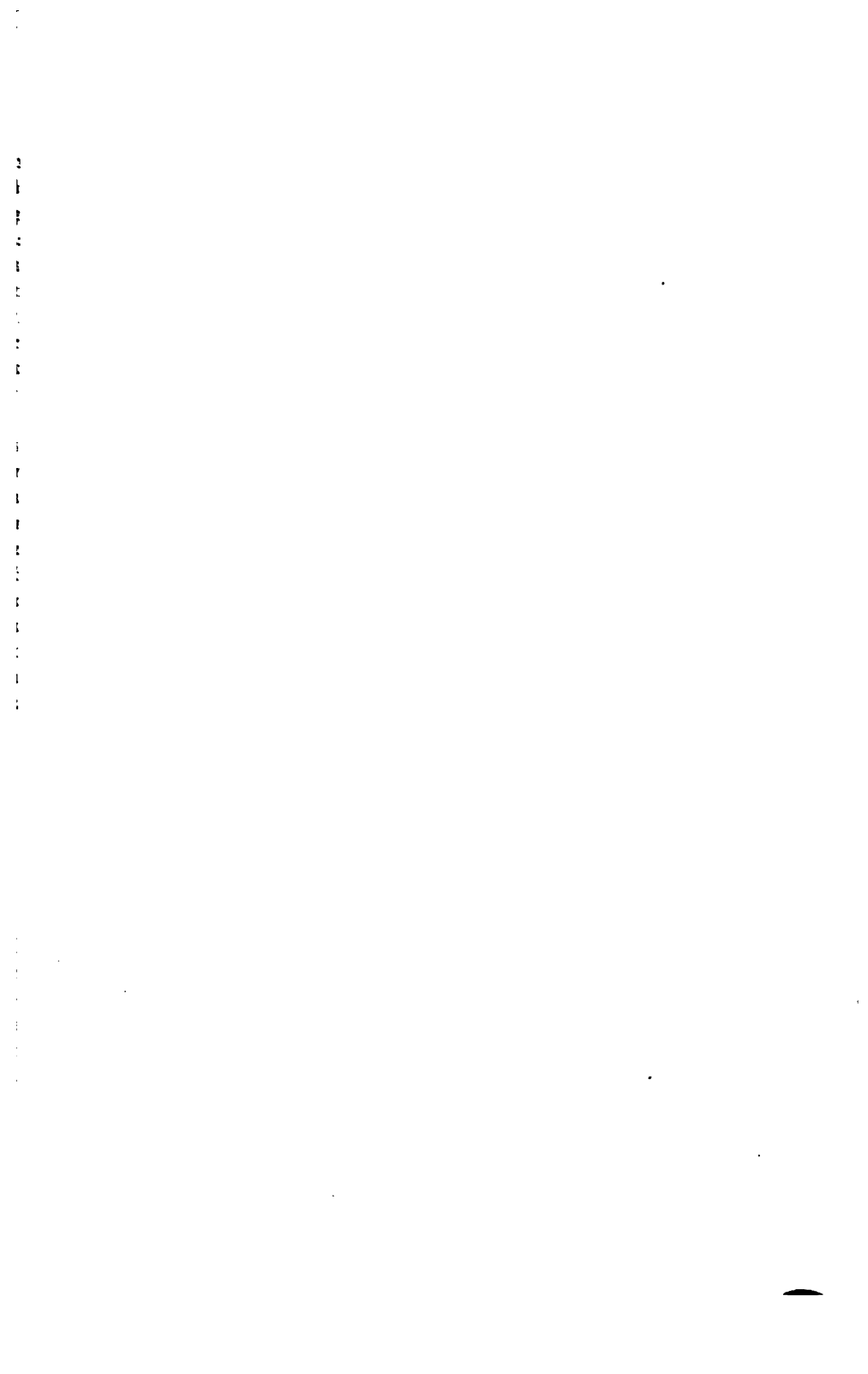
Mary was borne	May 19, 1651
Susan	" Sept. 16, 1653
John	" July 19, 1656
Sara	" May 23, 1658
Thomas	" Dec. 23, 1660
George	" Nov. 15, 1663

5.

Indenture, 20 April 1637, 13 K. Charles, between Symon Callis of Ecton, in the County of North^t, Maultster of the one part, and Thomas Tompson of Ecton yeoman, of the other part. Sale of messuage &c. in Ecton for £104, late in tenure of Richard Stevens, & purchased from him by Symon Callis by deed, dated 21 January 1630-1, including parcell of ground bought of Wm. Corbett 1 Oct. 1632. The mark of Symon Callis, witnesses, William Barker, Willm. Corbett, Mathewe Sillesby Jun^r.

6.

The Bond of Symon Callis, dated 1 May, 1637, to Thomas Tompson, in £40. To ensure the quiet and peaceable possession of the farm house & land is Ecton, sold by Symon Callis and "Elizabeth





SEAL OF THE FIRST BARON SPENCER OF WORMLEIGHTON, 1617.

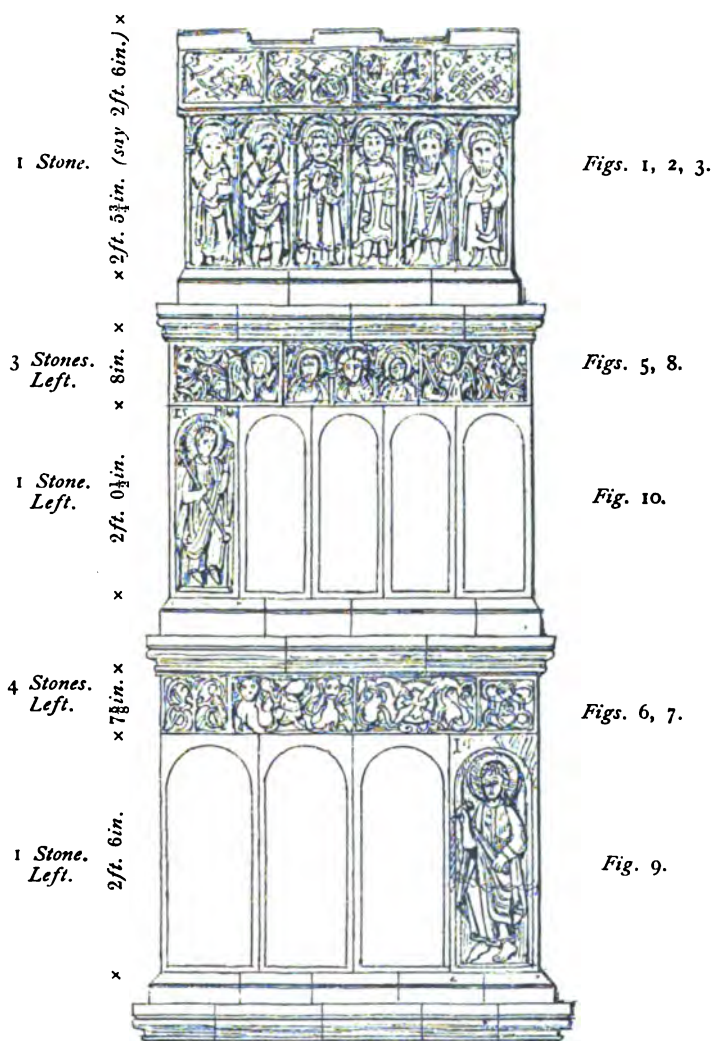
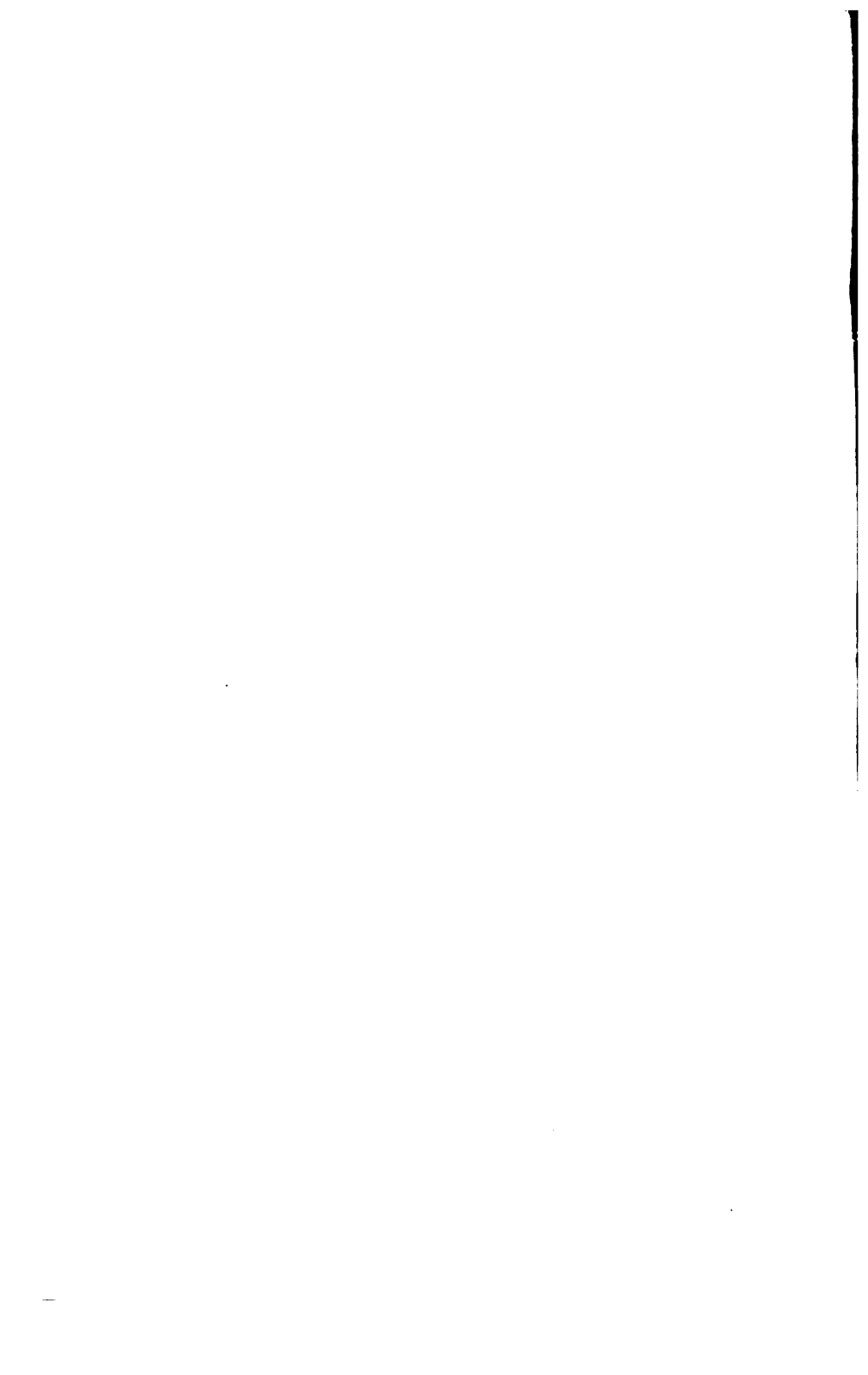


Fig. 11.

RESTORATION OF ANCIENT NORMAN SHRINE
AT PETERBOROUGH.



now his wife," as she is called here and in the deed of sale. The mark of Symon Callis, witnesses, (the mark of) Gilbert Batson, Mathewe Sillesbye, junr.

A good account of the Sillesby family has been given before by Mr. H. F. Waters, p. 105. The signatures of Matthew are very good and clear.

Shangton Rectory, Lelcester.

H. ISHAM LONGDEN.

753.—THE PSEUDO HEDDA MONUMENT AT PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL.—The ancient shrine in Peterborough cathedral, evidently of Norman date, and vulgarly called Abbot Hedda's Monument, has an interesting history. The first historical statement relative to such a stone is in Ingulf's account of the destruction of the Monastery of Medeshampstead (Peterborough) in 870. A Scandinavian horde, led by a son of Ragnar Lodbrog (who had been thrown into a pit of vipers by the Saxons), after burning the Abbey of Croyland and murdering the monks there, proceeded to Peterborough. The monastery was manned by peasants and monks. Arrows and stones were plied against the Danes with such effect that their leader's brother was slain. This inspired the barbarians to a more resolute attack, in which they carried the works and became possessed of the monastery. Then ensued a time of general plunder and massacre. All the portable valuables of the establishment were packed on waggons and conveyed away. The church and monastery were then set on fire, and the destruction was so complete that it was a hundred years before the abbey was raised from its ashes. The whole 84 monks were slain, a boy alone escaping. In the meanwhile those of the Croyland monks that had escaped returned to that abbey and performed Christian burial on their slain brethren; and the abbot, whom they had elected, did the same office for the eighty-four slain monks of Peterborough; and, says Ingulf, "placed over the body of the abbot, as he lay at rest in the midst of his sons, a pyramid of stone, three feet in height, three in length, and one in breadth, on which was sculptured the effigy of the abbot surrounded by his monks."

Now as the local limestone could not have supplied a stone so large, as this monument, if the above account is accurate, it must have come from the Barnack quarries; and there is so far a coincidence that the so-called "Hedda Monument" is of Barnack ragstone. The monument measures about 3 feet 5½ inches in length, 2 feet 5½ inches in height, and 1 foot 2 inches in width, which may or may not be taken to approximate to the recorded dimensions of the top stone recorded by Ingulf. If Ingulf actually wrote the history which goes

under his name, this account of the massacre of Hedda and the monks and their subsequent burial must be nigh 200 years after those events, and must have been written in one of two periods :

a Between 1075, when Ingulf is said to have been sent to direct the Monastery of Croyland in the place of Abbot Wulketul suspended by the Crown, and 1085, the year of Wulketul's death at Peterborough.

b Between 1085, when Ingulf seems to have been elected actual abbot, and 1109, the date of his own decease.

Bearing these dates in mind, we must here briefly follow the history of the monastery itself subsequent to the last mentioned period. In 1116, John de Sais being abbot, the whole Monastery of Burgh St. Peter, and the town itself, were burnt to the ground. The monastery was so completely destroyed by this conflagration that the monks had to get shelter elsewhere as best they could. Evidences of this fire remain to the present day, for recently when the floor of the Saxon structure was laid bare, it was found covered by a thick black layer of wood ashes. Abbot John soon set to work to build a new monastery. He evidently procured the design in at least the early part of 1117, in which year, or in 1118 (as it is also stated), the new abbey was commenced, two statements able to be easily reconciled if we suppose that the great ditches for the foundations were dug, and the loose sleeper wall foundations filled into them in 1117; and that the ashlar walling was commenced on these foundations in 1118. Nothing further is recorded of the monument we are considering, nor is there any known reference to it, until the seventeenth century. The earliest references are as follow :—

1641-2, 25 June, 17 Chas. 1. The Dean and Chapter lease for 21 years to Dr. Pocklington "all that old building situate within the precincts of the late Monastery of Borough St. Peter, called the little Dorter, with the chamber therein and the room over the same, lately called the Library of the said Monastery, together with all waste places belonging thereunto, adjoining sometime part of the Great Dorter; and one other piece of waste ground lately made a garden place, and now in the occupation of the Lord Bishop of Peterborough, containing the length of 42 yards and in breadth 32 yards, together with the houses thereon built, with liberty to take and draw water from the well in the bay yard, commonly called the Cloister, with free entry into the same for that purpose."

1642, Sept 6.—Will of Canon John Pocklington.—John Pocklington, D.D., "desires to be buried in the Monks Church yard at the feet of those Monks Martyrs whose monument is well known.

Let there be a faire stone with a great X cut upon it laid on my grave." From Cathedral Registers:—"Dr. John Pocklington, late prebendarie of this Cathedral Church departed this life y^e 14 of November and was buried the 16th in the Monkes Church Yard at y^e east end of Abbot Heddas grave, otherwise called y^e monks stone Anno Dom, 1642."

1666. From Cathedral Register:—"D^r T. Wright died 17 Feby, buried in Monks Church Yard near grave of D^r Pocklington, his wife's Father." (These two entries prove how mistaken is that account which states this prebend was buried inside the Cathedral.)

Dr. Pocklington was the canon whose books were burnt by the common hangman by the order of Parliament. He was a "fearful" High Churchman in his day.

When the Archæological Institute met at Peterborough in July, 1861, the late Mr. Matthew H. Bloxam read a paper "On the Effigies and Monumental Remains in Peterborough Cathedral,"* in which he demonstrated that the so-called monument of Abbot Hedda and his monks "was not what we generally understand to be a mere sepulchral memorial, but that it was, or formed part of, some ancient Norman shrine," and its date he was inclined to assign "to the close of the eleventh or to the early part of the twelfth century." He found, however, no opportunity to sketch it, or those parts of the same shrine now at Fletton church, which he mentions as having seen.

The remains are of considerable interest from their belonging to that return to imitation of pre-Norman interlacing ornament which appeared when a new generation of men of Saxon descent began, towards the end of the eleventh century, to find in the arts of construction, etc., paths to the wealth and influence that their fathers lost through the Conquest, and naturally, therefore, fell back on their methods of ornamentation.

The monument as already mentioned is about 3 feet 5½ inches long, 1 foot 2 inches broad, and 2 feet 5½ inches high, but the ridged top is worn. The accompanying illustrations represent its appearance at the present time. Fig. 1 shows one side of the monument, which from its better finish, was evidently meant to be the west or show side. The arcades contain standing figures, of which the fourth is our Blessed Lord delivering his charge to S. Peter, who stands next on the left and holds the keys. The figure on our Lord's right is that of the Blessed Virgin Mother, holding a lily. The other three

* *Archæological Journal*, xix., 1862, pp. 134-145.

are doubtful, but that next to the Virgin may be considered as S. John the Evangelist. The eyes of all the figures on this side are deeply sunk to receive the glass or other eyeballs to be inserted therein.* In the figure of our Lord the old Saxon custom is retained. He is represented with flowing curls on his shoulders, the mark of Royal descent as a Prince of David's line; or it may be the rude refrain of descent from the God of Life that was present to the mind of the sculptor.

Fig. 2 shows the other (eastern) side of the monument with six more figures of apostles.* It will be noticed that the eyeballs are



Fig. 3.

here not sunk, showing that this side was the back of the monument. Fig. 3 shows the two ends. One has distinct traces of a figure, probably of an apostle, carved in much higher relief than the corresponding figure that was formerly on the other end. It

would therefore appear that the stone had formerly stood north and south; with its northern end and back, in a less favourable position for observation, than the front, and the southern end.

John Carter's view of two small figures in the west wall of the south transept of the cathedral was published in 1782. On the same plate is a view of "Abbot Hedda's Monument," showing the figures 870 on its end. It is needless, of course, to say that the date "870" could not have been on the monument either at the death of Hedda, or at the time Ingulf wrote, nor at the period when the images on the monument were carved. Dean Patrick probably caused the 870 to be

* Since the above was written I have come to the belief that the chief figure on this side was Moses, with rays of light round his head, and that the subjects on its two sides illustrated the passage "That the Law came by Moses, but grace and truth by Jesus Christ" (who charges Peter the abbey's patron saint).

incised on the stone. He was evidently much interested in this monument. In the Chapter Audited Accounts in 1685, when Symon Patrick was still dean, we have the following entry :—

Paid to Mr Fawket y^e limnr for several draughts about y^e minster by y^e
Deans ord^r £1 15 0

These seem to be the original drawings given in Dean Patrick's issue of *The History of the Church of Peterburgh*, by Symon Gunton, late *Prebendary of that Church.* Illustrated

with *Sculptures.* The so-called Abbot Hedda stone is figured on page 243. It is so remarkable a delineation of the stone that the drawing is reproduced to accompany this article. (Fig. 4.) The book was published in 1686. The dean's preface is dated "June 20, 85," and it is known that Patrick added very largely to Gunton's work. The drawing in this history by Gunton and Patrick is preceded by the following introduction :— "The Monument erected for the slain Abbot and Monks, is here represented in this draught, which I have caused to be taken of it, as it now appears."

It is impossible to believe, after seeing the stone itself, that the drawing is at all a faithful representation of what the "limnr" saw. He must have revelled in the delights of imagination, and out of the wealth of his fancy recreated the ancient carvings, and invested them

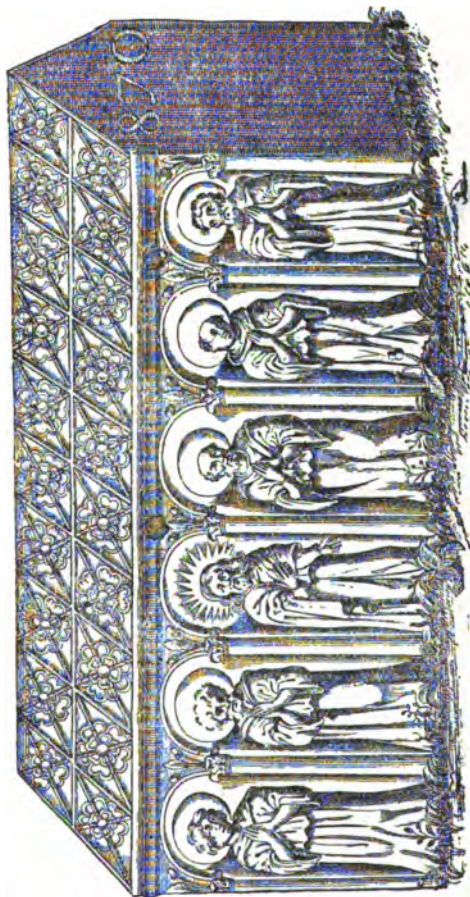


Fig. 4.

with all the conventionality of the seventeenth century. It is almost difficult to identify the side (No. 2) supposed to be represented. The rays around the head of the third figure, and the 870, however, enable one to say that it is the east, or less important of the two sides, that is intended. The position of the two holes in the stone confirms this. The 1685 drawing shows grass around the stone, and it is probable that Dean Patrick had it first brought into the cathedral and placed in the "New Building," at the same time causing the supposititious date, 870, to be cut in it. Since Patrick's time the stone was engraved in the *Antiquarian Itinerary*, 1816, vol. iii.; in Britton's *Picturesque Antiquities of English Cities*, 1830, p. 22; and in *Handbook to the Cathedrals of England, Eastern Division*, 1862.

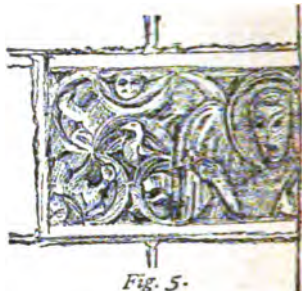


Fig. 5.

Whilst the abbey church of Peterborough was rebuilding, some of the monks fou and refuge at Fletton, then their own property. In

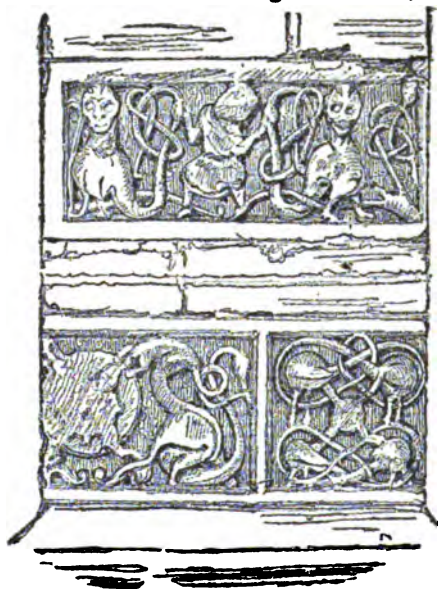


Fig. 6.

the chancel wall of Fletton church of a subsequent date and later Norman period than the burning of Peterborough, are several fragments of stone evidently belonging to the "Hedda Monument." They are of the same stone, and are the work of the same sculptor. In them are distinctly traceable the red marks of fire. These stones are drawn in the six accompanying illustrations numbered 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10. They are all drawn to scale— $\frac{1}{2}$ linear. The evidence, therefore, seems clear that this "Hedda Monument," whether it is the monument described by

Ingulf or not, existed at the time of Ingulf's death (1109); for it was involved in the destruction of the abbey church in 1116. Portions of the monument, or shrine, as I prefer to call it, were

removed to Fletton by some of the monks of the abbey, and were built into the wall and buttresses of the chancel. The big stone



Fig. 7.



Fig. 8.

remained at Peterborough, probably weatherbeaten in the "Monk's Church Yard" from 1118 to 1642 at least. It cannot be said whether it escaped mutilation at the hands of the Puritan



Fig. 9.



Fig. 10.

soldiers. It was evidently, from Fawket's drawing, in almost, if not quite, as ruinous a condition in 1685 as in 1885. If it had been much damaged only 40 years earlier than Fawket's drawing, it must

have showed plainly the cause of its destruction, and in that case the etching would not have been so detailed in every part, nor would Dean Patrick have passed the fact over in silence.

In drawing number 11 I have attempted a restoration of the shrine employing every stone that undoubtedly belongs to the monument. During the recent underpinning of the cathedral walls, some fragments of stone were discovered that may have formed the dividing strings in the shrine as originally erected. They differ in section somewhat from ordinary Norman dividing strings. As all the drawings are elevations, the sloping top of the large stone is not so clearly indicated as in the perspective drawing in Gunton's history of the cathedral. The ridge is now very much worn. From the base to the top is now $29\frac{1}{2}$ inches, but originally it was several inches more, approaching more closely to the 3 feet of Ingulf's account.*

JAMES THOMAS IRVINE.

754.—A CORBY CUSTOM.—A curious custom, sale by "pin and candle" lingers at Corby, where, on October 13th, 1892, the Charity and Town Lands were let in this manner. The following is the description of the sale in the *Standard*:—

"A curious and ancient custom has just been observed at the village of Corby, near Kettering, where the land belonging to the parish charities has been let by the interesting old custom of a burning candle. A pin was inserted in the candle a short distance from the light, and the bidding advanced until the pin dropped. The ceremony was directed by the rector (Rev. B. E. W. Bennett), and was attended by many of the parishioners. Bidding was brisk, and the fall of the pin was watched with considerable interest. When the heat dislodged the pin the last bidders found that they had the land on a lease of eight years."

The origin of the custom, writes the Rev. B. E. W. Bennett, "seems lost in obscurity, and we have no ancient records." In the *Northampton Mercury* for November 9th, 1889, there is a record of a sale at Raunds by "pin in the candle." Are there any instances of similar sales in other parts of England; and what was the probable origin?

755.—A PALM SUNDAY CUSTOM.—Is the custom of eating figs on Palm Sunday generally observed in Northamptonshire; and what is supposed to be its origin?

L. M. K.

* Certain entries of the repairs of a "whirligig" in a pathway into this Monk's church yard lead to the suspicion that the holes seen in this stone were connected with its ironwork.

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# Northamptonshire Notes & Queries,

A QUARTERLY JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO

*The Antiquities, Family History, Traditions, Parochial Records, Folk-lore, Quaint Customs, &c., of the County.*

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3, PARADE, NORTHAMPTON; AND LONDON.

**756.—LYON FAMILY.**—I would be obliged if any reader could tell me if the Scotch family of Lyon is connected with the Northamptonshire family of Lyons (now Chetwode). Their coats of arms are very similar, and the early Christian names given in the accounts of the Scotch family are curiously similar to those in pedigrees of the Lyons of Warkworth. Moreover I see that the very early members of the English family had no "s" apparently at the end of the name.

7 Redcliffe Square, London, S.W.

W. LYON.

**757.—NORTHAMPTON MANUSCRIPTS.**—Among the Bridges MSS. in the Bodleian is the collection made by Henry Lee, a former town clerk of Northampton, and referred to in Bridges' *History of Northamptonshire*. The Lee MSS. (E. Cart. MSS., Legh Vill. Northt.) are in volume x. of the Bridges Collection, and are headed: "Memorandums of the Antiquities of the Town of Northampton and of severall remarkable things acted in this Kingdom of England collected by Henry Lee in the Eighty-Sixth year of his age who served y<sup>e</sup> Corporacon of Northampton in the office of Town-Clerke fifty and three years till August 1715" ["N. N. & Q.," vol. iv. pp. 183-4]. The following extracts refer to the town of Northampton:

Northampton made a Corporation by Hen: 2. King John enlarges the Privileges & inter alia exempts the Freemen of the Town from Toll Lastage & Murage p totam Angt & Portus Maris. King Charles ratifies the same as perfectly by Charter as the Citizens of London Enjoy their Liberties. The River Nyne alias Nen runs by the Castle from Naseby alias Navelsby or the Navel of the Nation for from that Hill are Springs that make & supply three Rivers viz<sup>t</sup>. Nyne on the South Woollam on the North running thro' Harborow & Stamford and Avon running South West to Stratford upon Avon.

The Castle is ancient when the Danes besieged it they lay against it on the West side in Nyne Meadows & Dallington Grounds where they much batterd it on the West, which was afterwards repaired with Good Walls & large Buttrices of Stone for the Support. Many Danes were slain at this Siege.

The Town was walled about & had 4 large Gates the South the West & the North which had Chambers over them and Inhabited by Poor People. But the East Gate was a Stately building large & high with Coats of Arms of several Persons cut in Stone upon the Walls & in King Cha: 2. time all pulld down & demolished as were the Walls of Coventry.

The Market place was in the Majorhold & the cheifest part of the Town was built about it & near it several Parts extending as far as St.

Edmunds End about St. Edmunds Church these & other Buildings were out of the North Gate as far as St. Laurence Church which was in a little square close on the right hand going to Wallbank & St. Giles was then so remote from the Town that 'twas called St. Giles in the fields.

The old Town Hall was in a little close adjoining to the last House on the right hand in the Lane going from Majorhold to Scarlett Well.

St. Andrews Abby was famous the Abbat receivd Persons of Quality coming from the North to London as St. James's did those from the West The Innes in the Town were then ordinary 1. Mar. 1537. 29. H. 8. St. Andrews Abby was Supprest.

St. James's Abby had a stately Barn slatted on the West side supported with 12 Buttrices on the South there were 2 large Porches to Enter into the Barne the Barn stood hoium Memor.

In the Town were sev<sup>n</sup> Religious Houses & Chapels & one at the black Boy at the upper end of the yard. The South Wall with Door Way & Windows still remain there were Hoium Memor Stone Stairs w<sup>ch</sup> went up to Ring the Bell.

There were 2 Frieries one in Newland & the other in Possession now of Mr. Rob<sup>t</sup> South between the College lane & Horse Market It has been reported there stood a Religious House in the place called the Castilian in S<sup>t</sup>. Gyles' Street & that the Gate was of Brass. There was carv'd Work on the Stones & Battlements.

Temp. H. 6. there was an Act of Parliam<sup>t</sup> for paving this Town it Names the Streets.

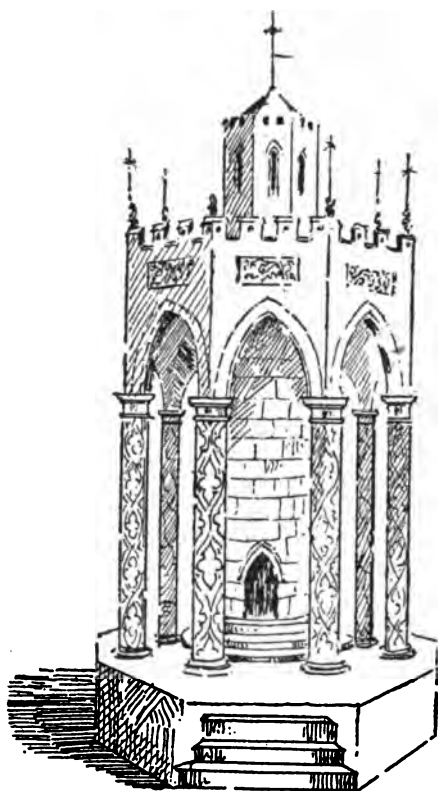
A<sup>o</sup> 4. Ric. 2. A Parl<sup>t</sup> was held in the Chancel of All S<sup>t</sup>m Church. The Election was generally out of the Members of the Corporation as A<sup>o</sup> 4. H. 7. Roger Butler & Ric. Flower two Bailiffs of  $\bar{y}$  Corporation & John Parvyn & Tho: Dudington two Bailiffs of  $\bar{y}$  Corporation A<sup>o</sup> 14. H. 8. elect Burgesses Zouche Tate Esq<sup>r</sup> of Delapré was Elect Burgess in the Town Hall without his knowledge & when he was acquainted with it by the Mayor & Burgesses at his house he refus'd but at last by their Entreaty accepted it. M<sup>r</sup>. Peter Whalley Alderman and Mr. Harvey of Weston Deputy recorder were elected & serv'd accordingly.

A<sup>o</sup> 1516 on Midsummer Day there was a great fire in Northiton w<sup>ch</sup> burnt the greatest part of the Town; it was a very dry sūmer.

The Election of Mayor Bailiffs & other Officers till Hen: 7. time was in St. Gyles' Church Yard by the Freemen of the Town. But a quarrel arising Earl Gobion who liv'd in a Farm House in Abingdon

Street kill'd a Man & got his pardon & to Quiet the Town granted to the Poor to follow sithe & sickle in Northiton fields he owning then the greatest part & the Town farm called Gobions farm which the Town

purchasd of Mr. Harrison & half Midsūmer Meadow lying on y East beyond Harrison's Meadow.



NORTHAMPTON OLD MARKET CROSS.\*

rounds of Stone to sit upon & to go up from y middle of the Cross by a small pair of stairs into the Lantern or little Chamber where were lodged the Market Strike & other Utensills belonging to the Market & a door at the foot of the Stairs lockt up from Market to Market. The Cross was covered with lead and Lantern glased & little Posts from every square all coverd with Lead & Apes at the Top of them with Iron Rods in their hands with Fanes on the Top of them. Such was the Compass of the Cross y<sup>t</sup> between the Lantern & outside Battlem<sup>en</sup> Men have Walked Hominum Memoria.

\* From a pencil drawing in Mr. Dash's copy of Bridges' *Northamptonshire*, Brit. Mus.

A<sup>o</sup> 5. Hen. 7. an Act of Parl. y<sup>t</sup> y May<sup>r</sup> should be annually chosen by the May<sup>r</sup> & his Brethren late Mayors & the Bailliffs & 48. Burgesses. & that the May<sup>r</sup> & his Brethren late May<sup>rs</sup> calld Aldermen should have power to choose & alter the 48. as often as to them should seem necessary & to Elect all other Officers.

A<sup>o</sup> 27. H. 8. the Cross in the Market Place was made consisting of 8. large stones set in the Ground ab<sup>t</sup> 2 foot high cut & carvd. and upon them 8. large Pillars of Timber with carved Work upon them they bore up y Roof & the Timber from one Pillar to t'other was arch'd & carvd In the middle were 3. Steps or

Formerly Jews settled in this Town three of which built stately houses & the Synagogue now S<sup>t</sup>. Sepulchres Church. the same in form as the Temple.

The Seal of S<sup>t</sup>. Johns Hospital is the Portrait of S<sup>t</sup>. Jn<sup>o</sup>. of Jerlm & Jn<sup>o</sup>. Bap<sup>t</sup>. In this Hosp<sup>l</sup> are placed Poor People of the Country.

S<sup>t</sup>. Thomas<sup>e</sup> Hosp<sup>l</sup> for Poor People of the Town founded by Tho: a Becket \* as were the Walls on the North & South sides of the Brook over which is S<sup>t</sup>. Thomas's bridge.

A<sup>o</sup> 5. Eliz. The Magistrates presented her w<sup>th</sup> 20*l*. & a Purse worth 6*l*. when she came a Progress to Northiton.

A<sup>o</sup> 27. Eliz.† M. Samwells Tombe was built & Ƴ Vault the place then called the Lady Chapel in the Chancel belonging to All S<sup>o</sup>. Church The new Church of All S<sup>o</sup>. after the fire was built upon the Foundation of the old Chancel w<sup>th</sup> was large enough to receive the Parliam<sup>t</sup> temp. Ric. 2. & w<sup>a</sup> this Church was built no Ground was added only 10 foot taken out of the Church yard on the East to make the present Chancel longer which was formerly a Library. Many thought the old Church as large as some Cathedrals.

A<sup>o</sup> 26. H. 8. All S<sup>o</sup>. middle Roof was made & a Chapel built by M<sup>r</sup>. Hen: Neale who had been May<sup>r</sup>. he charged the Swan Inne w<sup>a</sup> an Annuity of 5*l*. 12*s*. 8*d*. to be paid to the Poor *weekly* forever.

There was a large South Porch & over it a Room in which Ƴ spiritual Court was held.

There were 15. Churches belonging to this Town viz<sup>t</sup>. All S<sup>o</sup>. S<sup>t</sup>. Gyles S<sup>t</sup>. Sepulchres S<sup>t</sup>. Peters S<sup>t</sup>. Gregorys now the Free School S<sup>t</sup>. Marys at the upper end of S<sup>t</sup>. Mary Street in the square close over against the Castle One Church in Ƴ Castle the Walls & great windows standing Hominum memoria one in S<sup>t</sup>. James's end in the corner close on the right hand going to Abbats Meadow One in S<sup>t</sup>. Andrews Abby Ground S<sup>t</sup>. Laurences in a square Close out of the North Gate going to Wallbank called Lawless Church where they married without licence S<sup>t</sup>. Catherines Church near College lane where many People were buried that died of the Plague 76. years since S<sup>t</sup>. Miles's Church at the upper end of S<sup>t</sup>. Miles's lane als Cock Lane in Abingdon street S<sup>t</sup>. Edmunds Church was in the corner close between the two roads out of the East Gate one leading to Kettering the other to Wellingborough S<sup>t</sup>. Leonards Church was in Cotton end near which was the Lazar House or Spittle in which a

\* S<sup>t</sup> Tho. was lodgd at S. Andrews Priory & so became acquainted w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Town & for their Civility founded y<sup>e</sup> Hospitall.

† William Rainsford, Mayor.



poor Man is put in by the Mayor & Aldermen having an Allowance of 2d. p. Week a Load of Wood & some Cloths. There was also a Church on the West side of Lady Grace The Walls & Windows standing Hominum memoria. There was a Nunnery called Delapre.

A° 1539 a dry Summer that Men offerd to give 20 Sheep to keep 20.

A° 1541. The Water was brought again The Pipes digged again A° 1582 & again this present year 1616.

A great flood A° 1587. that the People near Abbats Meadow were forced to move unto the Town the Water came almost up to S<sup>t</sup> John's Hospital

6. May. 1663. a flood which threw down 2. Arches on the South Bridge.

A° 40. Eliz. The Town Charter was renewed & enlarged with Libertys the Mayor to be Justice of the Peace & of the Quorum Granted all the Fairs viz<sup>t</sup>. S<sup>t</sup>. George S<sup>t</sup>. James Assumption & Nativity of the Virgin Mary S<sup>t</sup>. Hugh Conception of the Virgin Mary to be free fairs from the Eve Day & Morrow & the Toll granted.

A° 1599. The Pump in the Market Place was sett up

A° 1607. King James the Queen & Prince Henry came from Holdenby thro' Northton the Townsmen presented to the King Queen & Prince three peices of Plate

A Religious House in This Town said to be at the upper end of the Black Boy yard the South Wall with the Door Way still remain.

**758.—REGISTERS OF MAIDWELL (230, 240).—**The following are extracts from the early books now, we must suppose, lost:—

12 Elizab Buryalls Ann Dom 1570

1570 M<sup>r</sup> Henry Hassellwood sonne of John Hassellwood Esq the 3 of Septemb

1573 Thomas Clawton Esq buried the 3 of August

M<sup>r</sup> Mathew Emas buried the 6 of Feb eodem anno

1574 M<sup>rs</sup> Kathryne Clawton Wyddoe late Wyfe of Thomas Clawton Esq buried the 18 of June

first page attested by ye marke of ye Church Wardens & p me  
Gulielmum Kirk Cler<sup>m</sup>

1580 M<sup>r</sup> John Chapman parson of Maydwell buried ye 26 of Julye

1587 Edmund Hassellwood of Kingston in the Countey of Lyncolne Esq buried the 11 of June

1589 Edward Hassellwood Esq buried the 25 of Aprill

1597 M<sup>r</sup> Edmund Hassellwood sonne of Edward Hassellwood Esq<sup>r</sup> buried the 4 of August

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- 1600 Pearse Stanly of Warmsley in ye Countey of Yeorke esq wa  
buried at Maydwell the 3 of November 1600
- 1602 Edward Hassellwood sonne of Edward Hasselwood Esquire  
buried at Maidwell ye 2 of Dec 1602
- 1604 M<sup>r</sup> Bryan in ye Countey of Yorke buryed the
- 1607 M<sup>r</sup> Willm Ellys father to M<sup>r</sup> John Ellys buried the xiii<sup>th</sup> day  
of August  
Alice Twistleton daughter of M<sup>r</sup> Brian Twistleton buried the  
28 of October
- 1612 M<sup>r</sup> John Ellis buried the second of September  
William Kirk, Clerk, buried 24 of December  
? Ye Years of these two none being registered between 1612  
& 1615  
This part concludes with an. 1618
- Baptisms 1570
- 1574 M<sup>rs</sup> Katheryne Hassellwood daughter of Edward Hassellwood  
Esq Baptized ye 17 of Septemb. attest as before with ye  
marks X off John Storke and Willm Craddock Church  
Wardens p me Gulielmum Kirke Cler
- 1577 M<sup>rs</sup> Margrett Hassellwood daught of Edward Hassellwood  
Esq baptized ye 28 of July
- 1578 M<sup>rs</sup> Anne Hassellwood daught of Edward Hassellwood Esq  
baptized the 28 of feeb
- 1580 Edmund Hassellwood sonne of Edward Hassellwood Esq  
baptized the 14 of August
- 1581 Alice Hassellwood daught<sup>r</sup> of Edward Hassellwood Esq  
baptized the 8 of August
- 1582 Edward Hassellwood sonne of Edward Hassellwood Esq  
baptized the 4 of Decemb
- 1583 John Hassellwood sonne of Edward Hassellwood Esq baptized  
the 4 of October  
John Kyrke sonne of Willm Kyrk Clark baptized the 28 of  
December eodem anno
- 1584 M<sup>r</sup> Rober Hassellwood and M<sup>rs</sup> Elizabeth Hassellwood bap-  
tized the 12 of feeb
- 1586 M<sup>rs</sup> Mary Hassellwood daught<sup>r</sup> of Edward Hassellwood Esq  
baptized the 22 of August
- 1604 Willm Ellys sonne of M<sup>r</sup> John Ellys and M<sup>rs</sup> Anne Ellys  
bapt the 17 day of N——b (*sic*)
- 1607 Alice Twystleton daught of M<sup>r</sup> Bryan Twystleton & of  
Elizabeth his wife bapt ye 8 of Maye
- 1613 Posthumous Ellis the sonne of M<sup>r</sup> John Ellis deceased and  
M<sup>rs</sup> Anne his Weiff bapt 2 June

From 1619 incl to 1653 excl the Register is continued in a Paper Book fasten'd within that of Vellom in ye order as follows No Account of Marriages before 1619

- 1620 Susanna Pole the daughter of M<sup>r</sup> William Pole Clerk was buried the thirtieth daie of July 1620
- 1622 M<sup>r</sup> Thomas Gascoigne Esquire was buried 3<sup>d</sup> of November anno dni 1622
- 1624 Elizabeth Henchman daught of M<sup>r</sup> Owen Henchman and Marie his wife bapt 29 May 1624  
M<sup>rs</sup> Alice Gascoigne was buried the nine and twentieth day of June 1624
- 1625 M<sup>rs</sup> Elizabeth Woods was buried the nyneteenth day of September 1625  
M<sup>r</sup> Pierce Stanlay and M<sup>rs</sup> Alice James were married the 24 Oct 1625  
Katheren Haslewood the daughter of S<sup>r</sup> Anthony Haslewood Knight and the Ladie Elizabeth his wife was baptized the one and twentieth daie of December 1625
- 1626 M<sup>r</sup> Arthur Twistleton was buried the fifteenth day of May 1626
- 1627 Edward Haslewood the sonne of S<sup>r</sup> Antony Haslewood Knight and the La Elizabeth his wife was baptized the seventeenth day of March 1627
- 1629 Anne Bavin the daughter of M<sup>r</sup> Richard Bavin and M<sup>rs</sup> Thomasine his wife was bapt ye 15<sup>th</sup> of Nov 1629
- 1630 M<sup>r</sup> Edward Haslewood was buried ye 7<sup>th</sup> Apr 1630
- 1631 Twisell Twisell the sonne of John Twisell and Deborah Cave was bapt 19<sup>th</sup> May 1631  
Anthony Haslewood the sonne of S<sup>r</sup> Antony Haslewood Kt and the Lady Elizabeth his wife was bapt 25<sup>th</sup> Januar 1631  
M<sup>r</sup> Antony Haslewood was buried ye 6<sup>th</sup> Feb 1631
- 1632 Robert Haslewood the sonne of S<sup>r</sup> Antony Haslewood Knight and the Lady Elizabeth his wife was bapt 20 Dec 1632  
M<sup>r</sup> Robert Haslewood was buried 11<sup>th</sup> Januar 1632  
M<sup>rs</sup> Elizabeth Campian was buried 28<sup>th</sup> Janu 1632
- 1634 The Ladie Catharine Gorges sometime the Widowe of Edward Haslewood of Maidwell Esquire and the late wife of the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Edward Lord Gorges of Langford in the Countie of Wilts was buried the seven and twentieth daie of March 1634
- 1635 John Osberne Esquire was buried thetwelfth day of Januarie 1635
- 1638 M<sup>rs</sup> Alice Ellis was buried the tenth day of April 1638

759.—ANCIENT VILLAGE SPORTS (135, 173, 192, 217, 270, 312, 575).—Miss Thoyts, in her *Old Berkshire School Games*, quotes the "Quaker's Wedding," which was a very familiar game in our Northamptonshire villages. The extract is as follows :—

"The Quaker's Wedding. This is a most solemn affair. The leader goes round chanting, with her eyes bent on the ground.

Hast thou ever been to a Quaker's wedding?

Nay, friend, nay;

Do as I do; twiddle thy thumbs and follow me.

"Each new-comer goes behind till a long train is formed, then they kneel side by side as close together as possible. At this juncture the leader gives a vigorous push to the one end of the line, and the whole party tumble over like ninepins, among screams of laughter."

J. T.

760.—CHARITY SCHOOLS.—The following are extracted from "An Account of Charity-Schools lately erected in Great Britain and Ireland: with the Benefactions thereto; and of the Methods whereby they were set up, and are governed," Eighth edition, London 1709.

ASHTON near Oundle. A Charity School newly founded and endowed with 20*l.* a Year. A School-House and Chappel built, and open'd at Midsummer 1708. by Mrs. *Jemima Creed Deceased*, a Young Lady of an extraordinary Pious Life and Death.

GREAT BRINGTON. Here is a School for teaching 30 poor Children, which was set up in 1691, at the Charge of a Noble Lord Deceased, and hath been ever since continued by him that succeeded in the Honour, and a Noble Lady of the same Family.

GREENS NORTON. The Minister pays for the teaching divers poor children

KETTERING. A Legacy of 10*l.* per Ann. for ever left towards the Support of a Girls School.

NORTHAMPTON. Endeavours are using for the setting up a Charity-School here.

PETERBOROUGH. One particular Inhabitant of this Place has set up and maintained a large Charity-School, and worthily designs to leave a perpetual Endowment for it.

SEYRESHAM. An unknown Person has given 50*l.* to this Town; by the Interest whereof 6 poor Children are taught.

WHITFIELD. The same Person who gave 50*l.* to Seyresham, has also given 20*l.* to this Town; by the Interest whereof 4 poor Children are taught. Twenty Pounds more left to the same Use by the same Person since deceas'd.

762.—ST. EDMUND'S, NORTHAMPTON.—These be the goods that dyd belong to the church of Seynt Edmunds w<sup>thout</sup> the est gate of the towne of Northampton praysyd at the commandement of mayst Robt Burgon<sup>a</sup> by Antone Brand Xstofore Barnarde Thomas pemester and swrne upon a boke w<sup>th</sup> mr Samuell & syned by mr Burgon to make the prasment at John Bryggenson hows

|                                                           |                                   |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| It a chalis wayyng vij owncys delyvyrd to mr              |                                   |
| Burgon not praysyd                                        | xliiij <sup>a</sup>               |
| — the chales and lidd delivrd m <sup>r</sup> adams at     | iiij viij <sup>d</sup> the oz     |
| It a cope of blu saten praysyd at                         | xx <sup>d</sup>                   |
| It a vestement of darnyx <sup>b</sup> praysyd at          | ii <sup>a</sup> viij <sup>d</sup> |
| It a vestymnt of purpul say <sup>a</sup> praysyd at       | viii <sup>d</sup>                 |
| It a vestymnt of chabyrde <sup>d</sup> fustean praysyd at | viii <sup>d</sup>                 |
| It iiij olde surples praysyd at                           | vii <sup>d</sup>                  |
| It iiij tanacles <sup>a</sup> clothis praysyd at          | iiij <sup>d</sup>                 |
| It vi pelose praysyd at                                   | iiij <sup>d</sup>                 |
| It v candelstyky <sup>s</sup> stāding afore the rode upon |                                   |
| tymber praysyd at                                         | x <sup>d</sup>                    |
| It ix candelstyky <sup>s</sup> praysyd at                 | xii <sup>d</sup>                  |

<sup>a</sup> Robert Burgoyne was one of the commissioners for the suppression of monasteries. This inventory is not dated. It is in different form to and earlier than those taken under the commission of 6 Edw. vi. The vicarage of S. Edmund was annexed to the rectory of S. Michael in 1411. The rectory was appropriated to the priory of S. Andrew. The vicarage was ordained by Bishop Hugh Wells *circa* 1220:—"Vicarius habebit nomine vicarie sue totam ecclesiam illam solvendo predictis monachis (St Andree) xx<sup>s</sup> de eadem et sustinendo omnia opera ejusdem ecclesie debita et consueta."—*Lib. Ant.* The commission of 16 Mays, 6 Edw. vi., for taking the inventory of church goods of the town of Northampton is directed "To oure trustie and well beloved Edwarde Mountague Knight and to our well beloved the Mayour of the Towne of Northampton Edward Saunders our Sergeaunt at Lawe Edwarde Griffyn Francys Morgan and Roberte Chauntrell esquyers."

<sup>b</sup> Darnyx, or dornix; a stout linen cloth with a diaper pattern, formerly much used for church vestments. Originally made at Dornick, a town in Belgium, now known as Tournai.

"He faud his chalmer weill arrayit  
With dornik work on buird displayit."

*Lyndsay's Squyer Meldrum.*

<sup>a</sup> Say, a kind of serge. Paston Letters, i. 482—

"Item iiij ourtaynes of rede saye"

<sup>d</sup> Probably—Cambray. Priest robes were made of linen made at Cambray.

<sup>a</sup> Tanacle, or tunicle; a short tunic. Edw. vi., *Book of Com. Prayer*, 1549—

"Priestes or Decons shall have upon them lykewise the vestures appointed for their ministry, that is to say Albes with tunacles."

|                                                                                   |                    |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| It v gret bokys praysyd at                                                        | vii <sup>d</sup>   |
| It vi smale bokys praysyd at                                                      | vi <sup>d</sup>    |
| It a nolde <sup>f</sup> vestement that lay to plege at<br>John pychers praysyd at | xii <sup>d</sup>   |
| It a nolde vestement there all so praysyd at                                      | vi <sup>d</sup>    |
| It v depeynted clothys praysyd at                                                 | iiiij <sup>d</sup> |
| It ij olde corporis <sup>z</sup> cacys praysyd at                                 | ij <sup>d</sup>    |
| It v olde twells w <sup>a</sup> a kerchef praysyd at                              | viii <sup>d</sup>  |
| S= ij <sup>u</sup> xiiij iiiij                                                    |                    |

It payde to the maystr of seynt Jones<sup>b</sup> that  
was woss<sup>i</sup> name ys Richard byrdsoll<sup>k</sup>  
for the church off seynt edmunds wen  
he was colector of Kynggs mone for  
the tenths<sup>l</sup>

It payde for the ij vestments that lay at plege  
at John pychers layd by the church  
wardens

ii<sup>r</sup> viii<sup>d</sup>

It payde at the commandement of mr Robte  
Burgon to Syr Thomas atterbere vekere  
of Dustune

viii<sup>r</sup> iiiij<sup>d</sup>

by me Jobe Bryggenson

<sup>f</sup> Here the article loses the consonant. As a rule the article robs the noun.  
We say "an apron," whereas the noun is "napron."

<sup>z</sup> Corporis cloth; i.e., the linen cloth on which the host is laid.

<sup>b</sup> S. John's Hospital.

<sup>i</sup> Woss=whose.

<sup>k</sup> Rector of S. Michael's in 1545; of S. Peter's in 1563.

<sup>l</sup> 26 Hen. viii. c. 3. An Acte concerninge the paiement of Firste Fruites of  
all dignities & pmocoyons spirituell; & also concerninge one annuell pencyon of  
the tenthe parte of all the possessions of the Church, spirituell and temporal,  
graunted to the Kinges Highnes & his heires:—

"Sec. 9. The King to have for the more augmentation & maintenance  
of the royal estate of his imperial crown and dignity of supreme head of  
the church of England united and knit to his imperial crown for ever one  
yearly rent or pension amounting to the value of the tenth part of all  
the profits belonging to any benefice, the said pension to be yerely paid for  
ever at the feast of the nativity of our Lord God and the first payment to  
be at Xmas 1535."

This Act was passed in 1534, during the summer session. In referring to  
these Acts one has to bear in mind the Calendar—by the O. S. the year began  
April 1st. The earlier Act concerning "exaccions payde to the See of Rome"  
(Peter-pence Act) is under 26 Hen. viii. c. 51. That Act was passed during  
the session between January and April (O. S.). It is a frequent source of  
confusion. The editors of the State Papers have not always borne it in mind.

The Temple, London.

LOUIS GACHES.

763. — SILSBY FAMILY, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (725). — The following are extracted from Harlestone Parish Registers:—

**Baptisms.**

|                                            |              |
|--------------------------------------------|--------------|
| John son of Willm Silsby & Catharine       | Feb 25 1611  |
| Edward son of       "       "              | Sep 4 1614   |
| Thomas son of       "       "              | Sep 4 1614   |
| Emmanuel son of   "       "                | Mar 1616     |
| Alice dau of       "       "               | Oct 1619     |
| Jonas dau of       "       "               | May 1622     |
| Ellen dau of John Silsby & Elizabeth       | April 1636   |
| William son of       "       "             | Sep 1639     |
| A daughter of       "       "              | 1642         |
| John son of       "       "                | June 29 1645 |
| Katherine dau of Emmanuel Silsby & Frances | 1646         |
| Susanna dau of       "       "             | 1650         |
| Samuell son of       "       "             | 1654         |
| Simon son of       "       "               | 1658         |

**Marriages.**

|                                 |          |
|---------------------------------|----------|
| Richard Wilson & Susanna Silsby | Oct 1625 |
| Emmanuel Silsby & Frances Carr  | 1645     |
| Richard Simons & Francis Silsby | 1686     |

Harlestone.

W. BURY.

764.—THE SHEPPARD FAMILY OF NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (59, 168, 221, 364, 379, 401, 418, 440, 482, 529, 582.)

Indenture Tripartite 30 April 1662 between Wm Sheppard the elder of Collingtree co Northampton yeoman and Joice his wife of the first part, Vincent Marriott of Eastcote in parish of Pattishall co Northampton yeoman and Joseph Weedon of the same, yeoman, of the second part, and Wm Sheppard the younger, son and heir apparent of Wm Sheppard the elder, and Mary Marriott youngest daughter of the said Vincent Marriott of the third part. Marriage shortly intended between Wm Sheppard the younger and Mary Marriott. In consideration of £300 paid to Wm Sheppard the elder by Vincent Marriott for the marriage portion of said Mary, the farm house &c at Collingtree where he William Sheppard the elder lives, with certain lands is granted to Vincent Marriott and Joseph Weedon to uses therein set forth. Signatures, Wm Sheppard, the marke of Joice Sheppard, Wm Sheppard the younger. Witnesses, Wm Smyth, the marke of Thomas Morton, the mark of Wm Chown. Memorandum of livery of seisin indorsed. Attached is a "Schedule or Terrar" giving particulars of the lands referred to in the deeds, the names of the fields, and of the owners of the neighbouring properties.

An Acquittance for purchase money for Lands in Collingtree from Willm Sheppard & others to Mrs Dorothy Duncombe 23 July 1675. William Sheppard the elder late of Collingtree als Collingtrough but now of town of Northampton, yeoman, and Wm Sheppard the younger of Collingtree, yeoman, son & heir apparent of the said Wm Sheppard the elder, have received of Dorothy Duncombe of the Town of Northampton, Gentlewoman, £1080, consideration money mentioned in Indenture, bearing even date herewith, between us Wm Sheppard the elder & Wm Sheppard the younger & Mary wife of Wm Sheppard the younger of the one part, and Dorothy Duncombe of the other part, for sale of lands in Collingtree & Milton als Middleton Malsor co. Northampton. Signatures of Wm Sheppard the elder, & of Wm Sheppard the younger. Witnessed by Paul Bowncher, Silvester Harris Ju. J. ffowler.

Deed between the two Will. Sheppards and Dorothy Duncombe 23 July 1675. Recites that by indentures of even date, messuage &c in Collingtree and Milton als Middleton Malsor was sold to Dorothy Duncombe for £1080, of which £880 is paid. Dorothy Duncombe covenants for payment of the unpaid £200 with interest in the meantime at 6 p.c. when the son and heir of William Sheppard the younger shall on attaining 21 have executed a further conveyance to her. Signatures and seal missing. Witnesses, Paul Boucher, Silvester Harris, Ju : J. ffowler.

Duplicate of the above deed, signed by the two Sheppards, in the presence of the same witnesses; but a note is added stating that since the execution of the deed Dorothy Duncombe had died intestate, and that her brother, John Duncombe, was her heir and also administrator of her goods, &c. On both deeds the word "cancelled" is written.

765.—DEEDS RELATING TO COGENHOB, DEANSHANGER, AND ECTON (752).

[1665.] Indenture, 18 May, 17 K. Charles II., between Thomas Catesby, of Ecton, co. N., Esq., of the one part, and John Palmer of Ecton, Clerk, John Ekins, of Rushden, co. N., gent., of the other part. Whereas George Catesby, late of Ecton, deceased, brother of Thos. Catesby, Lyonell Gooderick, of Overston, co. N., Clerk, and Henry Vaughan, of Wilbey, co. N., Clerk, by indenture 5 Sept, 1656, made between them and John Palmer and John Ekins, did demise unto the latter the Manor of Whishton, &c., from 1 Oct., for 50 years, at the yearly rent of one peppercorne, for raising £2300, and for paying £500 apiece to Margaret Catesby & Susan Catesby, sisters of George, within three



months after their marriage, if with consent of their mother Margaret, & of George their brother, and meanwhile £20 a year apiece for four years. Margaret & Susan, yet unmarried. By this indenture, Thos. Catesby, in consideration of the surrender of the former property, grants to John Palmer and John Ekins. Messuages and lands at Ecton, including, a messuage and three bayes of maultinge to the messuage belonging and three yard lands with the appurtenances then or then late in the occupation of Nicholas Francklyn demised for 2000 years Upon trusts for securing payment to Margaret and Susan Catesby of £500 within three months after their marriage and meanwhile an annuity of £25 apiece. Signature of Thomas Catesby; witnesses, Thomas Rogers, Geo. Johnson.

Entitled "An Exemplification of Letters Pattennt at the request of William Carpenter gent." "Claydon" is written after this. This is a deed in Latin, with the Great Seal of King James attached. The "exemplification" is dated 20 Aug., 17 James 1. The Letters Patent themselves bear date at Westminster, 19 June, 41 Elizabeth, and concern the Manor of Deanshanger, &c., which is granted to Henry Best and Robert Holland, of London, Esquires, being formerly part of the possessions of John Henneage, Esq., and lately annexed to the honor of Grafton.

Mr. Catesby's Charity, March 16<sup>th</sup>, 1698. Release to Thomas Palmer Clerk. Conveyance in Trust of Mr. Thomas Catesby's half yard land in the Abbot's Hide in Ecton intended to be settled by him to charitable uses, & executed by his daughter Mrs. Elizabeth Catesby afterwards wife to Mr. Freeman.

Indenture 16 March 1698, between Eliz<sup>th</sup> Catesby youngest dau. of Thos. Catesby of Ecton Esq. deceased and Thos. Palmer Rector of Ecton. Eliz<sup>th</sup> wishes to carry out her father's intentions, he having died without conveying the land: 10<sup>s</sup> worth of bread twice a year among such of the poor people of Ecton as the Minister and Churchwardens shall think meet, upon the first Sunday after the Feast of St. John the Baptist & upon the Feast of St. Thomas the Apostle, at and in the Church of Ecton, immediately after morning service. Residue of rents to be disposed of in binding out poor boys born at Ecton as apprentices. Signatures of Elizabeth Catesby and Thomas Palmer, Witnesses Robt. Breton, Theop. Rogers. Seal of Elizabeth Catesby, Two lions passant gardant within a bordure engrailed.

Probate of the will of Bradley Whalley late of Cogenhoe co. N. Clerk, gr. to Eyre Whalley and Edward Watkin Exors.—24 June 1743. To sister Jane wife Wm. Watkin of West Haddon co. N.

Clerk, estates in houses & land &c in Cooknoe; my Kinsman Eyre Whalley of Ecton co. N. Clerk, to have refusal in case of sale. Have granted the first & next presentation, advowson, of Rectory of Cooknoe to William Freeman of Aspeden co. Hartford Esq. in trust for my Kinsman Eyre Whalley, to Eyre Whalley a close contiguous to churchyard of Cooknoe called Dovehouse close, to be divided at his expense from another close called Watch Gap Close, and a little yard adjoining, having the blacksmith's shop on the East. To my niece Mary Bywater widow £50; to niece Elizabeth, wife of Charles Thomson, £160 the greater part appointed her by desire of my late brother Roger Whalley, Clerk, of Winwick. My study of Books to my nephews John Watkin of Yelvertoft and Edward Watkin of St. Giles in Northampton, Clerks, to be equally divided. "I give a large silver coffee pot to be sold or exchanged and about the value of it to be laid out in purchasing a flagon of a full quart and more and the same to be given to the Minister and Church wardens of Cooknoe. to be used at the time of the celebration of the Holy Communion." To my Kinswoman Eliz<sup>th</sup> Gardener of Northampton 3 guineas, besides annuity of 12<sup>s</sup> 6<sup>d</sup> charged on my estate. Legacies to Servants. To the poor of Cooknoe £5. A dozen of rings, 20s. each, to relations and acquaintances. The rest to my sister Jane Watkin, Eyre Whalley, and Edward Watkin, equally, dated 13 June 1743, witnesses Matt. Linwood, John Hawkins, Wm. Hoare.

766.—CLAYPOLE FAMILY (528, 532, 554, 728).

A Collection of the Names of the Merchants Living in and about the City of London. Licensed Octob. 11, 1677. London, 1677.\*

James Cleapole, Bush lane, Scot yard.

The Names of Those who contributed to the Defence of this Country at the Time of the Spanish Invasion in 1588, and the amounts each contributed. Ed. by T. C. Noble. London: 1886. P. 48, Northamptonshire.

July. James Cleypole, primo die Julii £50

1615, Jan. 7. William Cleypoole & Anne Powell.

*Marriage Registers, St. James', Clerkenwell, London.*

1619, Nov. 7. Hellin, daughter of William Clepoole.

*Reg. of Christenings, St. James', Clerkenwell.*

1674-5, Dec. 9 (?). Robert Clapole, son of — Clapole, buried at Low Layton.

*Registers, St. Dionis Backchurch, London.*

\* This is the earliest printed list of the merchants and bankers of London.

Mr. Claypole, son of Mr. Claypole in Northamptonshire, now Lord Claypole. He long since married the Protector's daughter; a person, whose qualifications not answering those honest principles, formerly so pretended to, of putting none but godly men into places of trust, was a long time kept out; but since the apostasy from those principles, as also the practice brake in, and his father-in-law (the head thereof) came to be Protector; he was then judged good enough for that dispensation, and so taken in to be master of his horse\* as Duke Hamilton to the king. Much need not be said of him; his relation, as son-in-law to the Protector, is sufficient to bespeak him every way fit to be taken out of the House, and made a Lord; and, having so long time had a negative voice over his wife, Spring-Garden, the ducks, deer, horses, and asses in James's Park, is the better skilled how to exercise it again in the other House, over the good people of these nations, without any gainsaying or dispute.

A second Narrative of the late Parliament (so called) with an Account of Three-and-Forty of their Names, who were taken out of the House, and others that sat in the Other House, intended for a House of Lords; but being so unexpectedly disappointed, could not take Root, with a brief Character and Description of them. All humbly presented to public View. By a Friend to the good Old Cause of Justice, Righteousness, the Freedom and Liberties of the People, &c. Printed in the fifth year of England's Slavery, under its new Monarchy, 1658. Reprinted in "The Harleian Miscellany," 1809, vol. iii. p. 480.

Norborough. The entries in this Register from 1665 to 1670 are imperfect, and after December 18, 1670, is the following remark:

The reason of this defect in the Register was, because one Mr. John Cleypole, a factious gentleman, then living in the Parish of Northborough, caused the Register to be taken away from mee, Jo: Stoughton, then Rector; for which I was by the Ecclesiastical Court, then holden at St. Martin's, adjudged for satisfaction the summe of two pounds ten shillings. The money was paid at the charge of the Parish, by Robert Cooke, then Churchwarden.

Sic testatur Johannes Stoughton—Rector Ibidem.

J. S. Burn's *History of Parish Registers in England*, 1862, p. 59.

1751, May 21. Isaac Claypoole, of St. James's, Westminster, & Sarah Hawker, of Dover, by Licence.

*Registers, Canterbury Cathedral.*

\* His salary is not well known.

176 *Northamptonshire Notes and Queries.*

A Catalogue of the Lords, Knights, and Gentlemen that have compounded for their Estates. London, Printed for Thomas Dring. 1655.

Claypool Adam, Westdeeping Linc £0600 00 00

Ordinance for the Ejecting of Scandalous, Ignorant and Insufficient Ministers and School-Masters. Tuesday August 29. 1654. Ordered by his Highness the Lord Protector, and His Council, to be Printed and Published.

[Commissioner for Northamptonshire] John Cleypool of Narborough Esquire.

1764, June 5. James Beer, B, & Ann Claypole, S.

*Marriage Register's, St. George's, Hanover Square, London.*

Blount of ffrarigdon without. Maurice Blount of London Mercer free of the Clothworkers (son of William Blount of Maungersfield com Gloucester) married Dorothea, d. of James Cleypole of Northborow com Northampton.

*The Visitation of London, 1633, 1634, and 1635, (Harl. Soc., 1880,) vol. 15, p. 82.*

DEATHS.

1731, Feb. 17. Mr. Claypole, who had been city butler upwards of 30 years, being turn'd out, cut his throat and died immediately.

*The Gentleman's Magazine, vol. i. p. 81.*

1804, Dec. 18. At Three Mills, West Ham, Essex, Master Richard Thomas Cleypole, son of Mr. Joseph Cleypole.

*Ib., vol. 74, part 2, p. 1248.*

1826, Nov. 20. Aged 68, Mr. Cleypole, of the Three Mills, West Ham.

*Ib., vol. 96, part 2, p. 474.*

1844, Sept. 17. At West Ham, Mary, third daughter of the late Joseph Cleypole, esq.

*Ib., vol. 22 (New Series), p. 554.*

1845, Nov. 29. At Kensington, Liverpool, aged 52, John Claypole, esq.

*Ib., vol. 26 (New Series), p. 107.*

1847, April 7. Sarah Burgh, eldest daughter of the late Joseph Cleypole, esq., of West Ham.

*Ib., vol. 27 (New Series), p. 562.*

1853, Sept. 4. Aged 66, J. B. Claypole, esq., of West Ham.

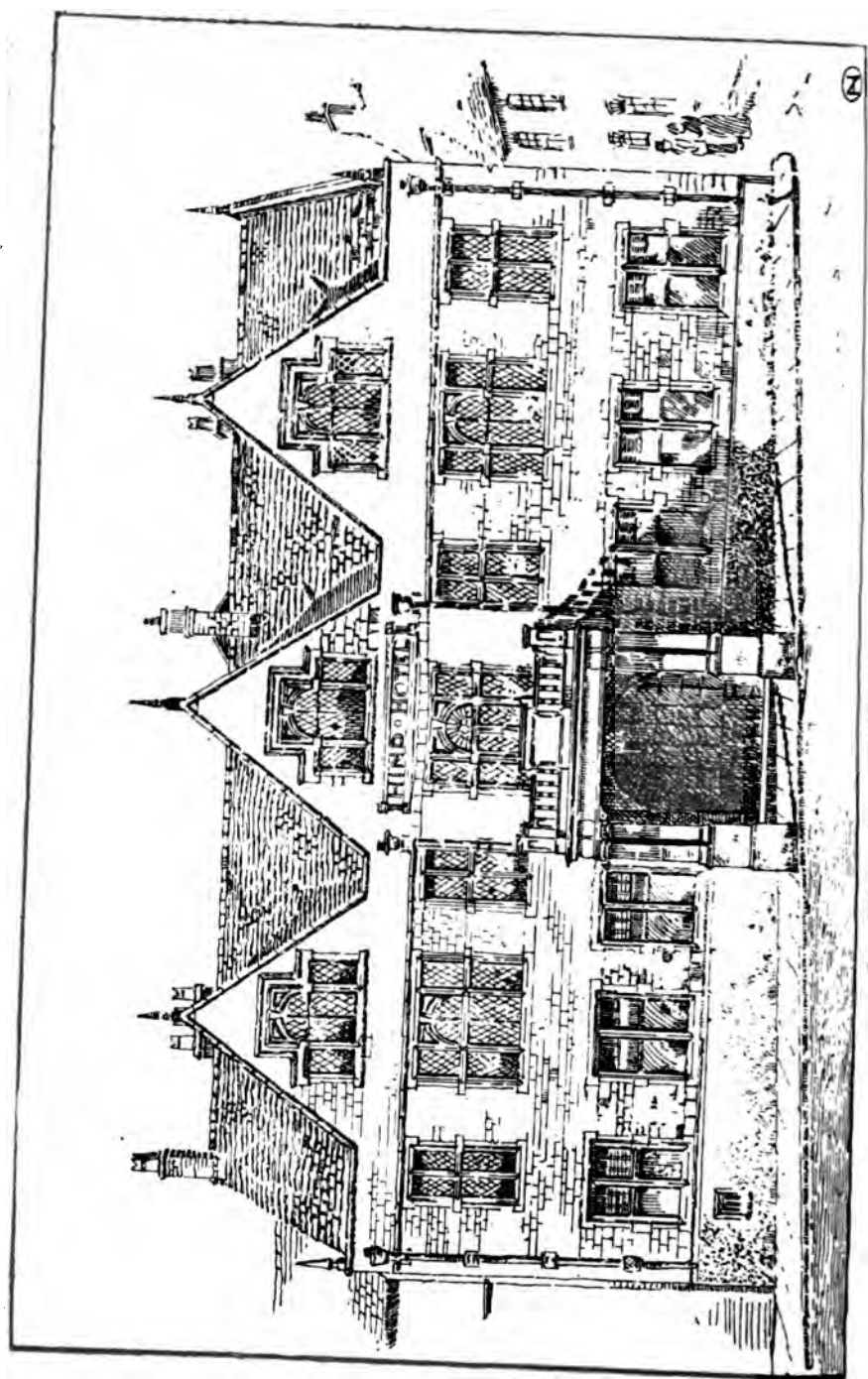
*Ib., vol. 40 (New Series), 430.*

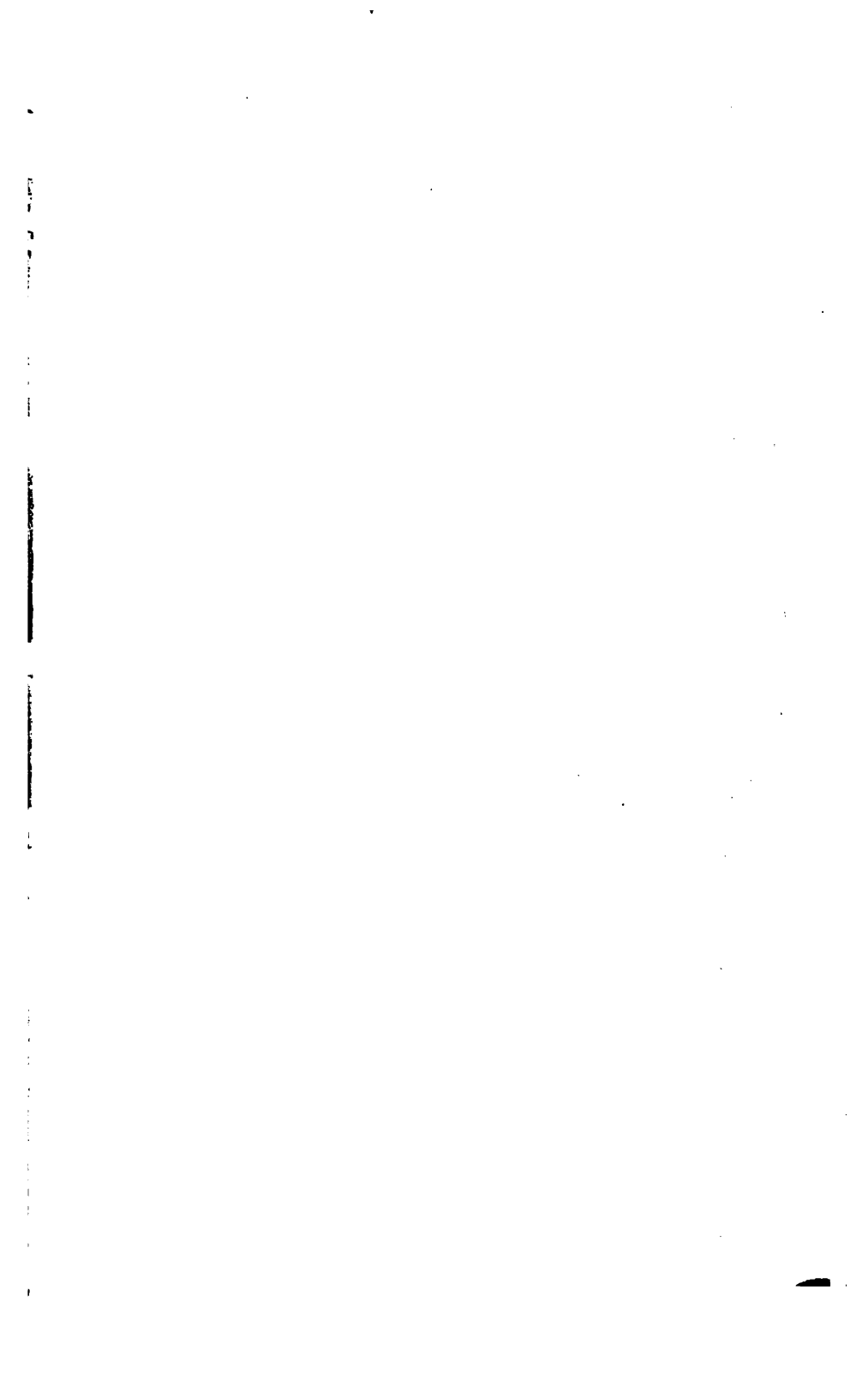
MARRIAGE.

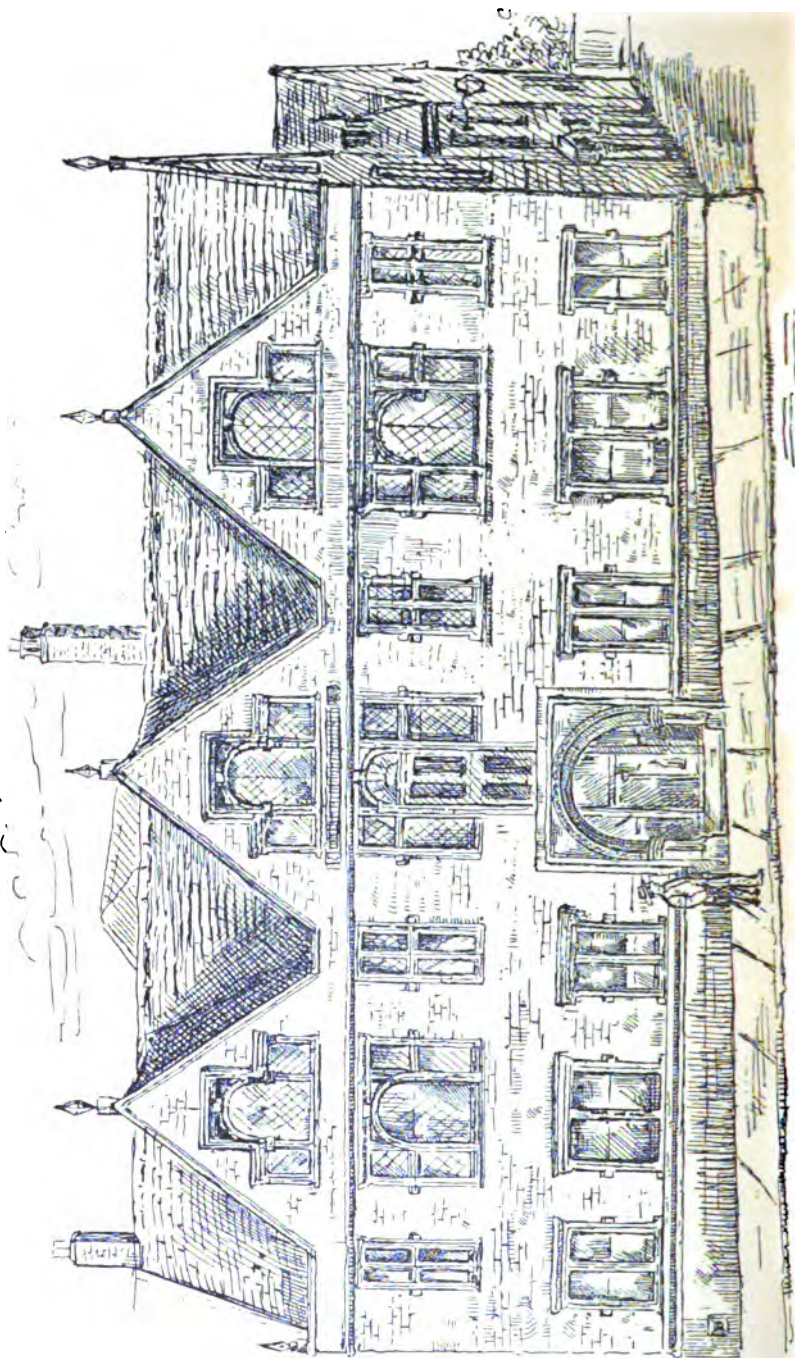
1860, July 28. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Francis Robert, eldest son of Augustus Newton, esq., of Curzon-street, Mayfair, grandson of the late Adm. Robert J. Rickotts, and nephew of Sir Cornwallis Ricketts, bart., of Beaumont Leys, and Grosvenor-place, to Ann, daughter of the late John Claypole, esq., merchant, of Liverpool.

*Ib., vol. 9 (Second Series), p. 136.*



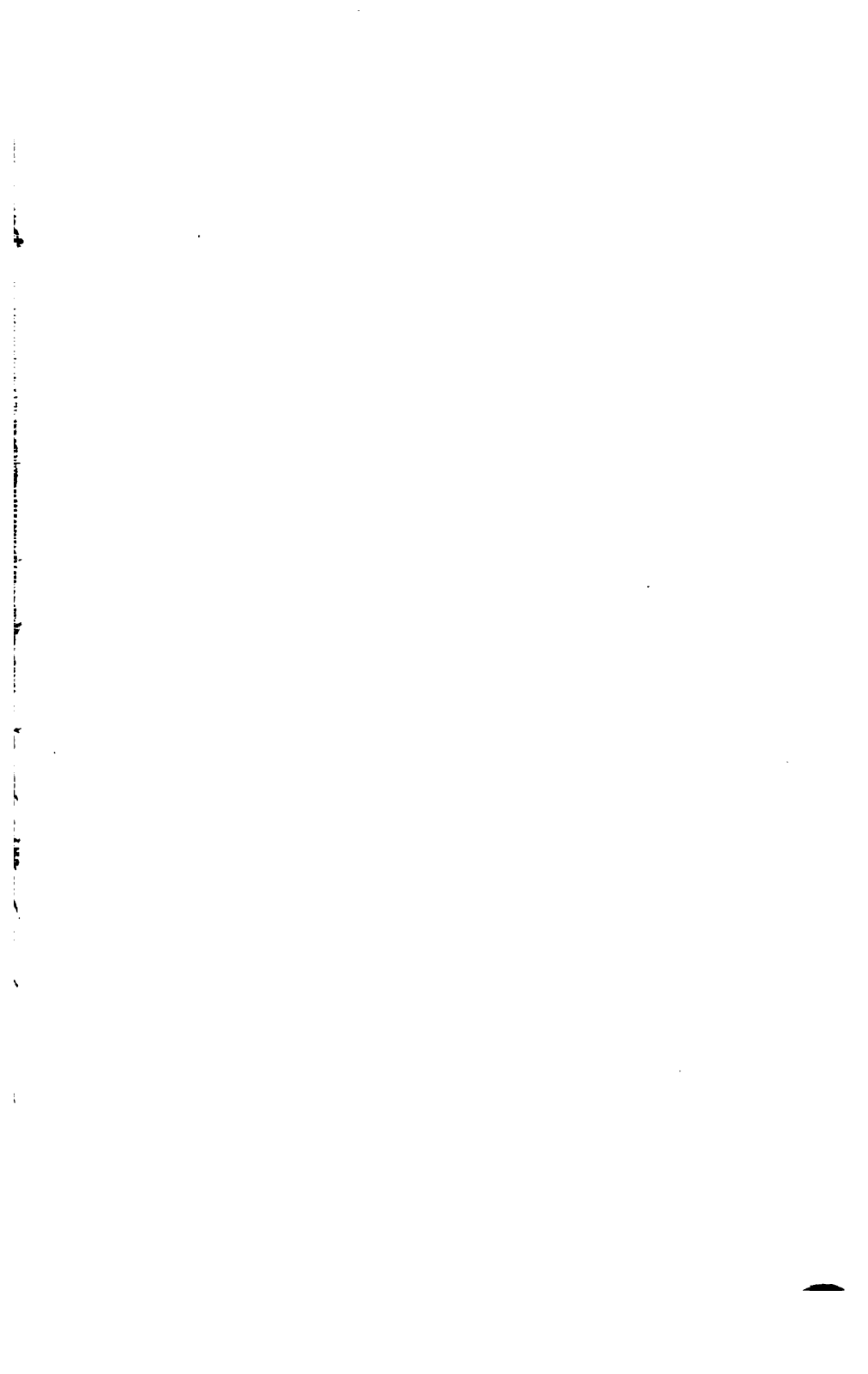


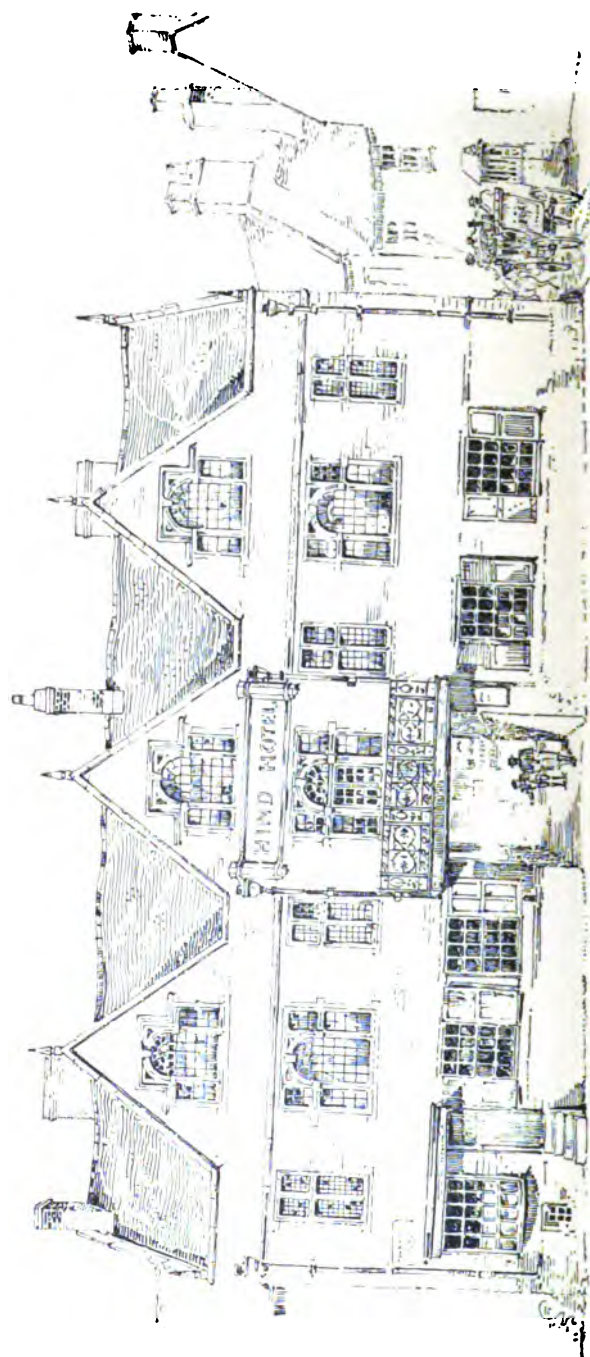




W. H. H. 1890







*W. Tulbot Brown.*

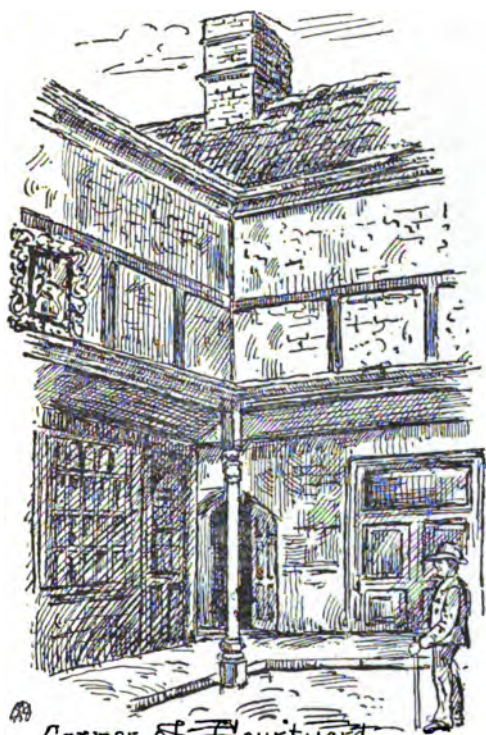
THE HIND HOTEL, WELLINGBOROUGH, IN 1830.

Adam Claypole, of Lulham, co. Lincoln, married Dorothy, second daughter of Robert Wingfield, of Upton, co. Northampton, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Cecil of Burley, and sister of William, Lord Burghley. Arms: *Or, a chevron azure between three harts.*

*Visitations of Norfolk, 1563, 1589, 1613; Harl. Soc., 1891, xxxii. p. 314.*

767.—THE HIND HOTEL, WELLINGBOROUGH—If history be as a modern philosopher has defined it, "the biography of great men," how fitly can the inner history of civilization be told by the life story of the old buildings which formed their material environment. Such a building as the "Hind Hotel" forms a pleasant link in a manufacturing district between the prose of nineteenth century realism and the poetic

idealism of a vanished past. It is no unworthy tribute to the memory of Christopher Batley, its architect, who fashioned it with that larger and freer handling to which the later Jacobean phase of the Renaissance gave such ample scope. As one marks the play of light and shade on the front, bringing out the warm tones of the ironstone, accentuating the lines of gables, deepening the line of mullion and transome, throwing into strong relief its fine three-light windows, one feels grateful for forgotten toilers for their legacy of patient work.



*Carver of Courtyard  
showing line of gallery*

This building is connected with the Hattons, and takes its name from their crest, a "hind passant d'or." Elizabeth, in a generous mood, further required the devotion of Sir Christopher Hatton by

the grant of her royal manor and Abbey of Croyland which had revoked to the Crown. In a most interesting deed of the year 1550, she declares that having inspected the Letters Patent whereby her predecessor, Henry VI., 1446, confirmed and assigned to the Abbot of Croyland the right to hold two fairs in Wellingborough—one on the feast of S. Luke the Evangelist, and the other on the Wednesday in Easter weeks, she ratifies and confirms the same privilege to Sir Christopher Hatton, now proprietor of the manor. The following is an extract from the deed:—

Nos autem literas patentes predictas ac omnia et singula in eisdem content(a) rata habentes et gratia ea pro nobis heredibus et success(oribus) nostri quantum in nobis est Acceptamus et approbamus ac predilecto et fideli consiliario nostro C(h)ristofero Hatton preclari ordinis Garterii militi Domino Cancellario Anglie nunc proprietarii manerii predicte et heredibus suis ratificamus et confirmamus prout litere predict(e) in se rationabiliter testantur In cuius rei testimoniam has literas nostras fieri fecimus Patentes Teste me ipsa apud Westmonasterium vicesimo die Augusti Anno regni nostri tricesimo secundo

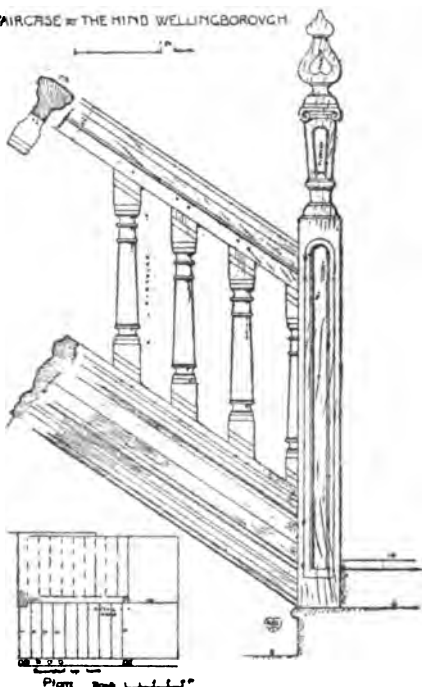
Now we regarding the letters patent aforesaid and all and singular the things contained in them as valid and acceptable accept and approve them for us our heirs and successors as far as in us is And we ratify and confirm them to our very beloved and faithful counsellor Sir Christopher Hatton Knight of the noble Order of the Garter Lord Chancellor of England now proprietor of the manor aforesaid and to his heirs first as the letters themselves reasonably attest In witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent Witness myself at Westminster the 20th day of August in the 32nd year of our reign

The Hind is built on the Croyland property, and closely adjoins the Abbey. Sir Christopher Hatton, being too active as a courtier and a statesman to concern himself about this manor, it would probably fall to the lot of his descendants to make use of the estate. An abbey, however small, had always its outer quadrangle of stables, granaries, farm buildings, and above all, its hospitium or guest house, the monks by the necessities of the time being bound to provide some hostel of this kind. In the seventeenth century, when travelling was still rough, and roads were bad or indifferent, the idea of remodelling some such building, and converting it into a fair lodging or half way house for his guest, would probably occur to the practical mind of Lord Hatton. A journey from London to his seat at Kirby, meant riding on the London Road, which would be good to Stony Stratford,

the first halting place. Thence he would take the branch road to Newport Pagnell, and the next convenient halt would be Wellingborough, which is 17 miles distant from Kirby. Having property in the town, and being given, as was the custom, to lavish hospitality, he would desire to build a handsome and pleasant house, which, as a matter of course, would be designed in that Jacobean style of the Renaissance, which the genius of Inigo Jones was perfecting at Whitehall. As the influence of the Hattons declined, the place would succumb to the usual fate of such buildings, and become a country inn.

Now there is no building contract extant, but the date of rebuilding would probably lie somewhere between 1645 and 1649. It could not have been built in 1637, at the time of the royal visit, for certainly the best quarters in the town would have been at the disposal of Charles I. and Henrietta Maria, and "the Swann" appears to have taken that position. Therefore the tradition that it was building on that June day which saw the battle of Naseby decide the fate of the Stuarts is probably correct. One can imagine how the master mason paused in his work on this front, and forgot to spur on his laggard

STAIRCASE OF THE HIND WELLINGBOROUGH



apprentices, who gazed open-eyed and open-mouthed to watch a company of Roundhead cavalry marching by with the flash of morion and pike. Cole, in his *History of Wellingborough*, p. 244, mentions a letter of Cromwell, in his time in the possession of one of the neighbouring families,\* in which the Protector ordered forage to be found here for his troops.

\* This letter was exhibited at a conversazione at Wellingborough, several years ago, by Mr. Mackworth Dolben, of Finedon Hall.

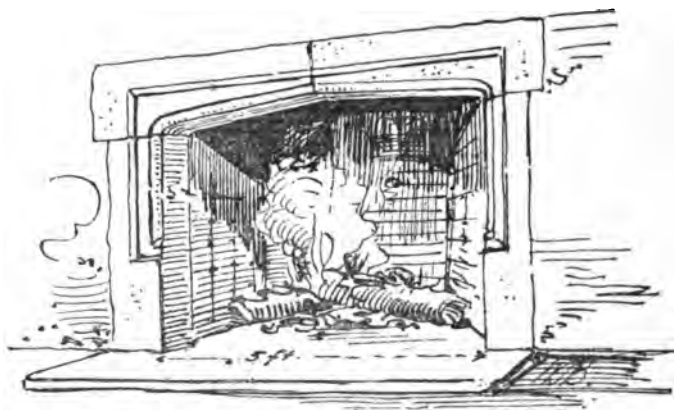
The Town book of Wellingborough gives the following item of levy to which possibly the Croyland Manor Estate was laid under contribution :

1645 Paid towards a charge laid upon the hundred of twenty fat sheep and three fat heifers for Gen<sup>l</sup>. Thomas Fairfax army £1 0 0

The front of the Hind Hotel, is of itself imposing, for the wall-space has been cleverly managed. The spacing-out of the windows gives that sense of unity and that subordination of detail to the general effect of the whole, which was the aim of the architect. The flank windows are formed of two lights, with mullions and transoms slightly moulded. In the first storey these alternate with more elaborate three-light windows, having that strong Renaissance trait—the elevation of the middle light which is arched and framed by a square label. The eye is almost unconsciously led up to the central part of the front, where the porch and balcony window have been more elaborately treated and made to form the important part of the building. This treatment of openings, larger and richer in detail towards the centre of a building, so as to focus the eye on the chief part, is likewise characteristic. A well marked string course divides the gable from the first storey. The ground floor windows have undergone considerable change. In the early part of the century, the original windows were replaced by ordinary double-hung sash casements, which existed until late in the fifties. A part of the large room to the right was actually cut off from the main building to form a jeweller's shop. A photograph (still in existence) shows this Philistinian arrangement that included a doorway with a flight of steps and a window, equally out of keeping with the general style. These are now replaced by sash glass windows. If there be a fault to find with the effect of the front as a whole, it is that the gables are not set truly, and therefore have rather a clumsy appearance. The porch, at the beginning of this century, was nothing more than an archway or covered passage, through which gigs, carts, and other vehicles, were driven into the court-yard, where part of the market was held in days when men had leisure to gossip and chaff over a good bargain. Later on the balcony was supported by oaken beams driven through the thickness of the wall; and quite recently the porch has been skilfully restored in the original Renaissance style. It relieves considerably the flatness of the front by agreeably breaking the somewhat tedious horizontal lines.

The ground plan, in common with most buildings of this description, is quadrangular, with a courtyard in the centre, with an entrance in the centre of the front; and an opening in the opposite side, giving entrance to the stables beyond. One side of the

quadrangle can now only be imperfectly traced, owing to modern alterations. On the four sides of the court was a colonnade or cloister, supporting a passage on to which the bedrooms opened. The upper passage had a balustrade between the pillars, which were of wood. One of the oldest parts remaining is a bit of the old quadrangle in a corner of the courtyard weather stained and mellowed by age into warm browns and yellows. It has a projecting storey and overhanging eaves, and there can still be distinctly seen the lines of the old gallery which led to the various rooms. This gallery is now blocked up. Below is a quaint doorway and passage leading to back regions. On an old sign-board, showing faint vestiges of former glories, can be traced a faded painting of the hind passant. It bears the date 1833, and the name of John Leech, one of the later landlords.



ELIZABETHAN FIRE-PLACE.

There is nothing of particular interest in the two reception rooms. Right and left of the porch, as one walks up the broad seventeenth century staircase, with its easy steps and its good oak, one is struck by the beauty of a newel which has been left unspoiled by the restorer. It is of bold and spirited design. The finial is pierced by heart-shaped openings, and it forms a fine arrangement of strong and beautiful lines. It inspires the hope that the remaining newels may one day fill their old places. In one of the sitting-rooms on the first storey there is an interesting fire-place which is both simple and effective. The opening is formed by a much-depressed tudor arch framed under a square label. The intervening spandrels are filled by a plain raised stone panel, which follows the lines of the arch. The jambs are quite plain. It is a refined piece of work, and very little has been done to it. These sitting-rooms still retain some traces of their

old character, in the wide window seats and fragments of old painted glass. A door opens on to the balcony, which formerly in the storm and turmoil of election times, served as a rostrum for the Conservative candidate to valiantly harangue energetic crowds below. Here and there one comes across bits of old work oddly mixed up with modern additions. In the old part near the courtyard there is a quaint corridor, which is in reality the old gallery walled in. Here are the beautifully panelled doors to the various rooms and narrow casements, still giving a note of individuality to the interior. But a great deal of old work has been done away with to make room for modern requirements.

The Hind Hotel did not play a very active part in the coaching days, for the good reason that roads from Kettering to Wellingborough were very hilly and coaches from the north preferred to go via Kettering and Bedford, or Northampton, to London. The cross-country coaches made this a house of call, particularly those from Northampton to Cambridge; and the frozen-out traveller, weary with a day's stage through the snowy plains of the Midlands, would possibly find here old English fare, roaring fires, and hearty hospitality to welcome him.

The Hind has been considerably altered in recent years. The gateway in the centre of the front was enclosed and the space converted into an entrance hall, in 1869, by Mr. Boddington. The sashed windows on the ground floor were removed in 1872, giving place to the present mullions, and at the same time the doorway was removed which gave entrance to the shop already mentioned as being cut out of the large room. This was done under the direction of Mr. Edward Sharman, who also built the billiard room and altered the staircase, in 1878. The recent restorations, as shown in the accompanying illustration have been done by Mr. Talbot Brown, architect, Wellingborough, who has retained as much as possible all the old work revealed during the alterations. The fine old fire-place had been entirely concealed by recent additions; it is now again the chief feature of its room.

Wellingborough.

GERTRUDE M. DULLEY.

The illustrations to this article are from sketches by Miss G. M. Dulley, Mr. W. Talbot Brown, and Mr. Herbert Norman. The engravings are very kindly presented by Mr. David Dulley, c.c.

768.—BURIALS OF SUICIDES.—In cases of *felo-de-se* the body was ordered to be buried in the King's highway. Was there a special place, a crossway, for such burials in Northampton?

D.



769.—LYON FAMILY.—I would be obliged if any reader could tell me if the Scotch family of Lyon is connected with the Northamptonshire family of Lyons (now Chetwode). Their coats of arms are very similar, and the early Christian names given in the accounts of the Scotch family are curiously similar to those in pedigrees of the Lyons of Warkworth. Moreover I see that the very early members of the English family had no "s" apparently at the end of the name.

7 Redcliffe Square, London, S.W.

W. LYON.

770.—LEICESTERSHIRE REGISTERS RELATING TO NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (660).

East Norton, co. Leicester. Register begins 1690.

- 1696 Samuel Pridmore of Harringworth co Northants & Eliz<sup>th</sup> Wilson of East Norton married 7 May
- 1702 Elizabeth dau of M<sup>r</sup> Richard freestone bapt 21 Sept 1702
- 1724 Elizabeth wife of Jeffery Ekins Rector of Barton Seagrave and Daughter of Richard & Mary Freeston was Buried Septemb<sup>r</sup> 18 1724

Tugby, co. Leicester. Register begins 1568 ; well kept.  
Marriages.

- 1586 William Samwell Esquire & M<sup>rs</sup> Jane Skipwith 12 Sept
- 1738 Francis Sawyer Cl Rec<sup>r</sup> of Ashley co Northampton & Catherine Clough of Tugby 3 Oct
- 1750 Frances wife of Rev M<sup>r</sup> Joseph Peppin minister of Tugby January 31
- 1761 The Rev<sup>nd</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Edmund Peppin son of the Rev<sup>nd</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Joseph Peppin by Francis his wife was buried July 18<sup>th</sup> 1761
- The Rev M<sup>r</sup> Joseph Peppin minister of Tugby was buried Sep<sup>r</sup> 12<sup>th</sup> 1761 He was minister of Tugby forty three years

Shangton Rectory, Leicester.

H. ISHAM LONGDEN.

771.—THE GORHAM FAMILY, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (307, 343, 372, 603).—I have made many researches to trace the earliest appearance of the name Gorham in England. In Robert Clutterbuck's *History of Hertfordshire*, vol. i. pp. 15, 88, I find the enclosed early reference.

27, Moreland Street, Boston, U.S.A.

FRANK W. SPRAGUE.

"Geoffrey de Gorham, the 16th Abbot of St. Albans, who was elected by the unanimous consent of the Monks. This person was descended from an illustrious family at Caen, in Normandy, and some time previous to his election to this Abbacy, was invited over to

England by his predecessor Richard, to take upon himself the management of a school at St. Alban's. The Manor of Gorhambury was so called either from Robert or Geoffrey de Gorham, who were Abbots of this Monastery of St. Alban; the first of whom derived his name from Gorham (near Caen) in Normandy, the place of his birth, and was elected Abbot A.D. 1119, and the latter in the year 1151. The Manor appears to have continued in this family several generations, for John de Gorham was required to supply one man to serve in the expedition against Scotland, in the time of Edward the First, for the fee he held in Westwick. Geoffrey de Gorham was buried in the Church of St. Albans.

"Abbas Galfridus Papa cui fuit ipse molestus  
Hic iacet innocuus, prudens, pius, atque modestus."

Weever's *Funeral Monuments*, 1631, p. 559.

772.—THE HOLY WELLS OF NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.\*—Well-worship is not only of great antiquity, but of universal prevalence. In all quarters of the globe we find traces of devotion paid to wells and rivers, lakes and fountains. Those of a purely pagan source, says Mr. Hope, are the growth of Nature Worship, or Naturalism; others had their origin in the sacred records of the deluge, and the passage of the Red Sea and the Jordan. In England the wells "had not all the same virtues attributed to them. Some were blessed and used for baptisms, to others were attributed curative properties, especially for sore or weak eyes and for leprosy, while others possessed mystical and prophetic powers, at which offerings of cakes, pins, needles, and small coins were made, and sugar and water drunken. Wells are frequently found on the borders of counties. The position of the Holy Wells may also have marked the route pursued by pilgrims to certain shrines. Tradition often ascribes the rising up of a well on the spot where a saint was martyred, rested, or was buried." With this introduction to Mr. Hope's charmingly written book, we may pass to his description of the four Holy Wells he enumerates in Northamptonshire. In the matter of numbers, the county occupies an insignificant position by the side of Yorkshire's 67, Cornwall's 40, and Shropshire's 36. This part of England does not seem to have been favourable to the growth of well-worship. Perhaps the Danes were too sour for the cult. Buckinghamshire has only two, Cambridgeshire two, Huntingdonshire and Rutland none.

\* The *Legendary Lore of the Holy Wells of England: including Rivers, Lakes, Fountains, and Springs. Copiously Illustrated by Curious Original Woodcuts.* By Robert Charles Hope, F.S.A., F.R.S.L.

London: Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster Row, E.C. 1893.

The best known of the Northamptonshire wells, and unique in its character, is the Drumming Well of Oundle. While the Routing Well of Inveresk rumbled before a storm, the Oundle Well gave warnings of civic commotions. Here is the reference in *Holy Wells* :

Baxter, in his *World of Spirits*, p. 157, says: "When I was a schoolboy at Oundle, in Northamptonshire, about the Scots' coming into England, I heard a well, in one Dob's yard, drum like any drum beating a march. I heard it at a distance: then I went and put my head into the mouth of the well, and heard it distinctly, and nobody in the well. It lasted several days and nights, so as all the country people came to hear it. And so it drummed on several changes of times. When King Charles II. died I went to the Oundle carrier at the Ram Inn, in Smithfield, who told me their well had drummed, and many people came to hear it. And I heard it drummed once since."—*Pop. Ant.*, ii. 389.

During the last century there are several instances recorded in the *Northampton Mercury* of the well recurring to its old habit of drumming. Some soldiers who heard it, averred that it drummed a particular march, but what is not recorded. It invariably sufficed to alarm the inhabitants who hourly expected some dismal news from London or a direful calamity nearer home. A tract published in 1692 sufficiently indicates its contents by the title: *Strange and Wonderful News from Oundle in Northamptonshire, giving an impartial Relation of the Drumming Well, &c.* A copy of this tract, which is extremely interesting, was sold at the dispersion of Mr. George Baker's library in 1842. The *Northampton Mercury* for May 28th, 1744, has the following reference to the well, interesting because it gives the dates of several previous drummings:—

The remarkable Drumming Well at Oundle in this County, having lain silent for many Years, now seems again to challenge the Attention of the Publick, by its repeated Signals begun on Monday, it being by abundance of People look'd on as a Prediction of some great Actions and Events near at hand, which have by an ingenious Gentleman been pointed out in the several Years hereafter mention'd, when it was distinctly heard at fifty or sixty Yards distance, viz. Jan. 18, 1700-1, June 4, 1701, Dec. 7, 1702, June 4, 1704, April 7, 1707, and July 9, 1708.

In the issue for June 11th, 1744, there is a fastidious contribution fancifully accounting for the drumming, and detailing events popularly supposed in the neighbourhood of Oundle to have been foretold by the phenomenon. No doubt the Scotch Rebellion was the calamity predicted by the outburst of May 21st, 1744. There was a recurrence of the drumming in April, 1752 (*Northampton Mercury*, April 18th, 1752), and in June, 1765 (*Northampton Mercury*, June 17th, 1765). The following interesting reference is extracted from Stukeley's *Itinerarium* (vol. i. p. 33):—

Oundle or Avondale is remarkable for a drumming well, much talk'd of by the superstitious vulgar; no doubt 'tis owing to the passage of the water, and

air upon certain conditions, thro' the subterraneous chinks; for, as Virgil says in his fine poem called *Etna*,

Secta est omnis humus penitusque cavata latebris, &c.

and that 'tis done by intervals or pulses as it were, is but consentaneous to many of nature's operations.

A well similar in its office, though very different in its method of performing it, is the "Marvel-Like" Spring at Boughton, thus described by Mr. Hope in the words of the Rev. John Morton:—

This Spring is in Boughton Field, near Brampton Bridge, near the Kingsthorpe Road; it is of great note with the common people. It never runs but in mighty gluts of wet, and whenever it does so, it is thought ominous by the country people, who consider these breakings out of the spring to foretell dearth, the death of some great person, or very troublesome times.—Morton, 230.

In Britton's *History of Northamptonshire* is an account of the Seven Wells of Barnwell—a mystical number to commence with. We append it, again quoting Mr. Hope:—

Near the village are seven wells, in which during the ages of superstition it was usual to dip weakly infants, called *berns*. From whatever cause this custom was originally adopted, in the course of time some presiding angel was supposed to communicate hidden virtues to the water; and mystical and puerile rites were performed at these springs denominated *fontes puerorum*. A dark devotion was then paid to wells, which became a continual resort of persons, productive of great disorder, so that such pilgrimages were strictly prohibited by the clergy. An inhibition of this kind appears among other injunctions of Oliver Sutton, Bishop of Lincoln, about the year 1290.—Britton's *H. of Northants*, p. 209.

The fourth well mentioned by Mr. Hope is S. Laurence's Well, at Peterborough, belonging to a large class dedicated to, or named after, some saint. Two other S. Laurence's Wells are mentioned, one in the Isle of Wight, and the other at Norwich. The Peterborough Well "was in days gone by much revered; vows were here made, and alms offered."

Mr. Hope's book is an honest endeavour, well carried out, to notice all the Holy Wells of England. It is only natural, in Mr. Hope's words, "that sins of omission and of commission" may be found in a work of so wide a subject: we notice for instance, that the Thomas à Becket Well at Northampton is unmentioned. This well was locally famous right up to the middle of the present century. It was rebuilt by the town in 1843, in the Early English style of architecture. A little below on the opposite side of the road once existed a medicinal spring called *Vigo*, to commemorate the capture of the city of that name in 1719, but the supply of this water being lost, the steps and fountain were removed to improve the "New Walk."

Scarlet Well in the west part of the town obtained its name for the value of its waters in dyeing scarlet baize. The spring is said now to have exceptional qualities in the dyeing of leather.

It would be impossible, without local assistance in at least every county, for anyone to obtain an exhaustive list of Holy Wells. But Mr. Hope has done exceedingly well; and he has presented his voluminous information in an enjoyable form. The book is, moreover, well illustrated, and well indexed. That Mr. Elliott Stock is the publisher is a sufficient guarantee that the printing, paper, and binding are first-class. We note in the preface that "should this work be favourably received, it is proposed to issue at no distant date, similar collections of the Holy Wells, etc., in Scotland, Wales, and Ireland." We trust that it will be favourably received: it deserves it.

773.—THOMAS BIGGE.—The earliest parish register of Faversham, in Kent, is lost; but the Bishop's Transcripts from 1560 are preserved in this city. From these Transcripts I take the following entry:—

"January, 1585-6. Buryed the 19. Day Thomas Bigge A Souldier fro' Northa'tonn."

Is anything else known of him?  
Canterbury.

J. M. COWPER.

774.—LIBER CUSTUMARUM VILLÆ NORHAMPTONIÆ, circa 1460 (164, 628, 671, 684, 737).

ORDINACIO FACT PRO PORCIS  
TEMPE RIC I WEMMES MAIORIS  
ANNO RR HENRICI QUINTI  
IX<sup>o</sup> & X<sup>o</sup>

Capitulo lxiii<sup>o</sup>

Die veneris proxima post festum sancti Gregorii Anno regni Regis Ricardi secundi post conquestum quarto tempore Simonis Daventre tunc maioris Congregatione habita ad Ecclesiam sancti Egidij ibidem tunc ordinatum fuit ex communi assensu et proclamatum quod nullus dimitteret porcos suos in vijs infra villam extra custodiam ire sub pena quadraginta denariorum soluendorum ville et vnus denarii soluendi Balliuis pro quolibet porco &c

ORDINANCE MADE FOR PIGS IN  
THE TIME OF RICHARD WEMMES  
MAYOR IN THE 9<sup>th</sup> & 10<sup>th</sup> YEARS  
OF THE REIGN OF HENRY V

Chapter lxiiii

The Friday next after the feast of Saint Gregory in the fourth year of the reign of Richard the 2<sup>nd</sup> since the conquest in the time of Simon Daventry then mayor At a congregation held at the same church of Saint Giles the following ordinance was made by general consent and proclamation that no one send his pigs into the streets within the town out of his custody under a penalty of 40<sup>d</sup> to be paid to the town and 1<sup>d</sup> to be paid to the Bailiffs for every pig etc

## ORDINACIO FACT P CANIBUS

## Cap° lxx° &amp;c

Item quod nullus sub pena quadraginta denariorum soluendorum villate dimitteret canem suum Aliquem nisi gentilem & malum non facientem in villa Circumvagare ymmo tenere huius canem in ligamine nisi quando Aliquis Deuillauerit & canem secum habere voluerit

## ORDINACIO FACT P ELECT

## BURGENS PLIAMENT

## Capitulo lxxj° &amp;c

Ad congregationem habitam in ecclesia prædicta die Martis in septimana Paschæ eodem Anno tempore dicti Laurencij Haddon maioris Simon Daventre et Ricardus Rawlyns fuerunt electi Burgenses pro parlamento tenendo apud Westmonasterium in Crafitino sancti Johannis Anti portam latinam tunc proximo futuro Et insuper tunc ordinatum fuit quod quilibet Norhamptoniæ maioratus officium proprius habens sit imposterum electus in Burgensem parlamenti si illud officium burgensis non præ ante gefferit non obstante officio maioratus prædicti &c

## ORDINACIO FACT P HOSTILLAR

## Cap° lxxij

Ad congregationem habitam in ecclesia sancti Egidij die dominica proxima post festum sancti Michaelis Archiangeli Anno regni prædicti Regis Ricardi septimo

## ORDINANCE MADE FOR DOGS

## Chapter lxx

Also that no one under a penalty of 40<sup>d</sup> to be paid to the steward shall let any dog of his unless gentle and not mischievous roam about the town but rather to hold his dog in a leash except when any may have gone out of the town and wish to have his dog with him

ORDINANCE MADE FOR THE  
ELECTION OF BURGESSES OF  
PARLIAMENT

## Chapter lxxi

At a congregation held in the church aforesaid on Tuesday in Easter week in the same year in the time of the said Laurence Haddon Mayor Simon Daventre and Richard Rawlyns were elected Burgesses for the Parliament to be held at Westminster on the morrow of S. John before the Latin gate then next ensuing and furthermore it was then ordained that everyone last holding the office of mayor of Northampton should be hereafter elected Burgess of Parliament if he shall not have discharged the office of Burgess before the office of the mayoralty aforesaid there being no hindrance

ORDINANCE MADE FOR  
INNKEEPERS

## Chapter lxxii

At a congregation holden in the church of S Giles on Sunday next after the feast of S Michael the Archangel in the 7<sup>th</sup> year of the aforesaid King Richard in the

tempore Thomæ Sutton tunc maioris ordinatum fuit quod nullus hofillarius ville Norhamptoniæ faceret panem equivum nec Alium panem ad vendendum in hofleria sua sub pena viginti solidorum solvendorum villatæ tociens quociens huic contrauerit ordinationi &c

ORDINAGO FACT P SVIENT  
BALLIVOR

Cap<sup>o</sup> lxviii<sup>o</sup>

At congregationem habitam in ecclesia sancti Egidij die Veneris proxima ante festum Philippi et Jacobi Anno regni prædicti Regis Ricardi quarto decimo per Assensum xxiiij<sup>or</sup> Burgensium totius communitalis ville Norhamptoniæ coram Simone Daventre tunc Maiore eiusdem ville summonitorum & congregatorum ordinatum fuit quod seruientes videlicet Clauigeri Ballivorum Norhamptoniæ decetero in villa Norhamptoniæ nec extra vt soluet ad certa tempora Anni non mendicabunt sub pena viginti solidorum leuandorum ad opus ville de quocumque illorum hoc faciente tociens quociens &c

ORDINAGO FACT P VADIJS  
DELIBAND

Capitul<sup>o</sup> lxix &c

Et insuper ibidem tunc fuit ordinatum & concessum quod omnes homines & mulieres Norhamptoniæ habentes vel habituri vadia et districtiones in custodia

time of Thomas Sutton then Mayor it was ordained that no innkeeper of the town of Northampton should make horse-bread or any other bread to sell in his inn under a penalty of 20<sup>s</sup> to be paid to the Steward as often as he shall contravene this ordinance etc

ORDINANCE MADE FOR  
SERJEANTS OF THE BAILIFFS

Chapter lxviii

At a congregation holden in the church of S Giles on Friday next before the feast of Philip and James in the 14<sup>th</sup> year of the reign of the aforesaid King Richard by the assent of the 24 burgesses of the whole commonalty of the town of Northampton before Simon Daventre then Mayor of the same town summoned and assembled it was ordained that the serjeants viz the macebearers of the Bailiffs of Northampton henceforth in the town nor without as they are accustomed to do at certain times of the year shall not beg under a penalty of 20<sup>s</sup> to be levied for the work of the town from each one of them so doing as often as etc

ORDINANCE MADE  
FOR REDEEMING PLEDGES

Chapter lxix

And furthermore at the same place it was then ordained and conceded that all men and women of Northampton having or going to have pledges and distresses in the custody of any chamberlains

quorumcumque Camerariorum  
communitatis ville prædictæ pro  
quacumque causa ibidem iacencia  
quod acquietent & satisfacciant pro  
dictis vadijs et districtionibus infra  
quaterium Anni post captionem  
eorundem sub pena forissacturæ  
eorum vadorum et districtionum  
villate Et si illa vadia aut distric-  
tiones non sufficiant pro Amercia-  
mentis pro quibus leuantur capi-  
antur plura & meliora &c

STATUTA ET ORDINACONES  
DE NOVO P VAST LOC  
SIVE PLAC  
Cap<sup>o</sup> lxx &c

Quia certe vaste placere soli  
infra villam prædictam finus et  
Alijs fordidis diversimode occu-  
pantur de quibus Balliui domini  
Regis seu Camerarij ibidem aliqua  
redditus seu proficua per tempora  
præterita nullo modo præceperunt  
nec præcipiunt in presenti Ideo  
in ultimo generali colloquio in  
dictæ ville meliorationem vnani-  
mo assensu ordinatum existit par-  
iter & provisum Quod Maior et  
Camerarij ville prædictæ qui pro  
tempore fuerint decetero habeant  
plenam potestatem loco & nom-  
ine totius communitatis prænom-  
inatæ dimittendi ad firmam omnes  
& singulas Vastoco placeas soli  
infra villam prædictam existentes  
sub Sigillo eorum communi pro  
certis redditibus eis et eorum suc-

of the commonalty of the town  
aforesaid for any cause whatsoever  
lying in the same place that they  
acquit and satisfy for the said  
pledges and distresses within a  
quarter of a year after the taking  
of the same under a penalty of  
forfeiting their pledges and  
distresses to the Steward And if  
those pledges and distresses be  
not sufficient for the amerce-  
ments for which they are levied  
more and better ones may be  
taken etc

STATUTES AND ORDINANCES  
MADE ANEW FOR WASTE SPOTS  
OR PLACES  
Chapter lxx

Whereas certain waste places  
of ground within the town afore-  
said are occupied by thieves and  
other filthy persons here and  
there from whom the Bailiffs of  
the lord king or chamberlains in  
the same place have in no manner  
received only returns or profits  
for times past and so are receiving  
at present Therefore in the last  
general conference for the im-  
provement of the said town by  
unanimous assent it is ordained  
and provided that the Mayor and  
Chamberlains of the town afore-  
said for the time being henceforth  
may have full power in the place  
and name of the whole common-  
alty beforenamed of letting out to  
farm all and singular waste  
places of ground within the town  
aforesaid existing under their  
common seal for certain rents to  
be rendered annually to them and



cessoribus ad vsu[m] ville *prædictæ* Annuatim reddendis & in thesauro Cameræ *ibidem* fideliter persolvendis Salvo semper ballivis domini Regis *ibidem* [qui] pro tempore fuerint de qualibet vastâ placea foli domini Regis *ibidem* vno Annuali redditu racionabiliter secundum porcionem eiusdem &c

ALIA ORDINACO F LE BOWBELL  
Cap° lxxj°

Et pro eo quod in Ciuitate Londoniæ inter alias consuetudines vna valde commendabilis *ibidem* in speciali habetur quod ad horam nouenam cuiuslibet noctis ferialis & festiualis anni quodam campana in arcubus Londiniæ vocata Bowbell per spaciũ vnus miliaris solempniter pulsatur per quod omnes & singuli ad Ciuitatem *prædictam* laborantes & in Campis *ibidem* noctantis obscurari eidem Ciuitati pro hospicio suo habendo citius poterint confluere Et quod nullus campana *prædicta* pulsata in Ciuitate *prædicta* absque lumine & causa rationabili circumvagat sub pena imprisonment & graue redemptionis Ciuitati *prædictæ* faciendi Et ad confimilem consuetudinem imposterum infra Villam Northamptoniæ effectiua[m] habendam & vtendam Prouisum etiam & in generali colloquio *prædicto* existit ordinatum quod in qualibet nocte feriali & festiuali ad horam nouenam eiusdem noctis magna solempnior campana Ecclesiæ Omnium Sanctorum *ibidem*

their successors for the use of the town aforesaid and in the treasury of the chamber there faithfully to be paid saving always to the bailiffs of the lord King there for the time being concerning any waste place of ground there one annual rent reasonably according to the size of the same etc

ANOTHER ORDINANCE FOR  
THE BOWBELL  
Chapter lxxi

And forasmuch as in the city of London among other customs one greatly to be commended is specially kept that at the ninth hour of every night common day and holiday of the year a certain bell in the arches of London called Bowbell for the space of one hour is solemnly rung whereby all and singular working at the city aforesaid and benighted in the fields may be able to betake themselves to the same city more quickly for getting shelter And that no one after the bell aforesaid has been rung in the city aforesaid without a light and a reasonable excuse shall roam about under the penalty of imprisonment and paying a heavy fine to the city aforesaid And for the effectual establishment and use of a like custom henceforth within the town of Northampton It was also provided and in the general conference aforesaid ordained that in every night and festival at the ninth hour of the same night the great and more solemn bell of the church of All Saints

per eiusdem ecclesiæ Sacrificam spatio vnus miliaris duranti decetero solempniter pulsetur vt per sonum eiusdem quicumque in campis ibidem in obscuritate noctis existentes ville prædictæ citius poterint adherere Et quod nullus cuiuscumque fuerit conditionis infra villam prædictam pulsatione dicte magne campane finita nisi secum lumen portauerit & rationabilem pro se habuerit in hac parte causam latitans inueniatur Nec vagans sub pena prisonamenti & graue redemptionis secundum maioris ibidem discretionem qui pro tempore fuerit ad vsum ville prædictæ faciendæ tocens quociens in præmissorum Aliquo fuerit conuictus

ORDINACIO P COI IN CAMPIS  
IBM HEND  
Capitulo lxxij &c

Et pro tanto quod omnes pascua & pasture communitati ville Northamptoniæ pertinencia per Carnificium & aliorum ville eiusdem animalia quam plura existunt destructa & in dies consumpta ad communitatis prenominate dampnum non modicum pariter & grauamen Ordinatum tunc existit & vltius prouisum quod quilibet liber homo ville Northamptoniæ duo animalia bruta in Communibus pascuis & pasturis prænominatis libere & quiete annuatim pasturata tantum & non plura habeat decet

there by the Sexton of the same church for the space of one hour lasting shall be solemnly rung that by the sound of the same whosoever are in the fields there in darkness of night may more quickly be able to reach the town aforesaid And that no one of whatsoever condition he may be within the town aforesaid after the ringing of the said great bell is finished except he shall carry a light with him and shall have in this respect a reasonable excuse for himself may be found lurking or wandering under the penalty of imprisonment and paying a heavy fine according to the discretion of the Mayor for the time being for the use of the town aforesaid as often as he shall have been convicted in any one of the premises

ORDINANCE FOR HAVING  
COMMON IN THE FIELDS THERE  
Chapter lxxii

And forasmuch as all the meadows and pastures belonging to the commonalty of the town of Northampton by the many beasts of the butchers and others of the same town are destroyed and consumed from day to day to the no small loss and grievance of the commonalty before named It was then ordained and further provided that every free man of the town of Northampton may have two brute beasts in the common meadows and pastures before-named grazing freely and quietly only and no more hereafter in

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1348-9.—TIFFELD (JOHN DE), apothecary.—To Massilia his wife one hundred marks and all his tenements in the parish of All Hallows de Bredstret for life, subject to certain payments to the said parish church; remainder to Walter his son and John de Hurle, his servant, formerly his apprentice. Dated London, Wednesday the Feast of S. Silvester, Pope [31 Dec.], A.D. 1348.

1348-9.—PERTENHALE (WILLIAM DE).—To Johanna his wife tenements in Addelane,\* parish of S. Gregory, London, near the tenement of the Abbot of Petresburgh,† for life. Dated London, Sunday next after the Feast of S. Hilary [13 Jan.], A.D. 1348.

1348-9.—CRETON (ROGER DE), chaplain, brother of Robert de Creton, chaplain.—To the Prior and Convent of S. Bartholomew de Smethefeld houses, &c., in the lane and parish of S. Mary de Stanynglane, and in Wendageyneslane and elsewhere in the parish of S. Sepulchre without Newgate, in order that the testator may partake of all the spiritual good things done by the said prior and convent and their successors. Dated London, Saturday next after the Feast of Purification of V. Mary [2 Feb.], A.D. 1348.

1348-9.—EVERDON (ROBERT DE), of the parish of Bernes.—To Sir William de Everdon, chaplain, his leasehold interest in a tenement in the parish of Fancherche which Geoffrey de Everdon left by testament to the testator and to Agnes, wife of the said Geoffrey. Dated at Bernes, Friday next before the Feast of Annunciation of V. Mary [25 March], A.D. 1348.

1349.—NORTON (ALICE, late wife of Gregory\* de).—To be buried in the church of the Priory of S. Mary de Clerkenewell near London. To Thomas atte Shyre and the heirs of his body her tenement in the parish of S. Mary Wolnoth, charged with the maintenance of a chantry in the chapel of the said parish church for the souls of the testatrix, Gregory de Norton, Roger and Johanna, Thomas atte Shyre, Johanna, Isabella, and Matilda, and subject to certain charitable and other bequests; remainder in default of such heirs to the Prioress and Convent of Clerkenewell for similar pious uses. Also to the said Thomas atte Shyre in tail all her shops in the aforesaid parish and in Berebyndereslane\* for the maintenance of a chantry in the Priory of S. Mary de Clerkenewell for the space of seven years next after her decease. Dated London, Monday next after the Feast of the Circumcision [1 Jan.], 22 Edward III. [A.D. 1348-9].

\* Addle Street, Lane, or Hill; not to be confounded with Addle Street in the Ward of Cripplegate.

† Robert Ramsey, Abbot of Peterborough.

• "Gregory atte Shyre" in margin.      • In the parish of S. Mary, Woolchurch.

1349.—ISTLDON (WILLIAM, son of Martin de).—To the Abbot and Convent of Peterborough two marks annual quitrent issuing out of a tenement in the parish of S. Gregory near S. Paul's brewery; and to the Prior and Convent of S. Bartholomew de Smithefeld houses in the parish of S. Michael de Cornhull for pious uses for the good of the souls of Alice his wife, &c. Dated at his hostel within the close of S. Bartholomew, Friday next after the Feast of S. George, Martyr [23 April], A.D. 1349.

1349.—HAUTEYN (ROBERT).—To be buried in the church of the monastery of S. James near Northampton, to the abbot and convent of which monastery he leaves ten shillings sterling for pious uses. Dated at the monastery aforesaid, the last day of June [s.a].

1349.—SPROT (JOHN), chaplain.—The whole of his tenement inherited from his father in the parish of S. Andrew de Beinardiscastel to be sold for the maintenance of a chantry for the space of one year for the souls of the testator, his father and mother, John de Foderynggeye, John de Nassyngton, and others. Also a tenement called "le Garite" with other houses annexed to be sold for similar purposes. To Sir John de Aldham, chaplain, he leaves his book called *Pars Oculi Sacerdotis*,<sup>b</sup> with all quires,<sup>c</sup> (*quaternis*) thereto annexed and one quire called *Speculum Minoris*. To Sir John Boteler a portifory or book of legends.<sup>d</sup> To Sir Thomas, Vicar of Derteford, the sixth book of the Decretals<sup>e</sup> without the Clementine glosses (*cum Clementinis non glosatum*). Dated Friday next after Easter [12 April], A.D. 1349

<sup>b</sup> A fourteenth century MS. copy of this work, attributed to William de Pagula (or Pagham) is in the Guildhall Library, but how it came to be deposited there is uncertain. It is a treatise upon moral and religious duties generally, and is divided into four parts, called respectively (1) "*Pars oculi Sacerdotis*," fols. 1-114; (2) "*Dextera Pars oculi Sacerdotis*," fols. 121-246; (3) "*Sinistra Pars oculi Sacerdotis*," fols. 247-388; (4) "*Quoddam additamentum oculi Sacerdotis quod vocatur Cilium oculi Sacerdotis*," fols. 391-484.

<sup>c</sup> Sermons or Treatises. Cf. "Also I bequeth to Sir Reynold, my prest, iiij quayres of Doctours on Mathewe" (Will of Lady Peryne Clanbowe, 1422, printed in 'The Fifty Earliest English Wills,' ed. by Dr. Furnivall.)

<sup>d</sup> Containing the lives or principal acts of the saints, sometimes called a Martyrology of the Saints. See the inventory of books, &c., belonging to the chapel on London Bridge in 1350 (Riley's 'Memorials,' p. 263).

<sup>e</sup> Five books of Papal decrees were published during the pontificate of Gregory IX. about the year 1230, and were known as '*Decretalia Gregorii Noni*.' A fine manuscript copy of these, with glosses, is preserved among the Corporation Records in the Town Clerk's Office. A sixth book was added by Pope Boniface about A.D. 1298, and called '*Sextus Decretalium*' (which appears here to form the subject of a bequest); and a seventh by Pope Gregory XIII.



1349.—GILDESBURGH (JOHN DE, fishmonger).—To be buried in the church of S. Mary de Somersete before the altar of S. Mary. To Richard his brother his entire "varf" and messuages in the said parish of S. Mary, charged with the payment of his debts and maintenance of his chantry; remainder in default of heirs to his daughters, to whom he also makes pecuniary bequests. For the service of a charnel for the said church of S. Mary a bequest of sixty shillings. Bequests of money also to the rector, to John de Hontyngdon, and Alice de Kylesworth. Dated Feast of S. Kenelm [17 July], A.D. 1349.

1349-50.—NORTHAMPTON (WILLIAM DE).—To Isabella his wife for life a certain messuage. Dated at Holborne, Christmas Eve, A.D. 1348.

1350-1.—HATFELD (JOHN DE), draper.—To be buried in the church of the Canons of S. Thomas the Martyr of Liesnes,<sup>†</sup> at the entrance of their cloister. Bequests for pious and charitable uses for the good of his soul and the souls of Margaret his wife, his father and mother, Ralph and Robert (*sic*), and others, including gifts to the poor prisoners in the gaol of Newgate. Specific sums of money bequeathed to Simon de Hatfeld his brother, Peter de Wendlyngburgh, called "atte Cokk," John, Matilda, Margaret, and Katherine, children of his late brother Robert, William his brother, Thomas de Upton, John de Kyrkeby his godson, Henry de Hardyngham, and others. The sum of two hundred pounds of silver to be devoted to the maintenance of chantries in the churches of S. Margaret de Lothebury and S. John the Baptist of Erthe<sup>‡</sup> in the diocese of Rochester, as well as in the Abbey of Liesnes. Dated London, Wednesday, 22 April, A.D. 1349.

1352.—HUNTE (RICHARD LE), "chaundeller."—To Johanna his wife, Johanna and Alice his daughters, and Richard his son bequests of money and household chattels, as also to John, son of Geoffrey de Helpston, and Alice, sister of the said John. Dated Saturday the vigil of H. Trinity [3 June], A.D. 1352.

1352.—ROKYNHAM (GEOFFREY DE).—To be buried in the common churchyard of S. Paul's near the tomb of his wife. Bequests to the high altar and clerks of the church of S. Peter de Wodestrete. To Henry de Corby, his servant, he leaves the residue of his term in his dwelling-house and shop in Chepe; and to William atte Welle all his chests and utensils lying in the said shop. Dated London, 31 December, A.D. 1351.

<sup>†</sup> Westwood in Lesnes in the parish of Erith, co. Kent, where there was an abbey of Black Canons dedicated to S. Mary and S. Thomas the Martyr (Tanner's 'Notit. Monast.', p. 216.    <sup>‡</sup> Erith, co. Kent.

1353.—TALEWORTH (ROGER DE), Rector of the church of Wotton near Northampton.—Pecuniary bequests to the nuns of Stratford near London; to every priest serving in the church of Bassyngeshagh,<sup>b</sup> London, and to William the clerk of the same a robe of bluet<sup>i</sup> (*de blueto*); to the high altars of the church of S. Mary de Aldermygbure, and of the churches of Preston<sup>k</sup> and Pydinton,<sup>l</sup> &c. To Thomas de Taleworth and Sir John Stele, perpetual vicar of the church of Hardyngesthorn,<sup>m</sup> the reversion of a rent issuing from tenements held by Johanna, wife of Arnald de Mounteneye, for her life by way of dower. Dated Tuesday next after the Feast of Apostles Peter and Paul [29 June], A.D. 1352.

1353.—PRESTON (JOHN, son of John de, late corder).—To Peter de Preston the robe of his craft<sup>n</sup> (*de mestero nostro*), one mark of silver, and one pair of hose. To Margery his wife the residue of his goods, except a chalice which he leaves to Friar John de Norhampton of the Order of Preachers. Dated London, Wednesday next after the Feast of S. John ante portam Latinam [6 May], A.D. 1353.

1354.—WAKEFELD (WILLIAM DE), Rector of the church of S. Michael in Bassyngeshawe.—To Johanna, wife of William Tydyman de Northampton, he leaves divers household chattels, including his best bed and two entire robes, one being red and the other of a mixed colour; also silver spoons both long and short, a cup of mazer (*de mureto*) bound with silver, table-cloths, &c. To William, son of the said Johanna, a small *biker* with silver covercle, and five marks of silver. Dated at the hostel of the Venerable Father in Christ John [Thoresby], Archbishop of York, near Westminster, Tuesday in Easter week [15 April], 28 Edward III. [A.D. 1354.]

1356.—TIFFELD (WALTER DE), spicer.—To be buried in S. Paul's churchyard under the marble slab where lies the body of John de Tiffeld his father. Bequests to the work of S. Paul's, the high altar (*le sovereign alter*) and ministers of S. Mildred in Bredstret, the churches of S. Peter, Wodestret, and S. Katherine near the Tower, various orders of friars, and the Mineroesses without Algate, &c. To Isabella his daughter he leaves divers household goods, comprising mazer cups with representations of S. Katherine and S. Mary Magdalen on the bottoms, basins, and ewers, a *possenet* of a *potel*<sup>o</sup> and a *possenet* of a quart, sheets, towels, a *bordcloth*<sup>p</sup> and ear pillows

<sup>b</sup> S. Michael, Bassishaw.

<sup>i</sup> Blue cloth.

<sup>k</sup> Preston Deanery, near Hardingstone, co. Northampton.

<sup>l</sup> Piddington, co. Northampton.

<sup>m</sup> Hardingstone, co. Northampton.

<sup>n</sup> *I.e.*, the "livery" of his company.

<sup>o</sup> Pottle or two quarts.

<sup>p</sup> Table-cloth.

(*orillers*), platters of *peautre*, a great *Huche*,<sup>3</sup> a pair of *aundires*,<sup>4</sup> an iron *broche*,<sup>5</sup> a *fryingpanne* and a *gredire*;<sup>6</sup> also his brewery and utensils in the parish of All Hallows, Bredstret, for life; remainder to pious uses in the said parish church and in the church of S. Mary Magdalen de Melkstret. John de Bovyndon, spicer, to be guardian of the said Isabella during her minority. His tenement in Watlyngstret to be sold to pay his debts, and the residue to be devoted to the maintenance of a chantry in the church of S. Mary Magdalen aforesaid. Bequests to Simon de Stapelford, Thomas ate Bowe, spicer, Richard de Abbenale his apprentice, and others. The residue of all his goods and chattels he leaves to Johanna his wife, whom he appoints one of his executors. Dated London, 12 March, A.D. 1355.

1356.—WAPENHAM (WILLAM DE).—To be buried in the church of S. Martin within Ludgate near the tomb of Cristina his late wife. Bequests to the said church and ministers thereof, the poor, and the Carmellite Friars for two trentals of masses. To Walter his kinsman he leaves twenty shillings, a cup called "Warr"<sup>a</sup> with silver-gilt bands, and two beds, as well as all his implements of trade lying at the Tower. To William de Wapenham, his kinsman, his best robe; and to Agnes his kinswoman four silver spoons. To Isabella his wife her entire chamber, and lands and tenements in Fletestrete, parish of S. Martin aforesaid, for life, charged with the maintenance of a chantry; remainder to pious uses in the said church of S. Martin. Dated London, 20 January, 29 Edward III. [A.D. 1355-6.]

784.—LORD MAYORS OF LONDON WHO WERE NATIVES OF NORTHAMPTONSHIRE. V.—SIR RALPH FREEMAN (358, 409, 539, 577).—Sir Ralph Freeman was born at Northampton, his father being William Freeman of that town. He migrated to London, and became a member of the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers. Having been elected Alderman of Cornhill Ward, he was appointed Sheriff of London in 1623. Ten years after this, in 1633, he was chosen to fill the office of Lord Mayor.<sup>7</sup> He, however, only executed the functions of his elevated position for a few months, for on the 16th of March,<sup>8</sup> 1634, he died. The sheriffs who served under him were Gil. Harrison (goldsmith) and Richard Gurney (clothworker).

While he held the office of Sheriff, he dispensed his hospitality amongst others to the Duke of Buckingham. The following paragraph concerning this feast is taken from a letter q Hutch: a box or case. r Andirons or fire-dogs s Or spit. t Or gridiron.

<sup>u</sup> Possibly from its being made of box-wood.

<sup>v</sup> Fuller's *Worthies*, Nichols' Edition, 1811, vol. ii. p. 174.

<sup>w</sup> Orridge's *Citizens and their Rulers*.

dated London, December 6th, 1623, written by John Chamberlain, Esq., to Sir Dudley Carleton :—

“ The last week, the Lord of Buckingham invited himself to Mr. Freeman's, one of the new sheriffs, who, because his house is little, and the prince expected, made the entertainment at Merchant Tailors' Hall, where the provision was great, but the company no more, in a manner, than all my lord's kindred hereabout, and most of the Walloons, whom he feasted likewise at the Duchess of Richmond's, and the Lord of Carlisle's, with dancing and revelling, in all these places. Yet some superstitious people like not so well of this meeting at Merchant Tailors' Hall, though it be by mere chance, as a place of late ominous. Some whispering there is of threatening and plotting attempts upon his person by the papist faction.”<sup>1</sup>

On Sir Ralph Freeman's death, Sir Thomas Moulson,<sup>2</sup> a native of Hargrave in Cheshire, was elected to the vacant post, which he filled for the remainder of the year.

A full description of the procession when Sir Ralph Freeman assumed office is given in *London's Emporia, or London's Mercatura*, by Thomas Heywood.<sup>3</sup>

Sir Ralph was very generous to his native town, and made several bequests for the good of the poor. These will be found alluded to on the memorial boards rescued, a few years ago, from obscurity,<sup>4</sup> and placed in position in the upstairs vestibule of the Town Hall.

The bequest set forth on Board No. 1 is undated, and reads as follows :—

“ Sr Ralph freeman, Merchant and Citizen of London, gaue to the Towne of Northt: ye Sume of one Thousand poundes for ye use of ye poore of St Tho: Hospitall in ye said Towne Whereof there were But only 500*l*. Receiued by the said townē.”

<sup>1</sup> *The Court and Times of James the First*. Illustrated by authentic and confidential letters from various public and private collections. Edited with an introduction and notes by the Author of *Memoirs of Sophia Dorothea*, etc. In two vols. London, 1848—p. 438, vol. ii. <sup>2</sup> Stow's *Survey*.

<sup>3</sup> *London's Emporia, or London's Mercatura*. Expressed in Sundry Triumphs, Pageants and Shews at the Inauguration of the Right Honourable Ralphe Freeman. At the charge of the Right Worshipful Company of Cloth Workers. Written by Thomas Heywood. 1633. 4to.

<sup>4</sup> These boards adorned the walls of the old Town Hall; and when the new Town Hall was built they were conveyed thither, being placed in various parts of the building where they could only be read with difficulty. It is to the credit of the late Mr. Thomas Adams and Mr. Richard Cleaver, ex-Mayors of Northampton, that they were brought together, renovated and varnished, and hung in the commanding position they now occupy. There are eight boards in all.

On Board No. 2 :—

"Mr Raphe Freeman now Alderman of London gaue Land to ye Freeschoole for euer to ye vse of ye Freeschool<sup>b</sup> M<sup>r</sup> M<sup>r</sup> [sic] Raphe Freeman aforesaide gaue alsoe land and ye profits and Rents thereof are to buy ij<sup>e</sup> worth of Bread weekly for euer to be giuen to Fourteene poore folks."<sup>c</sup>

Board No. 6 refers mainly to the Corporation Charity School, and amongst other bequests states that:—

"Mr Ralph Freeman, Citizen and Alderman of London, and other Benefactors, also settled several Houses and other Hereditaments for the Benefit of the said School."<sup>d</sup>

It is worthy of note that a Raphael Freeman was Mayor of Northampton in 1551.

JOHN T. PAGE.

Since the above was in print I have learned the following particulars from *Notes and Queries* (6th S. xii. 188, 476-7). Sir Ralph Freeman was 74 years of age when he died, on March 16th, 1633-4, and was buried at S. Michael's, Cornhill, on the 16th of the following month. The register of S. Michael's shows the following entry under date April 16th, 1634:—"Mr. Rafe Freeman, Lord Mayor of London and Alderman of this Ward and free of the Clothworkers, died in his Merialtie." He had an elder brother named William, a merchant of London, who died, aged 68, on August 23rd, 1634, and was also buried at S. Michael's Cornhill. In 1702 the bodies of the two brothers were removed to the church of Aspenden, co. Herts, where they now lie.

Ralph married Joan, and William married Elizabeth, two sisters, daughters of John Crouch, Esq., of Corney Bury, co. Herts. The

<sup>b</sup> This school was founded in 1552 by Thomas Chipsey, grocer, of Northampton; and Whellan states that the "endowment was augmented by Mr Ralph Freeman, citizen of London, about the year 1634."

"The Grammar School, in Free-School-lane . . . was originally part of the church of St Gregory, the site and buildings of which were granted in 1556, for a grammar-school, with the vicarage house for the residence of the master, by Cardinal Pole, in consequence of the founder of the free-school, Thomas Chipsey, grocer of this town, not having provided a school house. This endowment since its foundation in 1542 . . . by Thomas Chipsey, was augmented by Mr Ralph Freeman, citizen of London, in, or about the year 1634" (p. 35).—*Vide* Wetton's *Guide Book to Northampton* (1849).

<sup>c</sup> The annual value of this charity in Whellan's *General and Manorial History of Northamptonshire* (pub. 1849) is given as £2 12s. (p. 192).

<sup>d</sup> Is this the same bequest referred to on Board No. 2?

prefix "Sir" to Ralph Freeman's name was only one of courtesy in consideration of his elevated position, as he was never knighted.

The *Gentleman's Magazine* (vol. 94, part ii., Nov. 1824, p. 412) contains the following.—

"About the 10th of January, 1633-4, Sir Ralph Freeman invited the King, Queen, and the Masquers of the four principal Inns of Court to a Banquet, 'who, clothed in rich and glorious apparel, attended in a most solemn and splendid parade from the Court to Merchant Taylors' Hall, where they continued in their sports until it was almost morning. 'Then the Lord Mayor entertained the King and Queen, the Lords and Ladies, and the Masquers, and the Inns of Court Gentlemen with a noble and stately Banquet.' Chauncy gives a circumstantial account of the Procession, &c., in his account of Aspenden, the seat of the Freemans. *Hertfordshire*, p. 122."

J. T. P.

**785.—CRAWFORD OF BRAYBROOK.**—In the burial register of Canterbury Cathedral the following entry occurs:—

Sept. 19, 1682. Doctor Crawforth, D.D., of Northamptonshire, was buried.

In *The History and Antiquities of the Cathedral Church of Rochester*, London: 1717, is a copy of the inscription which was placed over Dr. Crawford's grave in the south aisle of Canterbury Cathedral. This inscription has disappeared, but the copy given in the "History" above mentioned may be of interest:—

Depositem.

Jacobi Crawford Scoto-Britanni, S.T.P.

Et Ecclesiæ apud Braybrook

In Agro Northamptoniensi

Rectoris.

Qui e Gallia domum rediens,

Hic febris correptus hæsit,

Et iter clausit.

Vir fuit & Familia, & vita,

Et Scriptis clarus.

Cætera silet marmor.

Obiit 18 Septembris, Anno Christi 1682.

Ætatis suæ . . . .

Monumentum hoc charissimo conjugi

Mœrens Uxor

Posuit.

Canterbury

J. M. COWPER

786.—**MASSINBIRD FAMILY.**—In the parish registers of S. Peter's, Cornhill, London, is the entry of the marriage, on May 12th, 1681, of William Ash, of Paston, co. Northants, bachelor, and Elizabeth Massinbird, of the same place, widow. A Richard Massingberd, of the town of Northampton, gent., a benefactor to the borough, made his will Nov. 4th, 1680, proved by Susanna, widow and executrix, April 23rd, 1683, in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. If, and in what way related to the Lincoln family long seated at Gunby in that county, I am unable to say.

J. S.

787.—**REGISTERS OF MAIDWELL (230, 240, 758).**

- 1641 M<sup>r</sup> Thomas Cave of Stanford Esquire and M<sup>rs</sup> Catharine Haslewood eldest daughter of S<sup>r</sup> Antony Haslewood Knight were married the eleventh day of May 1641
- 1641 M<sup>r</sup> John Cole and M<sup>rs</sup> Catharine Twistleton were married the 24<sup>th</sup> August 1641
- 1642 M<sup>r</sup> William Haslewood the sonne of S<sup>r</sup> Antony Haslewood Knight and the Ladie Elizabeth his wife was baptized the foure and twentieth day of Januarie 1642
- 1644 M<sup>r</sup> Bryan Twistleton was buried the nynth day of April 1644
- 1644 M<sup>rs</sup> Alice Osborne was buryed the nyne and twentieth day of June 1644

Register imperfect from 1644 to about 1653.

- 1651 M<sup>r</sup> William Osborne Rector of Maidwell with the Chappell of Kelmarsch was Buried ye 28<sup>th</sup> Januar 1651
- 1652 M<sup>rs</sup> Elizabeth Twistleton was Buried the 27<sup>th</sup> day of Aprill 1652
- 1652 M<sup>r</sup> John Hogett of Norvill and M<sup>rs</sup> Elizabeth Grooby were married the 10<sup>th</sup> of Januarie 1652

Paper book ends in 1652.

Parchment book begins again with this :—

John Deacon the parish Register for the towne of Maydwell was chosen according to ye Act of Parliam<sup>t</sup> touching marriages &c & sworne & approved of by me John Maunsell

Anno Dni 1654 The publicon of Matrimonie was publisht betwixt S<sup>r</sup> William Kingsmill of Pidmount in the County of Southampt Knight and M<sup>rs</sup> Anne Haslewood daughter of S<sup>r</sup> Anthony Haslewood Knight and Elizabeth his Lady Three several Lords Dayes in ye Parish Church of Maidwell at the time of morning exerstitute

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- The abovenamed Sr William Kingsmill and M<sup>rs</sup> Anne Haslewood  
was married the one and twentieth day of februarye 1654
- 1657 M<sup>rs</sup> Bridget Kinsmill the daughter of Sr William Kingsmill of  
Didmount in the County of Southampton Knight and the  
Lady Anne his wyfe was borne the . . day of June  
1657
- 1657 Mr William Langham of Cottesbrook and M<sup>rs</sup> Elizabeth  
Haslewood daughter of Sr Anthony Haslewood Knight  
were married ye second day of September 1657
- 1657 M<sup>rs</sup> Elizabeth Langham was buried the 3 day of November  
1657
- 1657 M<sup>rs</sup> Hanna Campion was buried the 21 day of March 1657
- Christnings 1662 By me John Coles Rector being inducted  
June 25<sup>th</sup> 1662
- 1663 William Haslewood the sonne of William Haslewood Esq and  
M<sup>rs</sup> Elizabeth his wife was Baptized the sixth of November  
1663 He was Borne October 27<sup>th</sup> a little after two of the  
Clock in the Morning
- 1664 Moses Ringrose and Mary Tresham were married the 26<sup>th</sup> day  
of Aprill 1664
- 1665 M<sup>rs</sup> Elizabeth Haslewood the Daughter of William Haslewood  
Esq and M<sup>rs</sup> Elizabeth his wife was Baptized the fourth  
day of September 1665 Shee was borne the eight and  
twentieth day of August a quarter of an houre before five  
in the morning
- 1665 Mr Thomas Andrew of Adington and M<sup>rs</sup> Anne Kynnesman  
of Broughton were married the first day of March 1665  
in the Parish Church of Draughton By me  
John Coles Rector of Maidewell
- 1667 M<sup>rs</sup> Penelope Haslewood the Daughter of William Haslewood  
Esq and M<sup>rs</sup> Elizabeth his Wife was Baptized the  
thirteenth day of January 1667 Shee was borne the 2<sup>d</sup>  
of January a Quarter of an houre before twelve in the  
morning
- 1668 M<sup>rs</sup> Henrietta Haslewood the Daughter of William Haslewood  
Esq and M<sup>rs</sup> Elizabeth his wife was Baptized the 19<sup>th</sup> day  
of February 1668 Shee was borne the sixt of February  
a Quarter of an houre before ten in the night Shee dyed  
at London in July 1669
- 1670 The Lady Elizabeth Haslewood was Buryed the third day of  
December 1670



- 1670 Thomas Malsher of Hanging Hoeton and Alice Bullock of Kelmarsh were married the 23<sup>th</sup> of February 1670
- 1671 M<sup>r</sup> John Coles Rector was buried the one and twentieth May 1671
- 1672 M<sup>r</sup> Francis Langhton Rector of Maidwell was buried the 13<sup>th</sup> day of October in the yeare of our L<sup>d</sup> 1672 in all whose time I find nothing registred  
Jere Bullyvant Rect<sup>r</sup>
- 1673 M<sup>r</sup> Ayshford Haslewood the son of S<sup>r</sup> William Haslewood Knight and the Lady Cecil his wife was baptized the twentieth day of November one thousand six hundred seventy three Hee was borne the 13<sup>th</sup> of the same month betwixt four and five in the morning
- 1675 M<sup>rs</sup> Anne Twisleton the Wife of M<sup>r</sup> Rob Twisleton was buried 22<sup>th</sup> day of Aprill 1675
- 1675 M<sup>r</sup> Asheford Haslewood the son of S<sup>r</sup> William Haslewood Knight & ye Lady Cecil his wife was buried July 3<sup>d</sup> 1675
- 1676 M<sup>rs</sup> Mary Bullyvant Widow the Relict of M<sup>r</sup> John Bullyvant late Rect<sup>r</sup> of Old als Wold in the County of Northton died the sixteenth day of January interred in the Church of Maydwell the nineteenth day of the same month An<sup>o</sup> 1674
- 1679 M<sup>r</sup> Robert Haslewood Rect<sup>r</sup> of Kirkby underwood in the County of Lincolne & M<sup>rs</sup> Coles of Maidwell were married Sept 79
- 1696 Luke the son of Luke Davis & Mary his wife was bapt the fourth day of October 1696

Richard Dawes Cur<sup>u</sup> 1703

The above are from a manuscript volume now at Lamport.

Elizabeth daughter of Sir Anthony Haslewood and Elizabeth his wife was baptized at Brixworth 4 Dec 1635

Shangton Rectory, Leicester.

H. ISHAM LONGDEN.

788.—TRYON (776).—In the *List of Merchant Strangers*, London, who contributed to the royal loan of 1612 (Addit. MS., B. M. 27, 877), is the name of Mary Tryon, widow (of Peter), who contributed 100s. She died January 3rd, 1618, and was buried with her husband in the church of S. Christopher, near the Royal Exchange. Her husband came to England to escape the persecution of the Duke of Alva in the Low Countries. Samuel Tryon, second son (of Halsted, Essex), knighted at Newmarket by James 1st, April 25th, 1615, was created a baronet March 28th, 1620, and died

March 8th, 1626-7. The title became extinct on the decease, *s.p.*, of Sir Samuel John, fourth baronet, April 24th, 1724. The parish registers of S. Helen's, Bishopgate, London, has the two following entries :—

Burials

1649 Dec 26 Peter Tryon in the vault of M<sup>r</sup> Moses his grandfather

1689 Sep 19 M<sup>r</sup> Peter Cutling in Madam Tryons vault

The parish registers of Uffington, Lincs, records the marriage at the parish church of Greetham, Hants, of Mrs. Mary Tryon (daughter of Peter Tryon, of Harringworth, co. Northants, and relict of Sir Samuel Jones) to the Hon. Charles Bertie (fifth son of Montague Bertie, *K.G.*, the distinguished Royalist), September 2nd, 1674. Before, but *not* after, the restoration of the church, the arms of Tryon were in the east window. The late Admiral Sir George Tryon, *K.C.B.*, was a member of the Bulwick branch.

Stamford.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

**789.**—MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS FROM OTHER COUNTIES  
(27, 126, 181, 354, 453, 463, 500, 578, 589, 742).

Lansdown Cemetery, Bath.

"Sacred | to the Memory of Maria Knightley | eldest surviving daughter of the | Rev<sup>d</sup> Thomas Knightley *B.C.L.* of Charwelton, Northamptonshire | She died on the 11<sup>th</sup> September 1857 | Deeply lamented by her sorrowing sisters. | Also to the memory of | Charlotte Knightley | Fourth daughter of the late Rev<sup>d</sup> T. Knightley *B.C.L.* | of Charwelton, Northamptonshire | She died on the 12<sup>th</sup> December 1868 | Deeply lamented by her sorrowing sisters."

"Sacred | to the memory of | Jane | Fifth and last surviving | Daughter | of the Rev<sup>d</sup> Thomas Knightley | Rector of Charwelton | Northants | Died the 22<sup>nd</sup> of February 1883 | Aged 88 | This Tablet is erected by | Her three Nieces."

All Saints' Church, Southampton.

"Sacred | to the memory of | The Rev<sup>d</sup> Thomas Knightley *B.C.L.* | of Charwelton, Northamptonshire | Who died May 21<sup>st</sup> 1805 aged 49 | And also to | Frances Anne His Widow | Who died July 15<sup>th</sup> 1837 aged 76 | And whose mortal remains are deposited | In the Catacombs beneath this church. | This Tablet was erected as a mark of affection and respect | to their excellent and valued Parents | By their surviving children."

Offchurch, Warwickshire.

Under the communion table the following is to be found :—  
"Here lieth the Remains of Ann wife of | The Rev<sup>d</sup> Giles Knightley who departed | this life Feb<sup>r</sup> 15<sup>th</sup> 1800 aged 80 years | She was punctual in her religions."

Locksbrook Cemetery, Bath.

"I.H.S. | Sacred | To the memory of | Anna Elizabeth Osburne  
| Widow of | Lieut<sup>t</sup> Colonel Osburne | of the Bombay Army | And  
youngest daughter of the late | Rev<sup>d</sup> Thomas Knightley | of Char-  
welton, Northants | Who died Sept 25<sup>th</sup> 1877 | aged 74 | To be with  
Christ, which is far better | Phil. i. 23."

Bath.

F. K. H.

South Petherton Church.

On an illuminated brass, mounted on black marble:—"In Danger  
Ready. | Henry Wilkinson Toller | born at Leicester | Jan'y. 15<sup>th</sup> 1850  
| died at South Petherton | Sept. 13<sup>th</sup> 1879. | Lieutenant 21<sup>st</sup> Somers-  
setshire R.V. | This Tablet | is erected as a tribute of sincere respect  
to his | memory | by the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and  
Privates of the Company."

There is also a handsome eagle lectern of brass in the church,  
given in memory of Lieut. Toller by his more immediate personal  
friends and relatives, and bearing a suitable inscription.

Lieut. Toller was the son of Mr. Richard Toller, the venerable  
Clerk of the Peace of Leicester, and the grandson of the Rev. Thomas  
Northcote Toller, of Kettering, who was a native of South Petherton.  
He was a distinguished member of the Leicester Volunteer Rifle  
Corps, having earned the Queen's Badge at quite an early date.

Boulge Church, Suffolk.

"Sacred | to the memory of | Mary Frances Fitz-Gerald, | only  
daughter and heiress of John Fitz-Gerald, Esq<sup>r</sup> | of Bølge Hall,  
Suffolk, Pendleton, Lancashire, | Gayton, Staffordshire, | and of the  
Little Island, c<sup>o</sup> Waterford, Ireland: | she also inherited the estate  
and manor of | Naseby, Northamptonshire, | Born June 19<sup>th</sup> 1779,  
married in 1801 her first cousin | John Purcell, Esq<sup>r</sup> of c<sup>o</sup> Wexford,  
Ireland. | She had three sons and five daughters. | She departed this  
life on the 30<sup>th</sup> Jan'y 1855, | in her 76<sup>th</sup> year. | This tablet is erected  
by an affectionate son | who has also as a memorial of respect and  
love to | his mother restored and enlarged this church | A.D. 1857."

Northampton.

J. T.

**790.**—A LIVERPOOL WASHINGTON.—There has just appeared  
at Liverpool a book which, under the modest title of an *Inventory*,  
and in the compass of little more than a hundred octavo pages,  
contains a large amount of information. The inventory is of the  
plate, register books, and other moveables, of the two parish churches  
of Liverpool, St. Peter's and S. Nicholas', 1893, and the compiler is  
Mr. Henry Peat, F.S.A., who is, or recently was, one of the church-  
wardens. Amongst other things, there is a reprint of the first

register book, covering the period 1660-1673, of the Parochial Chapel of Our Lady and S. Nicholas, Liverpool. On p. 12 of the original register is the following entry:—

Margreat Washington widdow buried 25 September 1662.

I content myself with a notice of the fact, leaving to those who may be disposed to undertake it, the task of endeavouring to identify the widow, and how she came to be buried at Liverpool. In his index Mr. Peet inadvertently includes the entry amongst baptisms. The name Washington does not appear to occur elsewhere in this first register book.

This is not quite the place in which to enter into a detailed notice of Mr. Peet's book, but I may not conclude without expressing a word of cordial commendation, coupled with the wish that what has been done at Liverpool may be done in many other places. D.

**791.—TRESHAM ADMINISTRATIONS.**—The following are from the Prerogative Court of Canterbury:—

Sir Thomas Tresham Knight

1605 Nov 12 Adm of goods of Sir Thomas Tresham gr to Lady Merrill Tresham relict of Sir Thomas Tresham late of Rushton co Northampton Knight deceased

Henry Tresham

1621 May 29 Adm of goods of Henry Tresham gr to Abigail Sherard als Tresham relict of Henry Tresham late of Newton co Northampton deceased in presence of Rich Lloyd clerk rector of Stoake Newington co Middx

Sir Lewis Tresham Knight and Baronet

1639 Sept 13 Adm of goods of Sir Lewis Tresham gr to Lady Mary Tresham relict and to William Tresham natural and lawful son of Sir Lewis Tresham Kt and Bart late of Livedon co Northampton deceased

Sir William Tresham Bart

1650 Feb 22 Adm of goods of Sir William Tresham gr "Willmo Tresham Ar Consanguin et cred principal Dni Willmi Tresham nup de Liveden in Com Northton Baronet defuncti"

Edward Tresham

1660 Aug 2 Adm of goods of Edward Tresham gr to Richard Adderley "consanguineo Edwardi Tresham nup p'ochiaꝛ S<sup>r</sup> Martini in campis in Com Middx def"

Jane Tresham

1662 [The book for this year is lost, but in the calendar the month given is January and the county Kent.]

George Tresham

- 1684 May 9 Adm of goods of George Tresham gr to Joseph Bentham principal creditor of George Tresham late of Pilton in co Northampton deceased on oath of Anna Tresham widow relict of said deceased

Edward Tresham

- 1692 Nov 16 Adm of goods of Edward Tresham gr to Anne Tresham widow natural and lawful mother of Edward Tresham late of Pilton in co Northampton "generosi"

Lady Frances Tresham als Gage

- 1696 May 20 Adm of goods of Lady Frances Tresham als Gage gr to Elizabeth Gage spinster natural and lawful daughter of Lady Frances Tresham als Gage late of the parish of S Giles in the Fields co Middx

Maurice Tresham and William Tresham

- 1713-14 Feb 23 Adm of goods of Maurice Tresham gr to Anne Tresham widow natural and lawful mother of Maurice Tresham late of the parish of S Michaels Bassishaw London bachelor deceased

- 1713-14 Feb 23 Adm of goods of William Tresham gr to Anne Tresham widow nat and lawful mother of William Tresham late of the parish of S. Stephen Coleman Street London bachelor deceased

Richard Tresham

- 1720-1 Feb 1 Adm of goods of Richard Tresham gr to Frances Tresham widow natural and lawful mother of Richard Tresham "Clici" late of the Royal Ship the Ludlow Castle but in the Island of Jamaica Bachelor deceased

The following are from the Commissary Court of London :—

Richard Tresham

- 1567 Aug 19 Adm of Richard Tresham gr to Johanne Tresham widow relict of Richard Tresham late of the parish of Dunstan in the West deceased

Valentine Tresham [fo. 89]

- 1663 Aug 26 Adm of Goods of Valentine Tresham gr to Mary Tresham widow relict of Valentine Tresham late of the parish of S Giles in the Fields co Middx deceased intest

Probate Act :—

Lady Mary Tresham

- 1643-4 Feb 14 was pr the will of Lady Mary Tresham late of S. Giles in the fields co Middx deceased by oath "dni don Alonso de Cardenas militis et exris"

Shangton Rectory, Leicester.

H. ISHAM LONGDEN.

792.—CHANTRY LANDS AT HARGRAVE, TEMP. ELIZABETH.—  
 “The towne of hargrave in hyham hūdryth henry pyckeryng &  
 henry mewe doyth p'sent that in the towne of hargrave a parsell of  
 land wych was sold to m' Katlyn whych longyd to the pryrye of  
 chytson or elles ther ys nothyng acordyng to our othes that we haue  
 taken

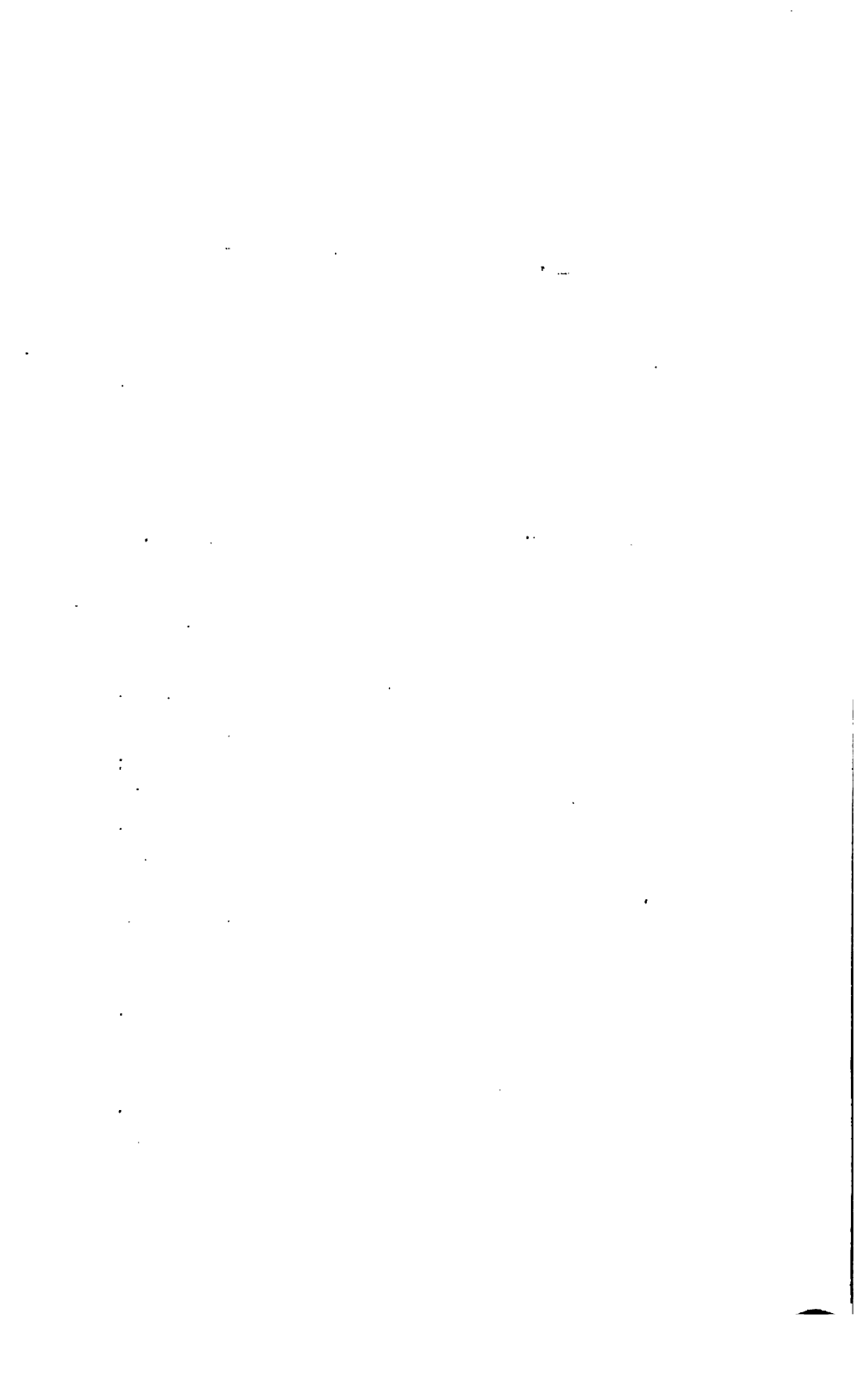
(No. 38 in vol. 168 of *Miscellaneous Books*—Augmentation  
 Office Records—in the Public Record Office.

A. B. D.

793.—CURIOSITIES OF NORTHAMPTONSHIRE PRINTING (324,  
 383, 526).—The trustees of the British Museum recently acquired a  
 unique specimen of a Northamptonshire printed book—a Dicey  
 Chap Book dated 1725. By the courtesy and kindness of Dr.  
 Garnet, I was allowed to make notes of the book before it was  
 entered into the Museum. The tract was purchased at the sale of the  
 library of the late Mr. Halliwell Phillips, the Shakespearian scholar.  
 A copy of the title-page, as nearly fac-simile as existing founts of type  
 will allow, accompanies these notes. The life of Jonathan Wilde  
 was a favourite subject in the earlier part of the last century. The  
 particular version published at Northampton was, undoubtedly, like  
 the life of many another notorious villain, issued immediately  
 after the execution of Wilde. The preface to the “Life” runs thus :

The Account which the Reader will here find, of the most extra-  
 ordinary Rogue that ever yet suffer'd in England, was taken chiefly from  
 his own Memorandums, which are the best Authorities that can be  
 producd for Things which, according to the Iniquity and Nature of  
 them, were transacted with such extreme Caution.

And it is certain, that the greatest Part of his dark Proceedings  
 wou'd still have continued a Secret to the World, had it not been for this  
 Discovery. And when we consider that it is not a Man's Grandeur, or  
 high Station in the World, but the strange Adventures of his Life, and  
 his Art and Conduct in the Management of Things, which gives us a  
 Curiosity of looking into his History—I say, when this is granted, we  
 need make no Apology for collecting these Materials, and offering them  
 to the Publick. For here they will meet with a System of Politicks,  
 unknown to Machiavel; they will see deeper Stratagems and Plots form'd  
 by a Fellow without Learning or Education, than are to be met with in  
 the Conduct of the greatest Statesmen, who have been at the Heads of Govern-  
 ments. And indeed, when Things are rightly compared, it will be found that  
 he had a more difficult Game to play; for he was to blind the Eyes of the  
 World, to find out Tricks to evade the Penalties of the Law; and on the  
 other Side, to govern a Body of People who were Enemies to all  
 Government; and to bring those under Obedience to him, who, at the  
 Hazard of their Lives, acted in Disobedience to the Laws of the Land.  
 This was steering betwixt Scylla and Charibdis; and if he had not been a  
 very skilful Pilot, he must long since have split upon a Rock, either on  
 the one Side or the other.



T H E  
L I F E  
O F  
**Jonathan Wilde,**  
THIEF-TAKER *General*  
O F  
GREAT-BRITAIN *and* IRELAND.  
F R O M  
His *Birth* to his *Death*.

C O N T A I N I N G  
His Rise and Progress in R O G U E R Y ; his  
first Acquaintance with THIEVES; by what  
Arts he made himself their *Head* or *Governor*;  
his *Discipline* over them; his *Policy* and great  
*Cunning* in Governing them; and the several  
*Classes* of THIEVES under his *Command*.

In which all His  
INTRIGUES, PLOTS, and ARTIFICES,  
are Accounted for, and laid Open.

---

*Intermix'd with Variety of diverting STORIES.*  
*Taken chiefly from his own private Journals, and daily*  
*Transactions of his LIFE, as found amongst his*  
*Papers, since his first being Apprehended.*

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Northampton : Printed by W. Dicey, 1725. [Price 4d.]



## *Curiosities of Northamptonshire Printing.* 241

To conclude: We have not taken so much Pains to multiply a Number of Stories, which would have swell'd the Bulk of these Sheets, and increas'd the Price, and perhaps tired the Reader; we have only endeavour'd to trace him thro' his several Steps and Gradations, to account for the Policy and Cunning of his Management, relating only such Facts as we find mostly under his own Hand.

In searching for further notes respecting Jonathan Wilde, I came across the following interesting extract in the British Museum:—

"Use of Old Papers.—On the back of a 'Postscript to St. James's Post' for Monday, Nov. 28, 1715, which had been blank, a Ballad, by Dean Swift, was afterwards printed showing how Jonathan Wild's throat was cut while he was at a trial at the Old Baily. This happened 14 Oct., 1724, though the ballad speaks of Wild's wife being thus rendered a Widow, Wild recovered from the wound and was hanged the following year, 24 May, 1725. Wood's Half-pence alluded to in the Ballad, which were coined 1723-24. Two copies in Library, 1876 f. 1 (74a and 74b) and 515 l. 2 (222-223)."

"Wood's Half-pence" have an important place in the story of Ireland's history.

The heading of the Ballad is:—"Newgate's Garland: being A New Ballad, shewing How Mr. Jonathan Wild's Throat was cut, from Ear to Ear, with a Pen Knife by Mr. Blake, alias Blueskin, the bold Highwayman, as he stood at his Trial at the Old Bailey. To the Tune of, The Cut-purse." There are Five verses of nine lines each, and two verses of eight lines each. I quote one of the first:—

When to the Old Baily this *Blueskin* was led,  
He held up his Hand his Indictment was read,  
Loud rattled his Chains, near him *Jonathan* stood,  
For full forty Pounds was the Price of his Blood.

Then hopeless of Life,  
He drew his Penknife,  
And made a sad Widow of *Jonathan's* Wife.  
But Forty Pounds paid her, her Grief shall appease,  
And every man round me, may rob, if they please.

We are able by advertisements to trace the dates of issue of the various chap books printed by the Diceys at Northampton; but there is considerable difficulty in similarly dating the appearance of Dickey books printed in London. It is believed that the place first mentioned on these tracts is Aldermay Churchyard, but the name "Diccy" is seldom upon them. It is said that the press was thence removed to Bow Churchyard; and we have numerous chap books and other productions of the press, most interesting in themselves, issued from there. Mr. Ashton, in his *Chap Books of the Eighteenth Century*, gives a list of 124 books as being issued by the Diceys, without, however, a single fact to warrant his theory that

most of those he mentions were really printed by any of the Diceys; neither does he afford any clue as to where the books he names can be seen. He only gives the titles of two of the books he identifies with one or other of the Diceys. The two specimens he gives are:—

*The Drunkard's Legacy. In Four Parts.*

Printed by Dicey & Co., in Aldermar Church-Yard. 8 pages.

*The Conquest of France; With the Life, and Glorious Actions of Edward the Black Prince.*

LONDON: Printed and Sold by C. Dicey, in Bow Church-Yard. Sold also at his Wholesale Warehouse, in Northampton. 24 pages. Woodcuts.

The only other example I have met with of the Dicey imprint in Aldermar Churchyard is:

*The Portsmouth Ghost, Or, A Full and true Account of a strange, wonderful, and dreadful Appearing of the Ghost of Madam Johnson, a beautiful young Lady of Portsmouth.*

Printed and Sold by Oliver Dicey and Co. in Aldermar Church Yard Bow-lane. 8 pages.

Copies of the above three examples are in the British Museum.

Any notes on the Dicey press, either at Aldermar Churchyard or Bow Churchyard, London, or "Over against All Saints' Church, Northampton," would be of great interest and value to all collectors of these popular brochures of the eighteenth century.

Northampton.

J. T.

794.—CHURCH GOODS: POTTERS PURY.—The Inventory of y<sup>e</sup> church goods of Potterspurye made y<sup>e</sup> xv daye of September Anno Regis Edwardi sexti sexto before Richard Wake ffranceys Taufeld and ffranceys Morgan y<sup>e</sup> Kings comyssoners in y<sup>t</sup> behalf done by y<sup>e</sup> instrucons of S<sup>r</sup> John Suklyn<sup>a</sup> vicer ther Robert Rockyngham Xfor wyndmyll Henrye conqueste and Edwarde wodewarde church wardens ther Signd w<sup>t</sup> ther hands at Northampton y<sup>e</sup> daye and yere abovesaid:

ffyrst ij Chalices of Sylv<sup>r</sup> pcell gylte w<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> patens wayenge xxiiij ounces Itm iij corpr<sup>s</sup> w<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> cases one of crymsen satten the other ij made of olde vestymnts Itm a vestymnt<sup>b</sup> of purple velvet w<sup>t</sup> a crosse of tyssue in the myddle w<sup>t</sup> all the apparell yrto Itm the best cope of crymsen velvet brodyred about w<sup>t</sup> Imags of golde Itm v olde vestymnts w<sup>t</sup> ther apparell Itm ij olde Tunacles w<sup>t</sup>oute apparel Itm ij olde copes of the last caste Itm iiij alter clothes Itm viij Towels suche as they be Itm j surples and a Rochet<sup>c</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Vicar 1543 to 1556.

<sup>b</sup> Vestiment in these Inventories applies to one garment. In Wills it is used to describe a complete suit of the altar, *i.e.*, cassock, copes, dalmatic, albe, amice, and stole.

<sup>c</sup> A close-fitting vestment of linen reaching to the knees. It was used by canons.

Itm v bells and a sanctus bell<sup>d</sup> Itm at yardely Gobyon<sup>e</sup> ij olde vestyments one w<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> apparell y<sup>e</sup> other w<sup>t</sup>oute y<sup>e</sup> apparell

Md<sup>m</sup> y<sup>t</sup> all theis pcells before specified are forthe comyng and Remeynenge at this present as y<sup>e</sup> said church wardens have deposed

Goods sold at y<sup>e</sup> makyng of y<sup>e</sup> form<sup>r</sup> Inventorye<sup>f</sup>

Itm sold by thinhabytants of yardely ij bells belongyng to y<sup>e</sup> chapell of Yardely for xx<sup>s</sup> whiche was bestowed on the repeyryng of highe wayes there by the consent of the holle pysshe of yardeley

Goods stoln syns y<sup>e</sup> makyng of y<sup>e</sup> late Inventorye

Md<sup>m</sup> y<sup>t</sup> ij olde vestyments v alter clothes some good & some bad vj towells iij surpleses and ij Rochets beyng conteyned in y<sup>e</sup> last Inventorye ben stolln oute of y<sup>e</sup> church there aboue a yere & di past and wer never herd of syns as y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> church wardens have deposyd

Goods sold by y<sup>e</sup> consent of y<sup>e</sup> pyshe syns y<sup>e</sup> makyng of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> form<sup>r</sup> Inventorye

Itm one chalice of doble gylte w<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> paten weyenge xxiiij ounces sold by y<sup>e</sup> assent of y<sup>e</sup> holle pyshe for iiij<sup>li</sup> xvij<sup>s</sup> Itm a Sylv<sup>r</sup> sensor of y<sup>e</sup> wayte of xxvij ounces sold for vij<sup>li</sup> xiiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup> Itm a paxe Itm a stoune y<sup>a</sup> y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> value of sylv<sup>r</sup> aboute y<sup>e</sup> same & ij<sup>s</sup> Somme of y<sup>e</sup> holle ix<sup>li</sup> xi<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup> whereof leid owte for certen Reparcons due uppon y<sup>e</sup> said Church of potterspury as hereafter followythe

Money leid owte syns y<sup>e</sup> makyng of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> form<sup>r</sup> Inventorye

ffyrst for payntyng y<sup>e</sup> Church and Settyng up of Scrypture Baxter of Bedford and to Clyvelye of Northampton xxxiiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup> for whight lymyng of y<sup>e</sup> same Church

<sup>d</sup> A small bell rung at the elevation of the host. The sacring bell is a hand-bell. There are five bells now, two of which appear to be of the old ring:

No. 2—Sit Nomen Domini Benedictini. H ✠ T.

No. 4—✠ Ave Maria gracia plena.

<sup>e</sup> The chapel at Yardley, dedicated to S. Leonard. It was desecrated, and used as an inn.

<sup>f</sup> After the Papal Supremacy was abrogated by the Act of 1534, the sale of plate and vestments began; hence the Order in Council of April 30th, 1548, forbidding the parishioners to "sell give or alienate any bells ornaments or jewels belonging unto the parish church upon pain of his highnes displeasure." Edward VI. in his journal, *sub* April 21, 1552, has this entry:—"It was agreed that commissioners should go out for to take certificates of the superfluous church plate to mine use and to see how it hath been embezzled."

xiiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup> for glasyng y<sup>e</sup> windows and ledd & Soder to y<sup>e</sup> same to Denys and Raffe Crucheley xlv<sup>s</sup> Itm to y<sup>e</sup> plumer of Brackley for mendyng of y<sup>e</sup> Roſe of y<sup>e</sup> bodye of y<sup>e</sup> Churche and for Soder to y<sup>e</sup> same xxj<sup>s</sup> for v newe bell Roppes vi<sup>s</sup> viii<sup>d</sup>; for makyng of a Table for y<sup>e</sup> pryst to mynyster on to John Cole, iiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>, for pullyn dune of iiij alters and makyng y<sup>e</sup> walls agayne<sup>s</sup> & y<sup>e</sup> caryage awaye of y<sup>e</sup> Ramell vi<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup> for y<sup>e</sup> mendynge of y<sup>e</sup> Churche walls & for caryage of mortar & stone to ye same viij<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>, for makyng of y<sup>e</sup> said Inventorye twyse ij<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>, for the expense of the said iiij church wardens comynge before y<sup>e</sup> Comysysoners twyse iiij; for comyng to y<sup>e</sup> Visitacon iiij tymes w<sup>h</sup>yn this ij yeris x<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>, Itm payed to Willm Akenes and John Bowghton which y<sup>e</sup> said. churche indettid unto before y<sup>e</sup> selling of y<sup>e</sup> churche goods x<sup>s</sup> Itm gyven to y<sup>e</sup> poore people syns y<sup>e</sup> makyng of y<sup>e</sup> last Inventorye vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>. Some of y<sup>e</sup> holle charge viij<sup>s</sup> xvij<sup>d</sup>

Money remeynenge of y<sup>e</sup> pcells before sold & not leide owte.

Remeyneth in y<sup>e</sup> hands of y<sup>e</sup> Ch ward<sup>s</sup> not bestowed xi<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>

John Suckelyng vicar

The Temple, London.

ffranceys Tanfeld

Rychard Wake

LOUIS GACHES.

795.—WEATHER LORE.—Mr. Richard Inwards, F.R.A.S., Fellow of the Meteorological Society, has issued a book\* which will delight the hearts of all interested in weather folk-lore and weather prognostication. He puts in one view a mass of popular opinion and scientific knowledge on the weather garnered from the two hemispheres. Though Northamptonshire is not rich in instances of lore of this kind, there are scores of weather proverbs still believed by the peasantry that would well repay collection. Some one should do for

§ 1547. Archbishop Cranmer's Articles of Inquiry:—Item, Whether they have not taken away and utterly extincted and destroyed in their churches, chapels, and houses, all images, all shrines, candlesticks, trindles or rolls of wax, pictures, paintings, so that their remains no memory of the same on walls, glass windows, or elsewhere.—In November, 1550, an order issued from the Privy Council for the entire removal of all altars. I have only seen one old altar during my strolls in this county—at Dene, in the Brudenel Chapel; and that was probably put up in Archbishop Laud's time.

\* Weather Lore, a collection of Proverbs, Sayings, and Rules, concerning the Weather, compiled and arranged by Richard Inwards, F.R.A.S., Fellow of the Royal Meteorological Society; author of "The Temple of the Andes."

London: Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster Row, 1893.

the county what Mr. Inwards has done on a larger scale. From the earliest times, as Mr. Inwards reminds us in the introduction to his book, hunters, shepherds, tillers of the soil, and sailors, from sheer necessity, have been led to study the teachings of the winds, the waves, the clouds, and a hundred other objects from which coming changes in the state of the air might be foretold. "The weather-wise amongst these primitive people would be naturally the most prosperous, and others would soon acquire the coveted foresight by a closer observance of the same objects from which their successful rivals guessed the proper time to provide against a storm, or reckoned on the prospects of the coming crops. The result has been the framing of a rough set of rules, and the laying down of many 'wise saws' about the weather, and the freaks to which it is liable. Some of these observations have settled down into the form of proverbs; others have taken the shape of rhymes; while many are yet floating about, unclaimed and unregistered, but passed from mouth to mouth as mere records of facts, varying in verbal form according to local idioms, but owning a common origin and purport." We are afraid that in Northamptonshire the number of these "records of facts" are a fast diminishing quantity: the Board Schools have given the buccolic mind sufficient learning to reject the weather wisdom of our forefathers, and to rely implicitly on the voice of the stars as interpreted by "Raphael," the modern almanack maker, who for sixpence not only foretells the weather for the whole of the year, but singles out the best days for sowing, shearing, hoeing, cutting, and harvesting. "Sow on the 12th, 13th, and 14th after eleven in the morning," is taking the place of the older formula; "Sow your peas when the moon is increasing, and hoe when it is on the wane." In Mr. Inwards' 168 pages of weather proverbs, we can find scores more or less accepted in Northamptonshire, but not one that is confined to the county, as is probably the belief, mentioned by Thomas Sternberg in his "*Folk-Lore of Northamptonshire*" (1851), that as is the weather on the first twelve days of the year so will it be for the next twelve months, a day for a month. This is one of the very few pieces of weather folk-lore that we do not find in Mr. Inwards' charming work. Every weather proverb with which Northamptonshire is acquainted is enshrined if not stereotyped in its pages. For instance, in this county we have the proverbs, "Friday is either the fairest or foulest day of the week," and

"Such as Friday,  
So is Sunday."

Mr. Inwards gives us

Friday's a day as 'll have his trick,

The fairest or foulest day of the wik (week).—Shropshire.

"Friday is the best or worst day of the week;" "As the **Friday** so the **Sunday**,"

"Fine on Friday,  
Fine on Sunday;  
Wet on Friday,  
Wet on Sunday."—France.

and

"If on Friday it rain,  
"Twill on Sunday again,  
If Friday be clear,  
Have for Sunday no fear."

It is a Northamptonshire saying that the sun always shines on Saturday, little or much, and Mr. Inwards tells us that "there is never a Saturday without some sunshine." Or again, there is a local saying, "still devoutly believed" says Sternberg, that if the sun makes its appearance on Christmas Day, for however short a time, the ensuing year will be a good year for fruit. Turning to Mr. Inwards' "Weather Lore" we find that "If the sun shine through the apple tree on Christmas Day there will be an abundant crop in the following year." We could go on filling pages with similar parallels. The Rev. W. D. Sweeting, the editor, contributes to "Fenland Notes and Queries" (Vol. 2, page 213) a few rhymes he has heard at Maxey in the northern part of Northamptonshire, and, with one exception, all those that relate to the weather have their counterpart in "Weather Lore." The exception is

"If Christmas Day on a Thursday be,  
A windy winter you will see.

This proverb in various forms reappears in different parts of England, and it is rather strange that it should have escaped Mr. Inwards' net. The only reference to Thursday throughout the book is a South Devon rhyme:

"On Thursday at three  
Look out, and you'll see  
What Friday will be."

Though we should like to quote much more from Mr. Inwards, we can only pause on the by far largest portion of his collection: "Times and Seasons." The weather during the winter and spring, says Mr. Inwards, seems to have been narrowly watched, and the chances of a good harvest, a fat pasture, or a loaded orchard inferred from the experience of previous years, combined with a fair reliance upon fortune. "It seems that, according to the notions of our ancestors,

this part of the year [from Candelmas Day to the early part of February] could not be too cold, and no statistical evidence will ever make our farmers believe that a warm Christmas bodes well for an English harvest, or that a dry year ever did harm to the country." Of course this was written previous to the drought of 1893; surely farmers never grumbled so much about the weather as in this year of grace. The green Christmas idea is prevalent in Northamptonshire in common with almost every part of England—"A green Christmas makes a fat churchyard," is heard everywhere; but Mr. Inwards gives a Rutland proverb, "A green Christmas brings a heavy harvest."

"Some of these old sayings," we return to Mr. Inwards, "are also interesting, as perhaps indicating the slowly changing climate of this country, and it is not unlikely that at some distant date most of the predictions will be found inapplicable." They are inapplicable to-day, but not because of the changing climate, but because of the altered conditions of agriculture. Enclosing, hedging, ditching, draining are all developments of modern times; what suited the same land in 1690 or even 1790 would make it barren in 1890. The crops too are so different. When England was a cornfield with patches of undrained pasture drought was all right: now that corn has given place to such exhausting crops as cabbages and beet, altogether different weather is required. This is said by some to be the cause of Ireland's poverty. Instead of growing a native product, the country is planted with potatoes, a foreign plant which is not yet acclimatised. We are reminded, though in an extraordinary fashion, by Mr. Inwards of the alteration in style, by which many of the weather proverbs are made really inapplicable to the day to which they nominally refer. He tells us, in a remarkable statement, that "New style was first adopted September 2nd, 1752, eleven days being retrenched from the calendar: *i.e.*, August 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, and September 1st, 1752, had no existence in England." No subject seems to offer more difficulties to the general author than the alteration of style in England; and yet it is simplicity itself. By Act of Parliament it was ordered that the day following September 2nd, 1752, should be September 14th, 1752; and the year which had up to then commenced in March should commence on January 1st. All the proverbs relating to the coming, singing, and departure of the cuckoo are so far erroneous, as the calendar was altered. The outdoor sports associated with May Day probably had their origin five or six days later in the year than the present 1st of May; and it is remarkable that in South Northampton-

shire some May festivities up to the present time are kept up on "old" May Day, May 12th.

"Change not a clout  
Till May be out,"

is referable to at least June 7th.

A large portion of existing Weather proverbs are based, or are supposed to be based, on natural phenomena alone: as for instance, all those depending on the disputed point that the moon influences the weather. There are no less than 120 extracts in Mr. Inwards' book in which the weather is made to depend more or less upon the phases and aspects of the moon. Some of course are mere superstition, as for instance the Bedfordshire saying that two full moons in a month bring on a flood. Every year sees two full moons in one or other of the months, and there is a flood every year, so so far the proverb is correct. There were two full moons in April, 1893: the floods were towards the end of the year, after an almost unparalleled drought. But the other class of proverbs are believed to be founded on natural causes and effects, as well as upon experience. Mr. Inwards quotes the Shepherd of Banbury for two of these. The "Shepherd of Banbury" was a remarkable rural genius. His editor, who had a high opinion of his "Observations" \* makes some learned remarks upon them. We can give in this notice but one of the Shepherd's twenty-six deductions. Mr. Inwards prints it as a couplet the lines:

"If mists in the new moon, rain in the old;  
If mists in the old moon, rain in the new."

The first of these lines, with a verbal alteration, forms the caption of Chapter x. in the 1827 edition of Claridge's work, which is before us, and it is explained thus:—

"When Exhalations rise copiously from the Earth into the Region of the Air, and the Air itself is in a proper Disposition, they ascend to a great Height, and continue a long Time before they are condensed, which accounts very clearly and philosophically for the Interval of fair Weather between the rising of these Mists, and their falling down again in Showers. Their ascending about Sun-rise is a Proof that the Air is thin, but at the same time of a Force sufficient to sustain them, since if the Mists were not specifically lighter than the Air itself they could not ascend. When the Moon is at the full, and such Exhalations rise plentifully, the time necessary for them to float in the

\* The Shepherd of Banbury's rules to judge of the Changes of the Weather, Grounded on Forty Years' Experience. . . . By John Claridge, Shepherd," was originally published in 12mo. in 1764.



Atmosphere, before they are condensed into Clouds and Rain, extends, generally speaking, beyond the Period of that Moon, and therefore the Observation directs us to expect *fair weather*."

But we must close, and instead of quoting more from Mr. Inwards' well printed and attractive book, we would recommend the reader to purchase it. The work contains a first-class and copious index, and an exhaustive bibliography of the subject.

**796.—TOWN ARMOUR AT NORTHAMPTON IN 1662.**

The Towne of Northton

An Inventory or accompt of the Towne Armes taken out of the Town Hall there, by order of the Lords Lu of the County of Northton the 17<sup>th</sup> day of July 1662 as followeth

Muskitts fixed Sixscore & two, whereof 20 for the Traine

Blunderbusses, Two, whereof one left w<sup>th</sup> Capt Ekins,

(These were brass)

Musketts enfixed Twenty seaven

Match One hundred & a halfe weight

Old swords Thirty

Old head peices Twenty three

Old skirts for Pikemen fflower & one breast

Hand Granadoes Seaven

Carthrage Cases ffifty six

Earthen Granado shells ffifty nine

Iron Granadoe shells Two

Wooden Cases for small shott for Canon Two

Peices being Implem<sup>t</sup> for fire workes Three

M<sup>d</sup> There was six new traine pikes all m<sup>'</sup>ked w<sup>th</sup> the Towne marke left in the Towne Hall, for the Townes vse for tymes of training

Allsoe there was left of the old Armes five suites, besides three breasts

(*Book of the Orders of Assembly of the Corporation of Northampton from 1616 to 1744.—Press N. 3.*)

A. B. D.

Perhaps some reader can verify or correct the reference to the above. We have failed to find the entry in the Corporation books.

ED.

**797.—SIMON FORD, D.D.**—The Rev. John Ingle Dredge, vicar of Buckland Brewer, Devon, is engaged in compiling an exhaustive Bibliography of his county, and has sent us one of the parts of his

privately printed work.\* In this part, *The Fourth Sheaf* it is quaintly termed, there is a complete list of the books of Simon Ford, at one time vicar of All Saints', Northampton. He was the son of Richard Ford of East Ogwell, Devon. Born about the year 1619, he was educated first at Exeter Grammar School, and afterwards at the Free School, Dorchester. He matriculated at Oxford from Magdalen Hall in Michaelmas term, 1636, aged 17, "pleb. fil." He became a student of Christ Church in 1640, and in the following year, being then B.A., he retired to London. In 1646 he styles himself "Minister of the Gospel at Puddle-Towne in Dorcetsshire." He was back again at Oxford in 1648, where he took his M.A. degree on December 12th. On August 13th, 1649, Ford was one of the seventeen desired to be Assistant to the number of delegates formerly chosen by the Visitors of Oxford. He was admitted B.D. February 16th, 1649-50. Having preached a sermon at S. Mary's against the independent oath called the Engagement, he lost his student's place. This seems to have been during the time he ministered to a congregation at Witney, Oxfordshire. He was next lecturer of Newington Green, near London, and in 1651 became vicar of S. Lawrence, Reading. There he continued until July, 1659, when the Corporation of Northampton gave him the vicarage of All Saints'. In 1661 [should not this be 1660?] he was made Chaplain to his Majesty, and on June 21st, 1665, he took his degree of D.D. He was chosen preacher or chaplain of Bridewell Chapel on March 30th, 1670, but resigned the appointment on his admission to the rectory of S. Mary, Aldermanbury, on December 29th the same year. His last preferment was the rectory of Old Swinford, Worcestershire, to which he was instituted on May 22nd, 1676, and which he held till his death. A mural tablet in old Swinford church bears the inscription :

H. S. E. Simon Ford, s.t.d. Devoniensis, hujus Ecclesiæ per 22 Annos Rector, juxta Martham Stampe Redingensem Conjugem fidelissimam: Obiit ille 7<sup>o</sup> Aprilis 1699, anno ætatis octogesimo; obiit illa 13 Novemb. Anno Dni 1684.

Simon Ford published twenty or more books of various kinds, chiefly sermons, the first of which was "The Great Interest of States & Kingdomes. The Second Part. A Sermon Preached on a Publike Thanksgiving on the 12th of May, 1646. at Botolphs, Alders-gate." For some time it was considered that there must have been "A First Part" to this publication, but the explanation, in Mr. Dredge's words, seems to be this :—Thomas Goodwin, B.D., one of the Assembly of Divines, preached before the House of Commons at their Fast,

\* A Few Sheaves of Devon Bibliography gleaned by John Ingle Dredge, Vicar of Buckland Brewer, Devon. *The Fourth Sheaf*. . . . . Fifty Copies. Not Published.

February 25th, 1645-6. The discourse was entitled when published, *The Great Interest of States and Kingdomes*. The text was, : "He suffered no man to doe them wrong : yea, he reprov'd Kings for their sakes : Saying, Touch not mine anointed." The main topic insisted upon was "the danger that is unto States, to deale otherwise than well with the Saints, God's anointed." The latter clause, "and doe my Prophets no harme," was not dwelt upon. This clause Ford makes the subject of his sermon, and gives it the same title as Goodwin's, with reference to which he calls it "The Second Part."

Ford was an aggressive Churchman, void of sympathy with Dissent in any of its forms. Printing an assize sermon he delivered at Reading on February 28th, 1653-4, he wrote in the dedication :— "Surely ( My Lord, and Gentlemen ) you that are sufficiently acquainted with the *Yerburies*, *Chillendens*, *Ives's*, and others of an inferiour Order, whom it would be too much honour to name, seedsmen of the Devil, with whom this poor Town hath been perpetually pestered and poysoned, will I doubt not, see cause for that tartnesse of application in the close, for which I have been sufficiently persecuted by the tongues of those who found their backs too tender to be rubbed." He published and re-published *A Dialogue, concerning The Practicall use of Infant-Baptisme*, and entered into a pamphlet warfare with Thomas Speed, a Bristol Quaker.

When Ford was minister at All Saints', Northampton, another Quaker, Daniel Wills, a physician in Northampton, who died in Barbadoes in 1698, issued a tract addressed to him. The tract which is in *Meetings for Sufferings* (99/59) is as follows ("N. N. & Q.," vol. iv., p. 156) :—

A Few Quæries to Simon Ford Priest at the Town of Northampton. By Daniel Wills.

LONDON, Printed for Robert Wilson. [1662.]

Whilst at Northampton he published four sermons, all with Greek titles. The first was :

ΠΑΡΑΛΛΗΛΑΙΑ ; or the Loyall Subjects Exultation for the Royall Exiles Restauration. In the Parallel of K. David and Mephibosheth on the one side ; and Our Gracious Sovereign K. Charls, and his loving Subjects, on the Other. Set forth in a Sermon Preached at All-Saints Church in Northampton, Jun. 28. 1660. Being the Day appointed for Solemn Thanksgiving for his Royal Majesties happy Restitution. By SIMON FORD Minister there.

LONDON. Printed by A. M. for Samuel Gellibrand at the Sign of the Golden Ball in St Pauls Church-yard, 1660.

This copy is in Mr. John Taylor's collection, Northampton. The British Museum copy has an identical title-page, save that the printer and publisher are thus given :

LONDON, Printed by Abraham Miller for Samuel Gellibrand in St. Pauls Church-yard. 1660.

This sermon, founded on II. Samuel xix. 30, was dedicated to Sir Henry Yelverton, Baronet, and John Crew, Esquire. Possibly it was this that gained for Ford a royal chaplaincy. In his next pamphlet, a sermon delivered seven months later, he is described as Chaplain to his Majesty. This was :

ΠΑΡΑΛΛΗΛΑ θυσιολογία, or, the Loyal Subjects Indignation, for his Royal Sovereign's Decollation ; Expressed in an Unparallel'd Parallel between the Professed murtherer of K. Saul and the Horrid Actual Murtherers of King Charles I. The Substance whereof was delivered in a Sermon Preached at Allhallows Church in Northampton, on (the Day appointed for an Anniversary Humiliation in reference to that execrable Fact) Jan. 30. 1660. By SIMON FORD B.D. Minister there, and Chaplain to His Majesty.

London : Printed by J. H. for Samuel Gellibrand at the Golden Ball in St. Paul's Churchyard. 1661.

This sermon, founded on II. Samuel i. 14, was dedicated to John, Earl of Lauderdale. It was followed by —

'ΧΡΥΣΤΙΑ ΧΡΙΣΤΙΑΝΟΫ, or a Christian's Acquiescence in all the Products of Divine Providence : Opened in a Sermon, Preached at Cottesbrook in Northampton-Shire April the 16. 1664. At the Interment of the Right Honourable, and eminently Pious Lady, the Lady Elizabeth Langham Wife to Sir James Langham Kt. By SIMON FORD B.D. and Minister of Gods Word in Northampton.

London, Printed by R. D. for John Baker at the Peacock in St. Pauls Church-Yard. 1665.

The title-page is fronted by a finely engraved coat of arms. A number of poems, some Latin and French, are included in this publication. One is an acrostic, and another is headed by the chronogram, ELIsabetha LanghaM nobIs abLata Deo VIVIt," which is equivalent to 1664, the date of Lady Langham's demise. *The Life, Death, and Character of the Rt. Honble. the Lady Elizabeth Langham*, by Simon Ford, D.D., was afterwards extracted from this sermon and included in Wilford's *Memorials and Characters*, 1741. The fourth sermon he printed whilst at Northampton was :

Θαυμάσια Κυριων ἐν Βυθῶ. Or the Lords Wonders in the Deep. Being a Sermon Preached at the time of the Publique Assises at Allhallows in Northampton July 4. 1665. Being the day appointed for Solemne Thanksgiving for the late remarkable Victory obtained against the Dutch, by the Royall Navy under the Conduct of his Royall Highnesse. And published at the speciall Instance of his Majesties Reverend Judges and the High Sheriffe of that County. By SIMON FORD D.D. Chaplaine to his Majesty and Minister there.

OXFORD, Printed by W. Hall for Samuel Poock. Anno. Dom. 1665.

This sermon was dedicated "To James, Duke of Yorke." The Great Fire of London was the theme of Simon Ford's next printed

productions. It stirred his muse to Latin poetry. There are at least four editions of his *Conflagration of London, poetically delineated*. A copy of the first, "directed to the most noble and deserving citizen Sir J. L. Knight and Baronet" [Sir James Langham], is preserved in the British Museum. Copies of the "Second Edition, with large Additions, are in the British Museum and the Taylor Collection at Northampton. The third edition, with more additions, is represented by a copy, the only one known, in the Peterborough Cathedral Library. The sole representative of the fourth edition is at the Bodleian Library, Oxford. All these were printed for "Sa. Gellibrand" in 1667. *London's Resurrection* was issued in Latin in 1668, and in English in 1669. The Northampton Fire gave Ford, who was then at Aldermanbury, an opportunity to write another Latin elegy bemoaning conflagration. The British Museum possesses a copy of each of the following:

*Carmen Funebre; ex Occasione Northamptonæ Conflagratæ Compositum.*

Opera S. FORD, S.T.D. Auctoris Poematis de Conflagratione Londini &c.

LONDINI, Apud H. Brome Bibliopolam ad Insigne Tormenti Bellici; prope Portam Occidentalem adis S. Pauli. 1676.

*The Fall and Funeral of Northampton, in an Elegy, late Published in Latin, by the Reverend Dr. S. FORD. Since, made English, with some Variation, and Enlarged. By F. A. M.A. A sad Spectator of that Frightful Scene.*

LONDON: Printed for John Wright, and are to be Sold by William Cockrain, Bookseller in Northampton. 1677.

We quote a dozen lines from the commencement of the latter:

A Cottage poor there stood, at farthest West  
 To poor a Covert, and a Nest;  
 Thatch'd over head, and Thatch'd o'th floor,  
 With Straw and Litter, to the door;  
 A Barn, a Stable, or a Hog-stye, whether?  
 Barn, Stable, Hogs-stye, all-together.  
 A Wisp with Embers, from a Neighbour fetch'd,  
 Blazing in hand, the Litter catch'd.  
 The Wind impetuous, at West-Nor-West;  
 The Door stood to the Wind, full breast.

Heaven's Bellows blew the Fire, the mounted Flame  
 To the House-top, confirms [consumes] the same.

This is how Ford bemoans the destruction of his old church:

A spacious Church there stood, on middle ground,  
 With noblest Streets encompass'd round:  
 This their Asylum; hither all do carry  
 Their choicest things, for sanctuary:  
 Rich Wares; and richer Books; and Treasure (sure)  
 Would here, or no where, be secure.

But loe! from Horns o'th' Altar they are snatch'd,  
 By Sacrilegious Fire attach'd!  
 Things Sacred, things Profane, are all become,  
 To th' greedy Flames, an Hecatomb!  
 O!—pray not, then, to Saints!—O! never swerve!  
*All Saints* themselves could not preserve!  
 This goodly Fabrick, as a thing forelorn,  
 In pensive widow-hood doth mourn!  
 Like Sheep dispers'd, and scatter'd here, and there,  
 Her frequent solemn Meetings are  
 Frequented, in her yet remaining Towers,  
 By Screech-Owls hoarse, at mid-night hours!  
 There leave her still (no help, alas!) we must,  
 Down-sunk, and bury'd in her dust.

Next we have from Ford's pen a curious *Discourse concerning God's Judgments*, the substance of it preached at Old Swinford. "And now publish'd [1678] to accompany the annexed Narrative concerning the Man whose Hands and Legs lately rotted off: In the neighbouring Parish of Kings-Swinford, in Stafford-shire." A copy of this tract is in the Taylor Collection. Mr. Dredge, who is himself a collector, possesses a copy of another edition. There have been two reprints of this curious narrative, which brings to remembrance a very similar case at Towcester. John Duncalf was the name of the Swinford victim, and he received "the very Punishment he wished might befall him, if he had committed a certain Theft with which he was charged." Ford's other publications include a sermon on Baptism for the Dead, in which the Mormons of the present day believe; and the substance of "Two Sermons, on Gal. vi. 1, 2, preached at the performance of Public Penance, by certain Criminals, on the Lord's-day usually called Mid-Lent Sunday; 1696." The penance was in conventional style, the criminals appearing in white sheets, with wands, not candles, in their hands. Ford was a believer in the mortification of the flesh for the sins of the soul. In John Mulliner's "Testimony" against periwigs and playing instruments of music,\* printed in 1677 (after the Northampton Fire), we read:

I have seen this People, when they have come amongst us, when I was a Hearer of Simon Ford, into the very Assemblies, and though they have said very little, what a Confusion was there among the Teachers and Hearers! And sometimes I have seen them, two or three that came into this Place, which was suffered by the Judgment through Fire to be laid waste, that they have come into the Assembly as Alhallows with Sack-cloth and Ashes upon their Heads, bare foot and bare-headed, which I did at that very time, very much strange at: And another time I saw another come into the School, when they were acting their parts in strange Dresses, and wished them, to train up their Children in the Fear of the Lord; and they did lay violently upon him with their Sticks, so that I was much troubled to see it.

\* Reprinted in *Tracts Relating to the County of Northampton*. Taylor & Son.

Ford also published, in 1688, "A New Version of the Psalms of David, Together with all the Church-Hymns into metre, smooth, plain, and easie to the most ordinary capacities: And yet as close to the Original Languages, and the last and best English Translation, as the nature of such a work will well permit." Mr. Dredge says that Wood, in his list of Ford's books, has, *Panegyric on King Charles I.*, and adds: "This I have not yet seen, only mentioned by Edw. Leigh, esq.; in his *Choice Observations of the Kings of England*, p. 216, 218." An examination of Leigh's work explains Wood's mistake. The marginal reference to "Mr. Ford's Panegyrick" there given is: "See M. S. Ford's Loyall Subjects Indignation for his Royall Sovereigns Decollation."

Learning, says Mr. Dredge, that because of Simon Ford's connection with Northampton, Mr. John Taylor had been in search of his books, I sent my notes to him, feeling that mutual benefit must result from a comparison of the researches of two independent students. It will be seen that, so far as I am concerned, my expectation has been realised. My bibliographical friends will be interested in the subjoined announcement:—" [Privately printed.] Bibliotheca Northamptonensis. A Bibliographical Account of what has been written or printed relating to the History, Topography, Antiquities, Family History, Customs, etc., of Northamptonshire, including a List of Worthies and Authors, and their Works. By John Taylor. . . The impression limited to Six Copies. Printed on Single Sheets (about 2,500), Demy 6to, on one side only, comprising upwards of 25,000 References." A copy of this valuable compilation has been purchased for the Northampton Public Library.

We have only to add that Mr. Dredge's "Sheaves" are everything that a bibliography ought to be. There is a concise biography of each author; the greatest pains are taken to make the list of works complete and accurate; each book is minutely described; the arrangement is excellent; and the printing, on one side of the paper only, is good. K.

#### 798.—NORTHAMPTONSHIRE WILLS NOW AT SOMERSET HOUSE.

P.C.C. 36 Holgrave Henry Halowton of Northampton

31 March 1504 Henry Halowton of Northampton fuller My body to be buried on the South side of the grave w<sup>t</sup> the yron pykes in the Church yarde of Alhalowen in Northampton To the high awt<sup>r</sup> there for tithes forgotten xij<sup>d</sup> To the poor people in Seynt Thomas house w<sup>t</sup>out the South gate in Northampton evenly to be distributed among them iij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup> John Clerk of Northampton the younger Richard Cobbe of Boseworth John Halowton my son Johane

Halowton my daughter Wm Halowton my cosyn the son of my brother William Halowton To Johne my wife the residue John Harryes dyer exors Witnesses Wm Mounford notary Henry Wryth John Clerke Proved 1 Sept 1505 by Johane the relict

P.C.C. 36 Holgrave William Dounhall

In the name of the high Trynitie fader sou and the holy gos amen 28 Nov 1504 I William Dounhall Esquier of our lorde godds visitacion weyke seeke and feeble in body my body to be buried in the chapell of seynt John Baptiste in the church of Gedyngton To the mother church of Lincoln vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup> It to my Mortuary my best horse To the high altar vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup> To the Abbot of Pipwell the parson of the said church of Gedyngton vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup> It a new vestment to the church of Gedyngton price of iiij or v mks To Johane Dounhall my wife v mks by the yere in Sprotton paid by the hands of the fermer there also x mks in money and 100 schepe &c To Robert Dounhall my son l mks in money to be paid by the bands of Thomas Lovet esquier and Thomas Ase of Thrapston Thos Lovet and Thos Ase also to levy l mks of such woods as be mine in Hanborough co Oxon Thos Lovet Thomas Dounhale and Thomas Ase exors Witnesses Richard ffoster the vicar of the same tounne his gostly fader and John Bishopp Proved 1 Sept 1505 by Thos Lovet Thos Dounhall & Thos Ase exors

H. ISHAM LONGDEN.

799.—LIBER CUSTUMARUM VILLÆ NORHAMPTONIÆ, *circa* 1460 (164, 628, 671, 684, 737, 774).

ORDINACO FACT TEMPE  
SIMONIS DAVENTRE MAIORIS  
ANNO RR RIC I SCDI X<sup>o</sup>

Capitulo lxxvj<sup>o</sup>

Ad huftengum tentum die lune proxima ante dominicam in Ramis Palmarum Anno regni Regis Ricardi Secundi decimo per Maiorem Coronatorem & xxiiij comburgenses in Gildam Aulam plenario convocatos ordinatum fuit & post modum publice in diuerfis locis ville Norht proclamatum quod omnes homines & mulieres ville Norht habentes

ORDINANCE MADE IN THE TIME  
OF SIMON DAVENTRY MAYOR  
IN THE TENTH YEAR OF THE  
REIGN OF RICHARD THE  
SECOND

Chapter lxxvi

At a hustage held on Monday next before Palm Sunday in the tenth year of the reign of King Richard the Second by the Mayor Coroner and 24 burgesses regularly summoned to the Guild Hall it was ordained and presently publicly proclaimed in divers places of the town of Northampton that all men and women of the town of Northampton having



vadia aut districtiones in custodia quorumcumque ballivorum ville prædictæ que fuerunt ante dictam diem pro executionibus vel Amerciamenis vel pro Aliqua causa tangente ballivam suam iacencia quod acquitarent & satisfacerent pro dictis vadijs & districtionibus citra x<sup>l</sup> diem extunc proxime sequentem sub pena perditionis dictorum vadiorum & districtionum perpetuæ Et quod nullus decetero habeat in Custodia Ballivorum quorumcumque Norht futurorum vadia aut districtiones vt prædictum est iacencia ultra festum Sancti Martini in yeme proxime post recessum huiusmodi ballivorum Ab officio suo sub pena prædicta

ORDINACO FACT TEMPE  
HENRICI CAYSHO MAIORIS  
ANNO RR RIC I SCDI XIX<sup>o</sup>  
Capitulo lxxvij<sup>o</sup>

Ad congregationem habitam Ad Ecclesiam Sancti Egidij Norhamptonie die Mercurii in Ebdomada Pasche Anno regni Regis Ricardi Secundi post conquestum xix<sup>o</sup> per Assensum Maioris & viginti quatuor burgenses & tocius communitatis ville Norhamptonie illic tunc congregatorum ordinatus est sicut prius Anno precedenti videlicet quod si quis in Curia Norhamptonie in quocumque placito ad sectam Alicuius querentis defenderit se per legem & fecerit legem & ipse defendens vel Alij cum

pledges or distresses in the custody of any of the bailiffs of the town aforesaid which have been lying before the said day for executions or fines or for any cause touching his office of bailiff that they acquit and satisfy for the said pledges and distresses within the fortieth day then next following under the penalty of perpetual loss of the said pledges and distresses And that no man hereafter shall have lying in the Custody of any of the future Bailiffs of Northampton pledges or distresses as is aforesaid beyond the feast of Saint Martin in the winter next after the removal of such bailiffs from their office under the penalty aforesaid

ORDINANCE MADE IN THE TIME  
OF HENRY CAYSTER MAYOR  
IN THE NINETEENTH YEAR OF  
THE REIGN OF KING RICHARD  
THE SECOND  
Chapter lxxvii

At a congregation held at the Church of Saint Giles at Northampton on Wednesday in Easter week in the nineteenth year of the reign of King Richard the Second after the Conquest by the assent of the Mayor and the twenty-four burgesses and the whole commonalty of the town of Northampton there and then assembled it was ordained as before in the year preceding namely that if any one in the Court of Northampton in any plea at the suit of any complainant shall defend himself by law and execute the law and the defendant himself

eo legem facientes post modum inquietati vel vexati fuerint in Curia Xpianitatis vel Alibi per periurium vel aliam sectam querentis vel Alterius eius nomine quod idem querens debet Amerciari in xx<sup>s</sup> soluendis ad vsum ville Norhamptoniæ tociens quociens casus euenerint infuturum

ORDINACO FACT P STALLAG  
TEMPE JOHIS SHREWISBURY  
MAIORIS ANNO REGNI  
REGIS RIC I SCDI VICESIMO  
Cap<sup>o</sup> lxxviii<sup>o</sup>

Ad congregacionem habitam in ecclesia sancti Egidij Norhamptoniæ die dominica proxima ante festum Exaltacionis sancte Crucis Anno regni regis Ricardi secundi post conquestum Vicefimo per Assensum Maioris xxiii<sup>or</sup> & tocius communitatis ville Norhamptoniæ illic tunc congregatorum Ordinatus est quod nullus liber homo Norhamptoniæ videlicet ad libertatem eiusdem ville per Curiam admissus decetero pro aliquo stallio pro mercandizis suis super vendendis ordinato soluet balliivo Norhamptoniæ futuro nec eorum minifris stallagium Ita tamen quod non plura stalla non habeat præter vnum stancio in mercato ad locandum alijs pro cupietate redditus inde habendi sub hac cum ordinacione non refringuntur tales qui habent plura stalla in mercato ab

or others with him executing the law shall presently be disturbed or troubled in the Court of Christianity or elsewhere for perjury or other suit of the complainant or any other in his name that the same complainant ought to be fined in the sum of 20<sup>s</sup> to be paid to the use of the town of Northampton as often as such cases shall happen in the future

ORDINANCE MADE FOR  
STALLAGES IN THE TIME OF  
JOHN SHREWISBURY MAYOR IN  
THE TWENTIETH YEAR OF  
THE REIGN OF KING  
RICHARD II  
Chapter lxxviii

At a congregation holden in the church of S Giles at Northampton on Sunday next before the Feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross in the twentieth year of the reign of King Richard the Second after the Conquest by the assent of the Mayor the 24 and the whole commonalty of the town of Northampton there and then assembled it was ordained that no freeman of Northampton that is to say admitted to the freedom of the said town by Court hereafter for any stall set apart for selling his merchandize shall pay to a future bailiff of Northampton or to their servants stallage But so that he may not have more stalls than one

to be assigned in the market for the desire of getting gain from it While under this ordinance such men are not restrained as have more stalls in

antiquo terræfixa de hereditate  
vel per inquisitione vnde redditus  
solet solui regius Atempore quo  
non extat memoria siue stallagia  
inde prestande

ORDINACO FACT TEMPE WILLI  
SHEFFORDE MAIORIS ANNO  
REGNI REGIS RICARDI SCDI  
VICESIMO PRIMO  
Capitulo lxxix°

Et Ad congregationem habi-  
tam in Ecclesia prædicta dominica  
proxima post festum Exaltacionis  
sancte Crucis Anno prædicto per  
communem concensum communi-  
tatis ville Ordinatum fuit & con-  
cessum quod quilibet nouus bur-  
genfis Admissus adlibertatem  
ville Norhamptoniæ erit & quietus  
Adie amissionis sue per vnum  
Annum sequentem quod non debet  
poni in iuratis nec inquisitionibus  
inter partes eo Anno &c

Preceptum est ex parte Maioris  
die lune in festo sancti Hillarij  
quod nulli mercenarij Amodo  
infra villam Norhamptoniæ por-  
tent pactas suas nec mercandizas  
de officio ad officium loco Ad locum  
seu domo ad domum ad mercan-  
dizas suas vendendum sub pena  
xl<sup>d</sup> Et eadem ordinacio per Assen-  
sum totius communitatis Affirm-  
atur quod firma stet & stabilis  
die veneris ante festum sancti  
Thome Apostoli Anno regni regis  
Ricardi secundi vicesimo primo  
in ecclesia sancti Egidij Tempore  
Willielmi Shefforde Maioris

the market anciently fixed by in-  
heritance or for inquisition whence  
a rent to the king is accustomed to  
be paid from time immemorial or  
stallages from them to be afforded

ORDINANCE MADE IN THE  
TIME OF WILLIAM SHEFFORDE  
MAYOR IN THE TWENTY FIRST  
YEAR OF THE REIGN OF  
KING RICHARD II  
Chapter lxxix

And at a congregation holden  
in the church aforesaid on Sunday  
next after the feast of the Exalt-  
ation of the Holy Cross in the  
year aforesaid by the common  
consent of the commonalty of the  
town it was ordained and agreed  
that every new burgess admitted  
to the freedom of the town of  
Northampton shall be undisturbed  
from the day of his admission  
for one year following that he  
ought not to be put in juries or  
inquisitions between parties in  
that year &c

It was ordered on the part of  
the Mayor on Monday in the  
feast of S Hilary that no chapmen  
henceforth within the town of  
Northampton shall carry their  
packs or wares from inn to inn  
from place to place or from house  
to house to sell their wares under  
a penalty of 40<sup>d</sup> And the same  
ordinance by the assent of the  
whole commonalty is affirmed to  
stand firm and established on  
Friday before the feast of S  
Thomas the Apostle in the 21st  
year of the reign of King Richard  
II in the church of S Giles in the  
time of William Shefforde Mayor

800.—THE REV. CANON BROUGHTON.—A beautifully written brochure\* has been issued by Miss Sharman, of Wellingborough, a lady who has lovingly painted, with the genius of an artist, the character and life of "A man greatly beloved." The Rev. Henry Vivian Broughton was hon. canon of Peterborough Cathedral, and formerly vicar in succession of Wellingborough, Polebrook, and S. Mary's, Leicester. The best thirty years of his life were spent at Wellingborough, to the curacy of which he was ordained on Trinity Sunday, 1841. Within seven months the vicar, the Rev. Charles Pasley Vivian, Broughton's cousin, died, and the living was offered to the young curate, who accepted it. He penned to a college chum, the Rev. J. W. Ayre, one of the most delightful letters ever written, and begged of him to accept a curacy under him. "You would of course be nominally my curate, but literally my fellow labourer." Mr. Ayre consented, and, writes Miss Sharman, "it is impossible to forget the zealous and devoted way in which he co-operated with Mr. Broughton, during the five years he spent in Wellingborough, nor the strength his companionship gave to the young vicar. They were as brothers; and it has been truly said 'they took Wellingborough by storm.'" Mr. Broughton was ordained priest at Trinity, 1842, and during his stay in the town, re-constituted the Sunday School, restored the parish church, enlarged Freeman's National Schools, and founded a district church. He resigned the living in 1871 because of the increasing claims of a much enlarged population. A sum of £300 was subscribed to present to him, but he declined accepting more than sufficient to buy a few books, and the remainder of the money was spent in filling the East window of the church with stained glass in memory of his thirty years' ministry. From Wellingborough Mr. Broughton, already made honorary canon of Peterborough Cathedral, went to Polebrook, where he recruited his health, and became Rural Dean. In 1875, at the earnest request of Bishop Magee, he accepted the living of S. Mary's, Leicester, and again plunged into the laborious work of a town parish. "Canon Broughton at Leicester," we are told, "became a synonym for all that was genial and gracious." After sixteen years' worthy work he resigned, and retired to Bedford, where he died after a painful illness on January 6th, 1893, at the age of 74. The gentle kindliness of Canon Broughton, his distinguishing trait, was best exemplified in his dealings with children. When at college he was a famous Sunday school teacher at Cambridge. We regret that so interesting a contribution to local biography should be limited in its influence by being "printed for private circulation."

\* Biographical Sketch of Rev. H. V. Broughton. Wellingborough:  
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